

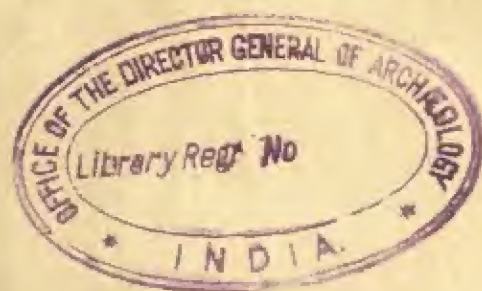
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XI

GEORG MORGENSTIERNE:
INDO-IRANIAN FRONTIER LANGUAGES

OSLO 1929

H. ASCHERHOU & CO. (W. NYGAARD)

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INDO-IRANIAN FRONTIER
LANGUAGES — VOL. I

BY
GEORG MORGENSTIERNE

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VOL. I.
PARACHI AND ORMURI

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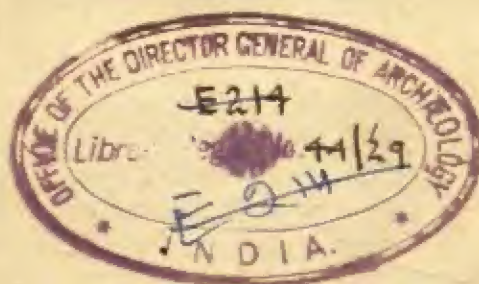
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PREFACE

The collection of material for this account of two Iranian languages, and the subsequent preparation of a descriptive and, to some extent, comparative account of them, were rendered possible by the generous assistance of the Norwegian Institute for Comparative Research in Human Culture.

My sincere thanks are due to Sir George Grierson, whose description of the Kaniguram dialect of Ormuri has been of the greatest help to me, and to whom I am indebted for valuable advice and information on numerous occasions; to Professor Sten Konow, who has gone through part of the manuscript of the Parachi section; to Dr. E. W. Selmer, who has kindly assisted me in the interpretation of the phonograph records; and to Mr. A. G. Jayne, who has revised the English, except in the vocabularies.

Owing to my impending departure on another linguistic expedition to the Hindu Kush it has been necessary to print the Parachi section before the completion of the Ormuri part; and the Ormuri vocabulary had to be sent to press before the introduction and the grammatical sketch of that language were finished. In consequence of this several discrepancies may, I fear, be found in the text. The proof-reading, too, had to be disposed of in less time than I could have wished.



PARACHI





INTRODUCTION.

1. Parachi is first mentioned by Babur in his Memoirs¹: "Many other of the villages and districts (of Kābul) are occupied by Pashāis, Parāchis, Tājiks, Berekis and Afghans." "There are eleven or twelve different languages spoken in Kābul: Arabic, Persian, Tūrki, Moghuli, Hindi, Afghani, Pashāi, Parāchi, Geberi, Bereki and Lamghāni."

Later in the 16th century the Turkish admiral Sidi Ali mentions the Farāši tribe as living in the vicinity of Parwan, which is close to Shutul².

Elphinstone³ tells us that "the Puraunchehs, another class of Hindkees, seem to have been considered as a separate people in Bauber's time: they are now only remarkable for being great carriers, and conductors of caravans."

And according to Masson⁴: "the Perāncheh is spoken by a few families of the same name, resident in or near Panjshīr". Cf. p. 221: "The Perānchehs, besides the few families at Panjshīr who preserve their ancient dialect, are found over a large tract of country, and it is well known that their conversion to Islām is of comparatively recent date. At the city of Kābal some of the more eminent merchants are Perānchehs. They occupy a considerable village in Kāmeḥ; they also inhabit Makkad on the Indus, and again are

¹ Transl. Leyden and Erskine, ed. King, I, 224 f.

² Marquardt, Eranshahr, 287.

³ An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, new ed., I, 413.

⁴ Narrative of Various Journeys in Balochistan etc., I, 219.

found at Atak, and the towns between it and the Jélam river. In all situations they are a commercial people."

Till recently this was all that was known about Parachi, and, in a note on Babur's Memoirs (l. c.), Sir George Grierson explained the name as "Prāchī": "Eastern", denoting a language of Eastern India, brought to Kabul "trough the Purbyas (of Oudh) who were and are great travellers."¹

2. When staying in Kabul in 1924, on a linguistic mission from the Norwegian "Institute for Comparative Research in Human Culture", I made, however, constant inquiries about Parachi, relying on the authority of Babur and Masson, who described it as a local dialect.

Towards the end of July a Pashai, whom I had brought to Kabul from his native village of Kohnadeh (Sāthā) near Gulbahar, told me that a friend of his, living in the valley of Shutul, spoke a curious language called *Parāčī*. He could also repeat a few sentences in this language: *na'yūn 'xureman*, *'au tēreman* "I eat bread and drink water"; *kān'jāi* "from where art thou"; *'uštī 'pareman* "rise and let us go", etc. Another Pashai, hailing from Tagau, confirmed this information by the statement that in the dialect of Pachaghan in Nijrau, about which he had already roused my curiosity, "bread" was called *na'yūn*.

This information made it clear that Parachi was an unknown Iranian language, and *tēr* "to drink" reminded me of Orm. *tr*. When I sent the Kohnadeh Pashai home, I promised him a good bakbshish, if he would bring his Parachi friend to Kabul. He did not, however, appear, and I had to send another messenger to Shutul. This man duly returned with a grey-beard, who professed to speak Parachi. But it at once appeared that his language was the north-western dialect of Pashai, which I had recently had occasion to study. He, of course, had imagined that Pashai and Parachi

¹ Grierson also explains Babur's "Geberī" as Gabri, the dialect of the Parsees of Yezd and Kirman. But it seems more probable that Geberī, too, denotes an ancient local language of Kabulistan, cf. Gawar Bati.

would have the same market value with a "majnūn" Firengi, and I shall never forget the expression of his face, when I started reading out to him the parable of the Prodigal Son in his own dialect.

Fortunately, the malik of Shutul, together with the other maliks of Kohistan, had just that day come to Kabul to discuss conscription with the government. I wrote down, in Persian letters, the Parachi sentences which I had heard, together with a Persian translation, and sent my messenger to the malik, asking him if any such language were spoken in Shutul. The malik confirmed this, and mentioned the name of some speakers of Parachi.

The messenger started again, and after some nine days returned with a genuine Parachi shepherd. When I asked him to count, the very first numerals, *šū*, *dī*, *šī* etc., proved that Parachi was an Iranian language, occupying a rather independent position.

3. The name of the shepherd was Mahmād Ghānī (abbreviated: M), and his home was Rūidarra above Shutul, at the foot of the Arzū Pass. He said that he was about fifty years old (being one year old "at the time of the great earthquake"). He was very dull, and exceedingly trying to work with; but in the course of the week which he agreed to stay with me, I managed to get an idea of the main features of his mother-tongue. When the Parable had been translated into Parachi, he felt very proud and insisted upon my writing it down in Persian letters, that he might show the mulla of his village that he, Mahmād Ghānī, had produced this piece of Parachi literature.

In September I got into touch with two Parachi recruits, staying in the cantonment of Sherpur. They were Ghulām Maheuddīn (G) and Tabakkal Shāh (T), both probably about thirty years old. The latter came from Rūidarra, and was the poet laureate of the Parachis. The home of the other was Deh-i Kalān in Shutul (or Chutul, which he asserted to be the correct form). He was comparatively fair-haired. He seemed to be really interested in my linguistic work, and was intelligent and always cheerful and reliable.

He tried with some success to apply his knowledge of Persian

writing to his mother-tongue (at my suggestion he introduced some differentiated letters from the Pashto alphabet). Of an evening in his tent he wrote down the songs which his poet friend recited to him. The next day, when they came to see me, one of them recited the poem, and I got the manuscript, by the help of which I could afterwards to some extent check my own phonetical transcription. They said that there existed in Shutul one Parachi book, containing legends about Ali; but it was impossible for me to get hold of it.

I worked with G and T for about one hour daily for over a month.

All the three persons mentioned above spoke very nearly the same dialect.¹ But in Kabul I also, for a short time, got hold of a soldier from Ghujulân in Darra-i Ghush (*Därr-i ġuš*) in Nijrau. He would not disclose his name; but he is indicated by the letter D. He said that his dialect was similar to that used in Pachaghân, and this was confirmed by Pashais from the neighbouring village of Ishpî.

In Peshawar, at the beginning of November, I had occasion to meet Mahmaddin from Pachaghân (P), and to write down a short vocabulary of his dialect.

The Nijrau and Pachaghân dialect has a pure *ā* instead of Shutul *â* (v. 16), *ō̄* instead of *ȫ*, and, in some cases, postvocalic *c* instead of *č*. The vocabulary differs considerably from that of Shutul, and contains a still greater number of Pashai loan-words.

An account of the linguistic position and chief characteristics of Parachi is given in my "Report on a Linguistic Mission to Afghanistan", pp. 18 ff., and I have provided a short vocabulary for the Addenda in Vol. I of the LSI.

¹ M's *ā*'s were less rounded than G's and T's, and he generally used the 1st pl. of verbs, instead of the 1st sg. In lw.'s he usually had *-ā* for Prs. *-a*. T had a stronger tendency than G to broaden stressed *u* into *ō* or even *ā*; and he did not employ the oblique case of the pronouns as a subject with past tenses of transitive verbs. The vocabulary of all three varied slightly.

4. In 1926 Panjshir was visited by the Russian scholar Professor M. S. Andreev, who has published a preliminary report on his journey (in Russian)¹. He collected some materials about Parachi (op. cit. p. VI), but has not yet published any account of the language.

According to him (p. 3, note) Parachi is spoken in the village of Kuroba (Koraba of the survey maps, in Panjshir, about five miles above Gulbahar), in Nijrau and in three of the eight villages of the Shutul valley, viz. De-i Kalon (100 houses), Mo'ra (20—30 houses) and Andosot (40 houses). The other villages in Shutul speak Persian. According to the traditions of the Shutulis their ancestor Shutul migrated from Nijrau together with Kuroba and Solang (: Sālang). Solang went to the valley above Parwan, which bears his name; but his descendants speak Persian. The dialect of Kuroba, Shutul and Nijrau is said to be the same (их язык общий). They call themselves Tajiks; those who have preserved their own language occasionally also Parachis.

5. My informants differed considerably regarding the number of persons speaking Parachi. According to M they were in all 100 persons; G said that there were 2—300 houses in Shutul, 100 of which were inhabited by Parachis, while the poet T held that his tribe occupied 400 houses in Shutul and 600 in Nijrau. Finally, D told me that there were 100 Parachi houses in Nijrau.

Both M and G agreed that the Parachis came from Nijrau a few generations ago (or: "6—700 years ago"! G), and that the two branches of the tribe still intermarried and were one people (*yak kaum*). According to G, when they saw the uninhabited valley of Shutul they exclaimed: *ġhā, tul* "go and look (*buru, sāil ku*)". He said that a couple of generations ago Parachi was spoken in Panjshir, in the villages of Ferāj, Zamōnkōr and Dōstomkhēl.

It may also be noted that there is a village called Parachi in the Paghman district, some fifteen miles west of Kabul.

¹ On the Ethnology of Afghanistan. The Valley of the Panjshir (The Society for Studies of Tajikistan and Iranian Peoples beyond its Borders). Tashkent 1927.

6. It seems doubtful whether these Iranian Parachi-speaking peasants and hill-men are connected with the commercial communities mentioned by Elphinstone and Masson. Regarding this latter group, cf. Pashto *parū(n)ēa* "a mercer, draper, cloth-merchant", Waziri *parāča, parōča* "a Hindu convert to Muhammedanism, n. of a caste", Panjabi *parāīcā* "a caste of Muhammedans engaged ordinarily in peddling". At any rate the hill-Parachis did not know about any such connexion.

It may be that the name is the same (cf. Skr. *parāci-* f. "averted, outside of, distant", applied in the sense of "western" to the nearest Iranian neighbours of the Pashais and other Indian tribes?), and that it originally denoted more than one pre-Pathan Iranian community of Kabulistan. And, very probably, the language formerly extended over a greater territory than at present. It is also, however, quite possible that we have to do with two different words.

7. In the absence of any historical information regarding the origin of the Parachis, we must depend on linguistic evidence only, if we want to determine the position of their language within the Iranian family.

As indicated in my Report (pp. 28 ff.), Par. agrees in several respects with the W. Ir. dialects, and not with the eastern ones. One important point is that Par. and W. Ir. have initial voiced stops (*b, d, g*) and the palatal affricate *ǰ*, unlike the eastern dialects which have fricatives (*β (v), δ, γ, ʒ*). This seems to be a very ancient distinction between S. (W. and S. E.) Ir. and N. E. Ir., and I do not think there is sufficient reason for assuming a general secondary transition of initial voiced fricatives to voiced stops in S. Ir.¹ Like W. Ir. Par. treats initial and intervocalic *ʒr* in the same way.

With the N. W. Ir. dialects Par. (but also Wkh.) shares the development of *dw > b* (Tedesco 12). The loss of intervocalic *-d-*, *-t-* is also characteristic of Par. and most of the modern N. W. dialects. We do not find this change in the N. W. Turfan texts; but the

¹ The *ʒ*- of N. W. Ir. dialects is probably due to a secondary development of *ǰ*-parallel to that which must have taken place in the case of intervocalic *ē > j > ʒ*.

common tendency may be ancient. The change of $\vartheta r > \check{s}$ is found both in Par. and in the N.W.Ir. dialect of Sängsari; but there is not necessarily a direct connexion between the development in the two dialects.

Moreover, we find points of resemblance to the N.W. dialects in the formation of words and in the vocabulary. Cf. e. g. the numerals Par. *žūwās* "11", *d(u)wās* "12": N.W. Turfan *ēvandas* (Zaza *žüendās*), *duvādēs* (Ted. 24) β); Par. (*h*)ō "that": N.W. Turfan *hau* (Ted. 22)); Par. *nhān*, *nhašt* "to sit down": Sāmn. *-nin-*: *-ništ*; *ēn-* "to bring": Kurd., Zaza *ān-*; *dah-* "to give" N.W. Turf. *dah* (Ted. 25) β); Par. *pēš*, *pešti* "behind, afterwards": Sāmn. *pāšti*.

It is natural that Par. does not share any phonetical innovations with S.W.Ir. (Prs.). The numeral *šus* "30" shows the same formation as Prs. *sih*; but similar forms are found in E.Ir., too (Ted. 24) β). Regarding *ān*: "I": S. Turf. *'an* v. 113. The past participles in *-i* (203) resemble the S. Turf. and Prs. in *-id* (N.W. Turf. *-ād*, Ted. 26)); but a similar type is found in Bal. (borr. from Prs.) and in Minj.¹

8. The points of resemblance between Par. and Orm. have been mentioned in my Report (p. 26 f.). As regards the phonology the most characteristic point is the change of $w > \gamma(w)$ ². The development of ϑr into Par. *š*, Orm. *ḡr* is not exactly parallel in the two languages, and the loss of intervocalic *-t-*, *-š-*, and the development of $dw > b$, nt , $nd > n$ is found in other dialects, too.

A number of words are more or less peculiar to these two dialects (cf. Report p. 27):

¹ If the Minj. forms in *-iy-*, eg. *xādiy* = Prs. *xandīd*, Par. *khanī* "laughed" is borr. from Prs., the borrowing must have taken place early.

² Traces of this development are found in other dialects, too. Cf. Wkh. (*lw.s?*) *yuš* "male" (**wyšan-?*), *γōr* "wool" (Av. *varəna-*), Prs. (dial.) *γēša* "forest" (Prs. *bēša*, Phl. *wešak*), Tsakhur (Caucasus) *γarg* "lamb" (< Ir.? Cf. Prs. *barra*, Kurd. *wark*, Shgh. *warg* etc.) It is not, however, possible to determine the geographical distribution of this transition outside Par. and Orm. Possibly Greek *ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ*, Kharoshthi *Gudapharnasa* on the coins of Gondophares point to a pronunciation with fricative $\gamma(u)$.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Par. <i>an'darf</i> "to sew": | Orm. <i>undərwə</i> . |
| » <i>ga'p-ār</i> "fireplace": | » <i>gap</i> "stone". |
| » <i>'mindut</i> "apricot": | » <i>matat</i> . |
| » <i>māt</i> "killed": | » <i>māt</i> "withered". |
| » <i>nī-: naṛ'γō</i> "to go out": | » <i>nīs-: naṛōk</i> . |
| » <i>nēr-: nōṭ</i> "to take out": | » <i>naw^ar-: naw^alak</i> . |
| » <i>pha'rāt</i> "to sell": | » <i>prawak</i> . |
| » <i>rū</i> "iron": | » <i>rō</i> (but Prs. <i>rōi</i> etc. "copper"). |
| » <i>ter-: thōr</i> "to drink": | » <i>tr-: tatak</i> . |
| » <i>zə'mā</i> "winter": | » <i>'zemāk</i> . |
| » <i>zut</i> "very": | » <i>(d)zut</i> "very much" (?). |

Some of these words have the appearance of being loan-words; but other cases of lexical agreement between Par. and Orm. will be found in the list of E.Ir. words in Par. given below.

On the other hand Par. and Orm. differ on several important points of phonology and morphology (e. g. preservation of *-k-* in Orm.).

9. The Par. development of *rt, rd > r* reminds us of Psht., and *str > š* is found in several E.Ir. dialects. Apart from these, possibly late, changes, the Par. phonetic development does not present any special E. Ir. features. Some of the enclitic pronouns resemble the forms found in the Pamir dialects (v. 116); but it is in the vocabulary that Par. shows the greatest similarity to its E. Ir. neighbours, as will appear from the following list (cf. Rep. p. 31):

ā'yun-: ā'yust "to dress": Psht. *āyustəl* etc.

'āmar "apple": Psht. *maṇa* etc.

ār'zun "millet": Mj. *yūrzan*, but Prs. *arzan*.

**stēc* "star": Shgh. *š'tēj* < **stārčī*.

a'star "to smear": Mj. *āster*.

ušt "to rise": Mj. *wušk*.

**šten, *šte'nūk* "kid": Ishk. *štunuk* etc.

**štāwō* "cold": Shgh. *še'tā* etc. "frozen".

'ūzeh-: ū'zā "to remain, be left behind": Yd. *ūzaiyah*, Orm. *ōzūk* "left behind" etc.

- bhām* "smell": Sak. *bvāma-ta* "intelligence".
bhīn "tree": Shgh. *vēyzn* etc. "birch"?
bānapa'i "pillow": Mj. *vēznī* etc.?
berkh- "to fear": Psht. *wēra*, *yēra* (Waz. *wyāra*) "fear"?
bāš "rope": Psht. *wāš*, Orm. *bēš* etc.
bištō "long": Psht. *ūžd* etc.
čā "how many": Psht. *cō*.
dūč- "to milk": Shgh. *đūj-*, Mj. *lūž-* etc.
dhōr "saw": Mj. *lžsky*.
derz- "to take on one's back": Psht. *lēžəl* "to load", Orm. *daž-* etc.
dusara "kid, two years old": Psht. *dōšaral*.
dōš "hair": Wkh. *đūrs* "goat's hair" etc.
gī'nō "hair": Psht. *γūna* etc.
gīr "stone": Shgh. *žīr* etc.
γuh-: *γušt* "to throw": Psht. *wištəl* etc.
γan "oak": Psht. *wana* "tree" etc.
γamukō "short": Sak. *vanda*, but also Bal. *gicand*.
γa'nīr "field": Wkh. *wūndr*.
γarw- "to be boiling": Mj. *wurv-*, Sar. *wārav-* etc.
γu'γōk "child": Psht. *wur* "small", *wōrkai* "boy".
γāzd "fat": Psht. *wāzda*.
hī "bridge": Shgh. *yēd* etc.
harw- "to hear": Psht. *arwēdəl*.
jaγ- "to say": Psht. *žarəl* "to cry".
kō "roof": Wkh. *kūt* etc.
khūf- "to cough": Yd. *kəfah* etc.
ka'mā "throat": Psht. dial. *kūmai* "Adam's apple".
mē'hī "month": Psht. *-maī*, Orm. *māī*.
mux "face": Psht. *max*, Orm. *mux*.
na'γōn "bread": Psht. *naγan*, Orm. *txan* etc.
nōrk "nail": Sangl. *narzak* etc.
pē "milk": Psht. *paī* etc.
p(h)i "spade": Shgh. *fe*, Wkh. *pāy* etc.
pen "with, by help of": Psht. *bāndē* "on" etc.?

- pa'nân* "road": Shgh. *pând* etc.
pa'rič- "to shake a sieve": Shgh. *parwiz-*.
pa'râsur, *pa'râsur* "last year": Wkh. *pard*, or Psht. *parôs*.
ruč "flea": Mj. *fērīga*, Orm. *š'ak* etc.
rha'γâm "spring": Psht. *warγūmai* "male kid"?
rhîñē "fire": Zeb. *rōšnî*, Orm. *rūn*.
rhâz- "to fly": Shgh. *reicâz-* etc.
sūy "word, affair": Sar. *saug* "proverb, tale"?
sa'hōk "hare": Psht. *sōe*, Orm. *sikak*.
su'nî-: *su'nâ* "to wash": Shgh. *ze'nē-*: *ze'nād* etc.
šî "horn": Sar. "shaw" etc.
šî'čak "female": Zeb. *šēč* etc.
tōy "male mountain goat": Wkh. *tuγ* "goat".
thî- "to burn": Wkh. *θau-*, *θi-ūc-* etc.
tar- "in, to, from": Ishk. *tar* "into" etc.
xēr "hay": Oss. *xor* "fodder".
xêra "mill": Mj. *xîrgá* etc.
xâya "summer": Psht. *wōrai* etc.
zâγ "son": Psht. *zōe*, Soghd. *zāk*.
zâm "son-in-law": Psht. *zūm*.
zōx "firewood": Wkh. *γax* "twig".

With Minj., its nearest neighbour towards the north-east, Par. shares the treatment of the secondary group of consonants **rt*, cf. Par. *zītō*, Minj. *zīt* "yellow" < Av. *zairita-*. The present stem *kan-* from the root *kar-* "to do", which is alien to N.W. Ir., is found in Par. and Minj., but also in other E. Ir. dialects. Further, the re-partition of the stems in Par. *žē-*: *āya* "to come" (**āyāya-*: *āgata-*) is found in Minj., too, and not only in N.W. Ir., as stated by Ted. (p. 231).

10. This survey shows that Par. occupies a rather central position among the Ir. languages. The points of agreement with E. Ir., which we found especially in the vocabulary, may be due to a protracted contact with these dialects. But the agreements with the W. (especially N.W.) Ir. dialects, probably date from a very early time,

when an unbroken series of dialects (in Hazarajat, Herat etc.) connected Parachi with Western Iran.

If, as I think probable, both Par. and Orm. are the remains and descendants of the original Ir. languages of Afghanistan¹, the points of resemblance between the two languages can easily be explained. The profound divergences in some respects indicate that the connexion between the two was severed at an early date, probably on account of an Indian expansion towards the West, which partly embedded the Par. tribe in Nijrau and Tagau, and perhaps created a Parachi diaspora of pedlars (cf. 6).

11. The very strong Ind. influence to which Par. has been subject shows also that this dialect has been spoken for a long time in, or near, its present home.

A great number of Ind. loan-words of Hind. and Lhd. origin have reached Par., probably to a great extent through the medium of Prs. and Psht. Cf. Voc. s.v.v. *bham'bur*, *č'u'ri*, *də'rāk*, *'ghana*, *ga'ri* (*ga'ri*), *gaṭ*, *haḍḍ*, *'junki*, *žōr*, *jo'wāri*, *ka'čāri*, *kačera'phōr*, *kāl*, *kanča'nī*, *kuṭ*, *luṅ'gi*, *laṅgō'ta*, *'luṇḍu*, *lūr*, *lata'i*, *'maila*, *mai'nā*, *'maṭṭa*, *na'ti*, *'phuṇḍō*, *pher*, *pai'lān*, *'paisa*, *peṭ*, *puṭ*, *rupa'i*, *sir²*, *tēl*, *tōl*, *tōk*, *wēh*.

The Engl. words in Par. have also come through Ind. (e. g. *kār'nail*, *'ardalī*, *pal'tūn*, *'wāskaf*).

Ind., but borrowed from sources not easy to define in each case, are such words as *'āyeš*, *bučh*, *bumbu'rū*, *čhar*, *čhaṭ'tō*, *č'i'nō*, *dha'ram*, *dhēw*, *da'lēw*, *ghāṇḍ*, *'hanu*, *jāl*, *ka'čō*, *'khandi*, *'kaṭ'tō*, *lam*, *'lāwər*, *'māneš*, *pen'dī*, *'peṇḍar*, *pa'rōn*, *patt*, *ra'hō*, *se'ya*, *šēl*, *š'i'nā*, *šunḍ*, *'tekku*, *wil*, *wāš*. Prob. of Ind. origin are also: *ba'lūr*, *ḍumb*, *'ḍōnas*, *'khānas*, **kuṭur(ika)*, *'lāṇḍā*, *le'rē*, *lūṭa'kī*, *'paddō*, *pal*.

Words such as *'kânō* and *'wāyār* (cf. Rep. p. 25), which have their nearest parallels in the Kafir languages, render it possible that some of the words mentioned above may be of Kafir origin. And it is very probable that many of them have been borrowed

¹ The question whether Orm. was introduced from the West will be discussed in the Orm. section below.

from Pash., even if they do not at present exist in, or have not been traced in that language. We know that e. g. *lūwōn* and *phōr* have been borrowed from an earlier stage of Pash. and the same is probably the case with *dha'mān* etc. (v. Voc.).

But the number of words certainly borrowed from Pash. and still found in that language is quite large. Cf. the voc. s.v.v. *ā'i*, *uē*, *aṇḍi'wāl*, *īra*, *bhār*, *bālō*, *'būru*, *čūr*, *ča'tak*, *'dādā*, *dhar-*, *dhār*, *dhā'ri*, *dhāw-*, *dāk*, *dāk*, *dāw'rūk*, *ḍak*, *ḍal*, *gan'dā*, *ga'rāt*, *hā*, *heṇ'gas*, *hu'pēr*, *ḷut*, *khuj*, *kheṇ*, *khur*, *khu'ri*, *kun*, *kō'pān*, *kōr*, *ka'sāyan* (Pash. < ?), *kausa'yā* (Pash. < Prs.), *kaṭ*, *ka'wār*, *kiza'rō*, *leḷḷ*, *ma'čī*, *'māma*, *maṇ'dō*, *muṇḍa'rān*, *'maruk* (?), *'māwul*, *muž*, *pōč* (?), *pač'a'gī*, *pa'pō*, *par*, *par*, *sī*, *sāt*, *šāp*, *šor*, *ta'pō*, *ta'rānī*, *tag*, *tōṅgōk*, *w(i)'yār*.

12. But the Pash. influence upon Par. is by no means restricted to the vocabulary. Like most Pash. dialects Par. changes *y*- into *ž*- and the distribution of this development (cf. Gawar-Bati *y* > *ž*, Traieguna Waigeli *y* > *z*-) shows that it originates from Pash.

The treatment of intervocalic *-t-* and *-č-* is identical in the two languages (v. 50, 55) (*t* is elided, but *č* retained). The development of *-p-*, however, differs (Par. *-w-*, Pash. *-p-*), while the fate of *-k-* in Pash. is uncertain, and the two languages have probably developed on independent lines as regards intervocalic stops.¹

But the most important result of Ind. (prob. Pash. or pre-Pash.) influence on the phonetical system of Par., is the introduction (or preservation) of aspirates which will be discussed below (73). Even if we admit that the aspirates may in some cases have been inherited directly from a pre-Ir. stage, the preservation and extended use of them is undoubtedly due to a strong Ind. influence.

13. If we turn to the morphology of Par., we find that this language has borr. from Pash. the pl. suffix *ḍal* and the case suf-

¹ Pash. is the only Ind. language in which intervocalic *t* is preserved in some cases, owing to an early vowel contraction. E.g. Pash. I. *vast* "20" < **visati* (but e.g. *trāivya* "60" < **trāivōvisāti*), *hanata* "you shall beat" < **hanāthana* (Turner, JRAS, 1927, 237); but e.g. Waig. *wiši*, *ē* (< *-athana*). The contraction of an unstressed vowel in similar position is common to most Ir. dialects, and it is possible that Pash. may have been influenced by the Ir. system of accentuation.

fixes *kun* and *wanō* (v. 82, 97, 103). Probably forms such as Par. *bāwōhā* "father and son" etc. (v. 83) are of Pash. origin (cf. Pash. L. *bāwyā*).

In some cases we find strikingly similar forms. in Par. and Pash. Cf. Par. *ān* "I": Pash. *ā* (v. 113); the enclitic pronouns (v. 116); Par. and Pash. *S a, ā* "he, it is" (v. 194); Par. and Pash. *bīn* "he was" (v. 182); poss. Par. 1 pl. *-man*: E. Pash. 1 pl. konj. *-man* (v. 193). In each of these cases, viewed separately, the similarity might be due to a parallel but independent development; but the number of these morphological points of resemblance peculiar to Par. and Pash. renders it probable that they are not all of them accidental. No borrowing of forms need have taken place; but forms which resembled those of the neighbouring language may have had a better chance of being retained. Considering the numerical superiority of the Pashais and the great number of Pash. loan-words in Par., we may safely assume that the source has been Pash.¹

At any rate, Par. *sī* "it exists" and the suffix of the present in *-tōn* (v. 176, 198) have been borrowed from Pash. In particular the latter instance, the borrowing of a purely inflexional element, shows how deeply Pash. has influenced Par. This is certainly not due to the existence of a Pash. substratum in Par., seeing that Par. is the language which has lost ground; but it indicates a former social or cultural superiority on the part of Pash. and a close connexion between the two languages during an extended period.

14. The influence of Prs. dominates the Par. vocabulary completely. Among the words which I collected, the words of Prs. origin by far outnumbered the genuine Par. ones. A certain number of Prs. words, however, occurred only in the poems, and were probably not much used in the ordinary language.

But Par. seems to be approaching a state where the Prs. influence becomes altogether overwhelming. Most, if not all, of the men are bilingual, and any word wanting in Par. may be supplied from Prs.

¹ Regarding a few possible Par. loan-words in Pash. v. Rep. p. 26 (*par-* is probably borr. into Par. from Pash.).

It is frequently impossible to decide whether we should consider a word to be naturalized as a loan-word in Par., or not. In many cases a Prs. word is used even where a Par. word with the same meaning exists. E.g. *'ādam* "man" is used along with *'māneš*, and sometimes *'sar-i'xud* "his own head" is said instead of *xu'sōr*, or *'xāna* "house" instead of *γus*. This shows that Par. has reached a state when the resistance to the introduction of Prs. elements is very weak. In some cases, however, the Prs. words have been "translated" into Par., v. Voc. s.v.v. *'āwə-i dida'ika*, *khōrə'bu*, *khōrə'gū*.

The syntactical system, the "innere Sprachform" of Par. has a strong Prs. stamp, and most idioms are formed after Prs. patterns, as will be apparent from the Prs. translations of Par. sentences given in the Texts and in the Vocabulary.

Through the influence of Prs. the Ar. *qāf* has been introduced into Par., although *k* is frequently heard in unguarded speech, and even the *'ain* occurs occasionally. The pronunciation of *ā* in Shutul (G and T; M, who was some 25 years older, had a less rounded pronunciation), compared with *ā* in Nijrau, is certainly due to Prs. In Shutul the Parachis are surrounded by a Prs. population, and the men probably often speak nearly as much Prs. as Par., and easily adapt their pronunciation to that of Prs.

The morphological system of Par. is nearly intact. But the use of the *izāfat*, which was probably introduced in loan-words such as *band-e 'dest* "wrist" (also *band-e' dōst*, *band-e dōsti'ka*), has been fully established. It is possible that the pl. in *-ān* is of Prs. origin, the genuine pl. being found in *phōr*, pl. *phar* etc. (v. 83). T's tendency to employ the nom. (e.g. *ān* "1" instead of *mun*) with past tenses of transitive verbs is certainly a Persianism.

15. A language like Par. — this applies also to Orm., some dialects of Pash. etc. — is therefore not a comparatively self-sufficient and complete unity like the great languages of civilization. Nor does it occupy the independent position of e.g. the Kafir languages, which till recently had a separate civilization of their own, and

were, in the main, able to express the ideas known to them by means of indigenous, or completely assimilated, linguistic elements.

It is, of course, impossible to consider Par. as a dialect of Prs. in the ordinary, genealogical sense, since it has retained a morphological system and, to a considerable extent, a vocabulary which differs very much from Prs. But it might, in a certain sense of the word, be called a "cultural" dialect of Prs.

GRAMMAR.
PHONOLOGY.
Phonetical System.
Vowels.

16. *a* (*a*)¹ is rather advanced, especially in *nāms* "19", where it is near, or above the cardinal point. The diphthong (*ai*) is *ä*_I or *ä*_I; but in (*au*) the *a* is retracted and slightly rounded: *au*, *ao*. When stressed, the *a* is frequently lengthened:

guza'rəm 'kvr̥a "I had passed", *tar* "at", *na* "not", 'kanta "are doing", čha'ri: "fell", daur "circle", langgo'tä_I "his turban", *a*_I, ä_I "oh".

It is doubtful whether ä(:) in žu'ä(:)s "11" G, T, D is a separate phoneme (žwö:s M).

Note *ha'vi:*, *he'vi:*, *he'vi:* "this".

a: (*ā*) is in the Shutul dialect a back *a* (close to the cardinal point 5). It is slightly rounded, especially in the pronunciation of G, T, less so with M. In Nijrau it is an entirely unrounded *a* (about 4½—4¾). Before a nasal it is more decidedly rounded in Shutul, approaching Norwegian *å*: 'a:γe:m "I came", *ha:l* "condition", *a:n* "I", *gu'ma:n* "doubt", *na:m* "name". Before or after *l*, *i* the sounds *a:* and *a*: seem to be interchangeable: *bv̥i:a:*, *bv̥i:a*: "brother", *n_I'ha:l*, *n_I'haa:l* "shoot".

¹ In this section the vowel symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet are used, the symbols employed by me elsewhere being added in brackets.

This tentative sketch does not pretend to give any complete and final account of Par. phonetics.

The different 'a' sounds are nearly identical with those of Afgh. Prs.

e (e) is generally rather wide, approaching ε: *ja'ren*, *ja'rsn* "to say", *pen* "with", *pa'ε s* "15", *'mende* "this" (acc.), *'merem* "I die", *e'de* "this" (obl.). Occasionally it is lengthened: *'me:rem*.

e: (ē) is higher (cardinal point 2):

'a:γe:m "I came", *pe:š* "before", *'me:rem* "I kill". As an unstressed final it is frequently shortened: *'mende*; *mende(·)* "this".

e, ɪ (e, i) is a very high and narrow e, it becomes i before the semivowel ɹ: *ēɹ'ra:γ* "lamp", e, ɪ "the izāfat", *ēr* "what", *bi'ɹa:* "brother". In *šar'mūnda* "ashamed" the ɪ has been rounded after m.

i: (ī) is a narrow i, in some cases diphthongized: *na'ri:* "he could", *si:r* "satisfied", *di:* "two", *ɹghi:stō:* "has seized", *'ni:stō:* "is going out".

u (u, ø) is a low u of a very varying character. Especially before r, l it approaches the mixed sounds. When stressed it is frequently lowered into o:(u), ø:, or, in front of nasals, even into o: (*ā*):

gu'man "doubt", *mux* "face", *γus*, *γos* "house", *zuv* "heart", *kur*, *ko:(u)r* "did", *dhuv*, *dhō:r* "saw", *buv*, *bu:r* "carried", *'bulbul* "nightingale", *hus*, *huss* "all", *v'sta:* "rose", *γušt*, *γ^uošt* "20", *ruč*, *ru:č* "day", *γa:phume*; *γa:phō:ne:* "wind", *mun*, *mō*, *mə*, *mā:* "me", *'mar'dum*, *mar'do:m* "people".

The o, ø of *ho'vi:*, *hō'vi:* probably belongs to the u-phoneme.

The rules determining the exact character of these variations are not known to me.

u:(ū) is a separate phoneme, although it occurs also through lengthening of u (*bu:r* "carried", *'šu:(·)kur* "thank God"). It is narrow and in some cases advanced:

γu'lu: "much", *maz'dur* "servant", *xu:r* "ate", *šū:* "1", *ča:rbū:* "fat". Between two palatal sounds we find ū corresponding to Prs. u: in *'šūča* "kid".

o is probably not a separate phoneme, but is to be regarded as a variant of the u phoneme: o, o:, u, vo: "and".

o: is found in a few words: *laγgo:ča* "turban", *'spo:* "louse".

ö: (õ) is a mid, mixed, rounded vowel (rather high and retracted). It is higher before nasals, lower before *r*. It sometimes approaches *u*:, *u*:, in Nijrau it is more retracted than in Shutul (about ö:): *öör* "4", *pö:ně* "5", *hö:t* "7", *dös* "10", *sör* "head", *tö*: "thee", *ba:lö*: "boy", *kantön* "doing".

ə is found as the result of the reduction of full vowels:

fə'lani:, *fə'lani*: "somebody", *də'ri:n*, *du'ri:n* "far". Reduced vowels also in *n^ahašt*, *n^(ə)hašt* "sat down", *də'hēv*-, *dhēv*- "to desire". But also *a:və*, *a:vo* "water".

The diphthongs are *a₁* (*ai*), *a:r*, *a:e* (*āi*), *av* (*au*), *a:v*, *a:o* (*āu*).

Nasalized vowels occur frequently, generally as doublets of vowel + nasal: *ã*, *ãⁿ* = *an*, *ã:*, *ã:ⁿ* = *a:n*, *ã:n*. Before *s* we regularly find a nasalized vowel in *paēs* "15", *žu:ä:s* etc. "11".

Par. possesses long and short vowels, but not a regular system of opposition between long and short vowels of the same quality. Moreover the quantity is not always fixed.

Semivowels.

17. The palatal semivowel occurs chiefly in loan words:

ɣa:l (*yāl*) "mane", *xɪɣa:l* "fancy". The labial semivowel is found in intervocalic position interchangeable with the bilabial fricative: *ba:ɣa*, *ba:va* = *ba:va* "thy father".

18.

Consonants.

| | Bilabial | Labio-Dental | Dental | Alveolar | Alveolo-Palatal | Retroflex | Velar | Uvular | Glottal |
|-----------|--|--------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| Plosive . | <i>p</i> , <i>b</i> <i>ph</i> , <i>bh</i> | | <i>t</i> , <i>d</i> <i>th</i> , <i>dh</i> | | | <i>t̪</i> , <i>d̪</i> <i>th̪</i> | <i>k</i> , <i>g</i> <i>kh</i> , <i>gh</i> | <i>q</i> | ' |
| Affricate | | | | | <i>č</i> , <i>ǰ</i> <i>čh</i> | | | | |
| Nasal . . | <i>m</i> <i>mh</i> | | <i>n</i> <i>nh</i> <i>l</i> <i>lh</i> | | | <i>ɳ</i> | <i>ŋ</i> | | |
| Lateral . | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolled . | | | | <i>r</i> <i>rh</i> | | <i>ɽ</i> | | | |
| Fricative | <i>v</i> | <i>f</i> | <i>s</i> , <i>z</i> | | <i>ʃ</i> , <i>ʒ</i> | | <i>x</i> , <i>ɣ</i> | | <i>h</i> |

19. Plosives and Affricates. *t*, *d* are probably post-alveolar. It is doubtful whether they are really retroflex.

q occurs in loan-words, but is interchangeable with *k* (v. 14). ' is heard, but not always, before initial vowels: 'ō:sp "horse", 'a:l'šō: "has seized"; stronger in Ar. loan-words with 'ain: 'ēlm "knowledge".

The *h* of *bh* etc. is probably unvoiced, and occasionally a short vocalic element is heard between the plosive and the *h*. But generally *bh* etc. give the impression of forming one phoneme. The aspiration of *ch* easily becomes absorbed into the second element of the aspirate. Cf. the conditions in N. Bal., where the aspiration of *ch* is frequently omitted, and in Welsh Gypsy (Sampson, p. 51).

20. Nasals and Rolled Sounds. Dental *n* occurs before a palatal: pō:nč "5".

The *r* in *zur* "heart" etc. resembles Psht. *r*. The *r* in *r t*, *rd* is less energetically articulated, and is interchangeable with *r*.

21. Fricatives. *š*, *ž* do not give the impression of being very markedly palatal sounds. There is no difference between *š* < **š*, *(s)tr etc., and *š* < **š*: 'γušt 'γušt-om γušt (< *wisati angustā-māi wistā) "I have thrown twenty fingers". Formerly the *š* was rounded (v. 30). *x* is slightly palatalized before *i*: *xi*: "6". *h* is unvoiced.

The Syllable.

22. Double consonants exist: 'šū m-me:hi: "one month", 'he k-ker "this work", 'na p-pa'ri: "does not go", 'šu l-lak "three lakhs", ha'tō:s (or ha'tō:s) "17", γus(s) "house", hus(s) "all", γus'si: (γu'si:) "from the house".

A prothetic, overshort vowel occurs before initial *sp*, *st*. Apparently part of the *s* only belongs to the first syllable, and the acoustic impression is: 'spō: (a'spō:) "dog", 'ste:č "star" etc. Similarly wa'a'spe: "buttermilk" etc., which for the sake of convenience will be written (wa'spē).

Stress.

23. Word stress is not very marked, and varies a good deal according to sentence stress. Cf. 44.

Rules of Sandhi.

24. $a + a, a + o > a:$; $e(:) + e(:), i > i:$; $a + e(:), i > ai$; $a + a: > a: a:$; $a + ao > a:o$; $a + e: > a:i:$, $a:i:$. E.g.: *edhe:ka:na* + *a* > *edhe:ka:na* (*edhēkānā*) "it is theirs", *lavēa* + *o* > *lavēa:* (*lavēā*) "lip and", *mende:* + *e:* > *mendi:* (*mendī*) "him he", *kašte(:)* + *i* [*ēi:nō:*] > *kašti:*^o "[a small] girl", *lavēa* + *i* [*xi:rō:*] > *lavēai*^o "[a sweet] lip", *γusɪ'ka* + *a:* > *γusɪ'ka:ia:* "the house's is", *zuri'ka* + *ao* > *zuri'ka:o* (*zuri'kāu*) "thy heart's", *ēa:* + *e:* > *ēai:*, *ēai:* "why art thou".

Voiced consonants frequently become unvoiced in final position and before unvoiced consonants: *bi:z*^o, *bi:z* "grain", *se:ɣ* / *se:x* "shade", *sa'ba:p* (Prs. *sabab*) "reason", *we:se:ʃ* "to send": *we:se:ʃtō:n* "sending", *rhi:z* "to lie down": *rhi:stō:n*. But also: *Paɣ'ma:n* / *Pax'ma:n*.

And vice versa: *a:z'ma:n* / *a:s'ma:n* "sky", *ḏō:z ru:ē* / *ḏō:s ru:ē* "10 days", *γuṣṭ lak* / *γuṣṭ lak* "20 lakhs".

Other types of assimilation occur in: *me:m bō:st* / *me:n b^o* "girded the loins", *bham'bi:* (<**bham'pi:*) "a wooden spade".

A final *-r* often disappears: *sō:(r)* "on", *aga(r)* "if", *bō:(r)* "door" etc. But note the inserted *r* in hiatus: *γuswa'nō:-r* *a:ɣa* "he came towards the house", *pha:ri:-r* *a:ɣa* "he came from that side" (Phon.).

A final *-n* is often weakened or elided, with or without nasalization of the preceding vowel (v. 16): *a:*, *a:n*, *a:n* "I", *kanta(:)*, *kanta*, *kantaⁿ*, *kantan* "are doing". Generally *kantō:* (not *kantō:*) = *kantō:n* "is doing" (v. 198). Also *che:* = *ēhe:*, *ēhēn* "they went" etc.

Regarding the doubling of an initial consonant after a stressed, short monosyllabic word (*tu k-ka:* "who art thou") v. 22.

Historical Phonology.

Vowels.

Ir. *a*¹.

25. Stressed Ir. *a* > Par. *ō* (D, P *ó*, *ō*): *ōsp* "horse", *ōšt* "8", *phōk* "cooked" (**paxwa-*), *bōr* "door", *bōst* "bound", *ḏōs* "10", *jō*

¹ In this and the following sections the treatment of the sounds of ancient Ir.'s is included.

"beat", *kō* "roof" (**kata*-), *khōr* "donkey", *nōrk* "nail" (**naxra*-), *sō* "100", *pōnē* "5", *sōr* "head", *ku'rō* "done". (**krtāka*[*hya*]), *ā'γō* "has come" (**āgātaka*-) etc.

In Prs. lw.s we find *a*: *sar* "head", *sad* "100", *nar* "male" etc. Consequently *tōn* "body", *rōng* "colour" are prob. genuine, or ancient lw.s, cf. *phōr* "grain, fruit" > Pash. L *phāl*.

26. Unstressed *a* remains (cf. the treatment of unstressed *i*, *u*, *ɣ*, 30, 32, 34): *ā'ya* "he came" (**āgata*-), *'emsar* "this year" (Prs. *imsāl*), *a'wē* "remembering" (**abyāta*-), *da'nān* "tooth", *γa'sō* "calf" (**wasākahya*), *ma'hōk* "moon", *na'wā* "grandson", *na'mō* "felt", *sa'γōn* "cow's dung", *rha'γām* "spring" (**fragāma*-), *da'hem* "I give", *ja'nem* "I beat", *tar* "from, to" (unstressed, but *'tōrpī* "calf from one to two years old"), *pha'kō* "has cooked" (**paxwakāhya*), *'xāya* "summer" (**h(u)wāhrtaka*-?), *'zāma* D, P "son-in-law" (**zāmaka*-), *'šusara* "calf, three years old" (**šrisardaka*-), *'γurēa* "hungry" (< **wurs* + *čak* < **wrsu*-), *'zīta* P "yellow" (**zāritaka*-). In *'zītō* G etc. "yellow" and other cases the *ō* has been introduced through analogy.

γān "oak", *γarp* "snow", *γāzd* "fat", *γax* "voice", have *a* (reg. ā v. 16) in stressed position. This is not due to a differentiating force of *γ* < **γw* < **w*, cf. *'γōra* "desire, longing" (**wāraka*-). But, if we compare the Psht. fem. *wana*, *wāwra*, *wāzda* it seems probable that the *a* has been preserved through the influence of a final *-ā*. *γax* can be derived from f. or pl. **waxšā* (Av. *vaxša*- n.).

In the same manner we can explain *se'ya* "sand" (lw., cf. Skr. *sikatā*-), *tam* "cloud" (Skr. L. *tamā* "night") *ma'γas* "fly" (**makasā*-?), *phar* pl. of *phōr* "fruit" (anc. lw. from Pash.), *-tan* pl., *-tōn* sg. "suff. of the present stem" *'hastam* "I was": *hōst* "he was". Prob. **spay* G "dog" is originally the f. of **spō* (**spakā*, **spakah*). It is uncertain, whether a similar difference of gender can be traced in the suffixes *-ōk*, *-ak*, e.g. *nē'rōk* "male": *šī'čak* "female".¹

In *γanukō* (accentuation uncertain) "short", *ga'num* M, G, P (*ga'nem* D) "wheat", *janō* G, T, *'janicē* M "living" we find *a* before

¹ Cf. Shgh. *a(ā)* > *i*, but *a(ā)* > *ā*: *bis* "10", *wān* "tree", NShgh. 54.

original *nt*; but I do not know if this is the reason of the retention of *a*. Possibly the stress has shifted. Reg. 'barem "I carry" etc. cf. 193.

27. Before a nasal unstressed *a* results in *u*: mun "me", -um "my, by me", kun "to" (< Pash. L *kan*), 'wārun "flour" (*ārtana-), 'ārzan M, ār'zun G "millet", ču'mōr "go" (imper. 2 pl.). But *a* before *ā in ma'nān "my". Note also xu "self, own" (*hucatah) with *u* in the neighbourhood of *w. The inserted vowel is *u* in su'nī- "to wash" (*snaya-).

Regarding "umlaut" v. 39—41. I cannot explain the *i* of xī "6" (Av. xšvas).

a was lengthened at an early date in bās "rope" (*basdra-), māt "killed" (*marxta-), pha'rāt- "to sell" (*parawaxta-). Reg. elision of *a* v. 43.

28. We do not know the exact character of the original Ir. sound for which the traditional symbol *a* is used, and we cannot determine how it resulted in Par. *ō* (> *ō̄*), coalescing with ancient *awa* at a time when *au* had already passed through the stage *ō*, and moved further towards *ū* (v. 36, 38). The fact that unstressed Ir. "*a*" remains as *a* does not prove anything about the original character of the sound. But the preservation of Ir. "*a*" before "*ā*" seems to show that the original "*ā*" phonemes were unrounded sounds.

A similar change of *a* into *o*, *u* seems to have taken place in Minj. etc. Cf. Minj. *yosp* "horse", pānē "5", āškā "8", lod "tooth", Ishk. āf (Zeb. ōl) "8", pūnz "5", sur (Zeb. sōr) "head", xur (Zeb. xūr) "donkey".

Ir. *ā*.

29. Ir. *ā* > Par. *ā* (Nijrau *ā*, v. 3, 16): āya "came", ācuw "brought", āwō "water", dā "gave", dūās "12", γā "wind", da'nān "tooth", hām "raw", zām M, G "son-in-law" etc.

The prefix *ā* has been shortened in a'star- "to smear", a'γun- M "to dress" (Psht. āγund-, Mj. āγud-, v. EVP. s.v. āγustəl). The stressed *ā* has been generalized in ā'γun- G, cf. āya "came": ā'γō "has

come". Reg. *šē* "to come" v. 43. *ma'hōk* "moon" can have original *a*. Note *'zemā* G, D, P, *zə'mā* M "winter".

Ir. i.

30. *Ir. i* > *Par. e i* [*e, i*]: *'emsar* "this year" (semi-lw.?, *Prs. imšāl*), *'zemā* G, D, P "winter" (*zə'mā* M), *se'yu* "sand" (lw.), *'tekku* "pungent" (lw.), *m'sōr* "the shady side of a hill" (lw.?), *pišt* "mulberry-flour" (prob. lw., v. below). Among these words *'zemā* is the only certainly genuine *Par. one*.

In the neighbourhood of *š* and *γ* (< **γw* < **w*) *i* becomes *u*: *γušt* "20"¹, "thrown", *šu* "3", *šus* "30", *dušt* "wall" (**dišti*), *šurur* "hedgehog", *lušt* "licked", *'spō* "louse" (< **spu* < **spišā*?); *γus* "house", *γun*, "to find", *γuh* "to throw", *γur'z-ēw* "to pour out" (**wi-hyz*). Also *āšug* "lover" < *Prs. 'āšiq*. Reg. *šičak* v. 31, reg. *šičdōs* v. 110.

Unstressed *i* > *a* (v. 26): *naγ'γō* "went out" (**nišgātaka*), *ra'hō* "rice" (lw. < *(*w*)*rihi*?), *čhaγ'tō* "white" (< *Lhd. ciftā*, *Rambani chittā*), *n'hašt*, *nhašt* "sat down". Poss. also in *na'γōn* "bread", *na'mō* "felt". Reg. elision of *i* v. 43.

Note *nī* "to go out" (< **niš-ay*), *čhī* "went" (**čid* < *čiyuta*?).

Ir. i.

31. *Ir. i* remains in *biz* "seed", *jir* "bowstring", *'xirō* "sweet" (*Prs. širīn*), *nhīn* "to sit down" (**nihidna*?), *mē'hī* "month" (**māhika*?), *du'ri* "large spoon".

Unstressed *i* was shortened in *šičak* "female" (< **stri*.) and poss. in *ānt* "brought", *ūnt* "brought down" (cf. *Si. ān* : *āndō* "to bring"). It is, however, more probable that **ānaya* was thought to be a causative, and that **ānita* was formed instead of *ānita*.

Note *phyō* "wet" (**pi'haγ* < **pitaka*).

¹ Prob. < **wisati*, not **wiō*. *i* does not become *u* in the neighbourhood of *š* in *šičak*, and it is not probable that the combined influence of *γ* and *š* would have this effect.

Ir. *u*.

32. Ir. *u* generally remains: *ā'yun-* "to dress", *duṭ* "daughter", *yuṣṭ* "finger", *huṣk* "dry", *mux* "face", *puṣ* "son", *rust* "high", *sur'khō* "red", *ga'num* M, G, P (*ga'nem* D) "wheat", *ṣu'γur* "hedgehog" (?), *bu* "goat".

Unstressed *u* > *a* in *bana-ba'yal* "armpit" (Prs. *bun* "bottom, root")? Cf. *ka'nem* (34). Before a labial *u* in *xu'wân* "shepherd" (**fšupāna*). An early lengthening of *u* took place in *sīt* "sour" (< **sūt* < **suxta*), *rhîn-t* "wept" (**rūhn* < **rudna*?). *rūt* "swept" (**rufta*-) may possibly be a lw.; *tū* "thou" has been lengthened secondarily. Cf. *ūr* < *ur* < *γ*.

Reg. elision of *u* v. 43.

Ir. *ū*.

33. Ir. *ū* > *ī*, as in several Ir. dialects: *bī* "was", *phī* "blowing", *bīf* "owl", *dhī* "smoke", *nī* "now, to-day", *tī* "mulberry", *ṣī* "horn" (Av. *srū*), *kīza'rē* "milking-pail" (Prs. *kūza*), *ṣī'čīn* M "needle", *čī'nō* "small" (Ind. **cūn* < Skr. *cūrṇa*). Cf. 32, 34.

But unstressed *ū* is shortened in *ṣā'čīn* G, *su'čīn* "needle", *du'rīn* M, G, T, *dā'rīn* M "far" (**dūrainā*).

**stūn* "pillar", *gū(i)* M, *gō* G, D "excrements", *kū* "where" are prob. borr. from Prs.

Ir. *γ*.

34. Ir. *γ* generally > *ur* (*ur*): *γur'γ* "wolf", *γur'ca* "hungry", *kur'γ* "hen", *dur'f* "awl" (**dyfša*?), *mur'čē* "sparrow", *gu'rē* "to seize" (**grbāya*); *ā'our* "brought", *bu'γ* "carried", *ku'γ* "did", *zu'γ* "heart", *ur-* "to slay" (Skr. *γd*?), *nhāmur* "forgotten" (**rhāmur* < **frāmṛšta*), *γu'rōk* "child" (Psht. *uor* "small"), *mur* "died", *āsur* "this year" (**syd*?), *u'γ* "bear" (?), *śāmur* "autumn" (**sāma-rtu*?).

With recent lengthening of *u* before a group of consonants: *kūčā'nōk* "knife" (**kurč* < **kṛtya* or **kṛtā*); after **w*: *xūr* "ate" (**huṛta*); but *kūr* "cap" (Av. *kərətī*?).

Before \check{s} (even when it disappeared at a later date) the u was moved towards \check{o} : $d\check{o}\check{s}$ "hair" (Wkh. $\delta\ddot{u}rs$ "goat's hair"), $\gamma\check{o}\check{s}$ "cut hair" (Prs. *gurs*, Av. *frā vərəsa-* "deprived of hair"), $th\check{o}r$, "drank" ($*t\check{r}\check{s}ta-$), $dh\check{o}r$, $dhur$ ($dhur$) "saw" ($*d\check{r}\check{s}ta$), $p\check{o}rk$ "sheep's dung" ($*p\check{r}\check{s}ka-$?).

Stressed $kur > k\check{o}(u)r$, $bur > b\check{u}r$ (v. 16).

Before groups of consonants where the r was lost at an early date (the loss of r in $k\check{u}ca'n\check{o}k$ is recent) we find $\check{i} < \check{u}$: $gh\check{i}t$ "seized" ($*g\check{u}ht < *g\check{y}fta-$, Av. *garəpta-*), $b\check{i}\check{s}t\check{o}$ "long" ($*b\check{r}zat-aka-$), $b\check{h}\check{i}n$ "tree" ($*b\check{r}zn(y)a-$). But $ph\check{i}\check{s}$ "to sow" ($*p\check{r}\check{s}ya-$, Prs. *pāšidan*?).

Unstressed $\check{r} > a(r)$: $ma'r\check{o}$ "soft" ($*m\check{r}du-$?), $ka'nem$ "I do" ($*k\check{r}n-$ or $*kun-$). Cf. 26, 30, 32.

Reg. the i -umlaut in ter "to drink", $de\check{r}z$ "to take on the back" v. 39.

Ir. ai .

35. Ir. $ai > Par. \check{i}$: $\gamma\check{i}$ "willow" (Av. *vaēti-*), $\check{i}x$ "ice", $h\check{i}$ "bridge", $m\check{i}z$ "urine", $\check{l}\check{i}s$ "to lick", $par\check{i}\check{c}$ "to shake a sieve" ($*par\check{i}-wai\check{c}a-$), $su'\check{c}\check{i}n$ etc. "needle", $du'r\check{i}n$ "far".

$\check{z}\check{u}$ "1" ($*yan < *aiw < *aiwah$), but $\check{i}x$ ($*aix^a < *aix\check{a}$ pl.?), cf. EVP. s.v. *yan* (Afr. *yan*, f. *i'wa*, Bang. *yōu*, f. *ēwa* < $*aiwah$, $aiw\check{a}$). $ma'n\check{o}k$ "ram" ($*mai\check{s}na-$?) with absorption of i into the \check{s} ?

The derivation of the particle te (v. 161) from unstressed $*t\check{e} < *tai$ is uncertain.

Ir. au .

36. Ir. $au > Par. \check{u}$: $g\check{u}$ "cow", $g\check{u}$ "ear", $d\check{u}\check{c}$ "to milk", $r\check{u}\gamma a's\check{o}k$ "fox", $r\check{u}$ "iron", $r\check{u}\check{c}$ "day", $kh\check{u}$ "raised, high" (Av. *kaofa-*?), $\check{z}\check{u}\gamma$ "yoke" (Ishk. *yōγ*), $*st\check{u}r buz D$ "goat" (Av. *staora-* etc.), $r\check{u}\check{c}\check{o}n$ "smoke-hole" (but $r\check{i}\check{c}\check{u}n D$, Prs. *rōzan* "window"), $r\check{u}(y)$ "sweep" (Prs. *rōb-*).

Before n : $g\check{i}n\check{o}$ "single hair", $r\check{h}\check{i}n\check{e}$ "light" ($*rau\check{x}\check{s}nya-$).

$k\check{o}p\check{a}n$ "camel's hump" is borrr., cf. Pash. L $k\check{o}p\check{e}$, Mj. $k\check{u}p\check{o}n$. Prs. \check{o} is generally rendered by Par. \check{o} .

Ir. āyā etc.

37. Ir. *aya* > Par. *i*: *pī* G "milk" (Av. *payah-*), *tōrpī* "calf, from one to two years old", *šī* "3", *su'nī-* "to wash", *kī* "who" (**kahya*, or lw.?). *p(h)ī* "spade" (Wkh. *pāy* etc.).

But unstressed: *'ēnem* "I bring" (**ānayami*), v. 193. Reg. the derivation of *ē*, *hē*, v. 124.

I generally heard *pē* G etc. "milk". If this is really a distinct form (cf. *wa'spē* "buttermilk"), it must be derived from pl. **payāh* (cf. Psht., Shgh. *pai*). Cf. *sēy* "shade" (**sāyakā-*), *ēx* "egg" (**āwy-axa-*), *xē* "open" (**wišāya-*), *mēn* "waist" (**mad(i)yāna-*), *'gurē* "seize" (**grbāya*), *žē* "come" (*āyāya*). But, before *m*, *gu'rīm* "I seize", *žim* "I come". Cf. 40.

Ir. āwā.

38. Ir. *āwā* > Par. *ō*: *nō* "9", *nō* "new", *tō* "thee", *žō* "barley", *ō* "that", *čōr* "4" (Av. *čaθwārō*), *m'sōr* "shady side of a hill" (**nisyāwara-*, or, probably, lw.). Before a nasal *awa* > *ū*: *ūn-* "to lead down" (Av. *awa-nay-*). Unstressed in *ūzā* "remained" (**awa-zāta-*). But *pū* "on that side" (**pati-awa-*?).

Note *pha'rāt-* "to sell" (**parwāht* < **parawaxta*, v. 27, or **parāht* < **parāwaxta*), and, possibly, *phāri* "from that side" (**pati-awaθra* + *i*). But cf. *čōr* above.

i-Umlaut.

39. *ai* results in *ē*: *ēn-* "to bring" (**ā-naya-*), *mēr-* "to kill" (**māraya-*), *dēr-* "to have", *pēc* "to cook", *rhēz-* "to build, prepare" (**fra-rāzaya-*), *nhēn-* "to make to sit down" (analogical form.?), *dēs* "sickle" (**dāθri-*, Mj. *lr⁹ūč*), *nēšt* "nose" (**nāsti-*), *'stēč* "star" (**stārčī-*), *mēhi* "month" (**māhika-*?), *šēl* "rice" (Ind. lw. < *sālī-*), *ā'yēs* D. P "sky" (Ind. lw. < *ākāśya-*).

The treatment of *ai* is more uncertain, partly on account of the occasional lengthening of *e* into *ē* (v. 16): *kēr* M, G, T, *kīr* D "work"

(Av. *kairya*-), *xēr* "hay" (**hwarya*-), *mēr* "husband" (Anc. Prs. *martiya*-, or *mṛtiya*-), *nērōk* "male" (Av. *nairya*-), *menth*- "to smear" (**man-thaya*-?), *bēž*- "to bind" (**badya*-? ?). But also: *rhiz*- "to lie down" (**fra-razya*-), *γa'nir* "field" (Av. **ava'antarya*-), *γirān* "ruined" (**a-waryāna*-?), *zītō* "yellow" (Av. *zairita*-). Before *n*: *jīnē* "wife" (**janičē*-); *mēn* "waist" (prob. < **madiyāna*-), *hēn* "they are" (direct < Av. *hēnti*-?). Unstressed *pen* "with" (**upāntai*, Psht. *bānde* "upon"). *i'*: *mer*- "to die", *ter*- "to drink" (**tṛya*-?), *gir* "stone" (Av. *gairi*-). But *phiš*- "to sow" (**pršya*-, Prs. *pāšidan*), *kūr* "cap" (Av. *kərəti*-?). Cf. 34. *u'*: *hīn* "blood" (Av. *rohuni*-)? *au'*: *žē* "rivulet" (Anc. Prs. *yauviyā*-, Prs. *jōi*). No umlaut of *au* before *aya*: *dūc*- "to milk".

40. We find no umlaut in *ānt* "brought" (**ā-nita*-), *ūnt* "led down" (**awa-nita*-), *paē* "before" (**patiša*-). In these words the *i* must have been elided before the *i*-umlaut took place, cf. *γunt* "found" (**windita*-), v. 43. But why *zītō* "yellow" (**zaritaka*-)?

yā > *ē*: *a'wē* "remembering" (**abyāta*-); *ya* > *e*: *a'ze* "yesterday" (**ā-zyah*-?), *merem* "I die" (**mṛyami*) etc. Cf. 37.

u-Umlaut.

41. *u*-umlaut occurs only in *mūčō* "ant" (**marwičaka*-? Prs. *mōrča*, Av. *maçiri*-, *maurvi*-).

Final Vowels.

42. Generally all final vowels, except in monosyllabic words, have been lost, even when originally protected by a consonant.

But *āwa*, *āwo*, gen. *āwēi'ka* "water" (Av. *āpō*, Psht. *ōbəh*). This is probably due to the *w*: **dāda* > *dā* "gave", but **āβa* > *ā-wa*. Cf. also gen. pl. *-āna* (**ānām*), v. 91, and the pl. in *-a* after numerals: *pōnē 'ruča* "5 days" (**āh*-?), v. 82. These forms may be due to sandhi. In most cases **ā(h)* was lost, but at a later date than **ah* (v. 26, 52).

**aya*, **ahya*, **ahi* were lost, cf. *ēn* "bring", *γa'sō* "calf" (v. 189, 45 g, 193). **āya* > *-ē*: *gurē* (v. 189). **ayahi* > *-ē*: *mērē* "thou killest" (v. 193); **ati* > *-a*: *bara* "he carries" (v. 193)? Cf. also 116.

Elision of Vowels.

43. Unstressed, initial short vowels have been elided before the transition of *w* > *γ*: *γa'nir* "field" (**awa-antarya-*), *γi'rân* "ruined" (**a-waryāna-?*). Cf. also: *γâr* "coal" (Skr. *aṅgāra-*), *γušt* "finger" (Av. *angušta-*), *mā* "we" (Av. *ahmā*), *wa'spē* "buttermilk" (**apas-payāh*), and, at an earlier date, in the postposition *pen* "with" (**upāntai*); poss. also in *tar* "in" (Av. *antarə*). In *žē* "to come" (**āyāya-?*) an initial *ā*- appears to have been lost (cf. 29).

An initial consonant, too, has been elided in: *bân* "tongue" (**huzbāna-*, Prs. *zubān*), *hîn* "blood" (Av. *rohuni-*, Prs. *xūn* etc.), *xē* "open" (**wišāya-*).

Medial, unstressed short vowels were elided (before the sonorization of intervocalic *t*, v. 55): *γušt* "20", *γunt* "found", *ānt* "led", *ūnt* "led down", *zītō* "yellow", *bištō* "long", *pač* "before" (**patiša-*), but *pa'rāsūr* "last year" (**parut?*). Cf. also *bhāy* "ashes" (**bahākā*), *bhām* "smell" (**budāma-*; note the orthography *buhām* in Prs. script), *nams* "19", *kaštē* "girl" (**kaništā-*) etc. Cf. 45.

The vowel has been retained in cases where the elision would result in a difficult group of consonants: *na'mō* "felt", *na'γōn* "bread", *na'mā* "salt". But cf. *bân* "tongue" (**huzbāna-*, Prs. *zubān*), *hîn* "blood" (Av. *rohuni-*, Prs. *xūn* etc.), *xē* "open" (**wišāya-*). Apparently the groups **zh-* etc. existed for a brief time. The preservation of the vowel in *sa'hōk* "hare" and other words in *-ōk* may be due to the fact that this suffix has been added secondarily.

Stress.

44. In the preceding paragraphs mention has frequently been made of the effects of stress upon the Par. vowels. Generally speaking the same *syllables* appear to have carried the stress in the ancient Ir. dialect from which Par. is derived, as in present-day Par. But the *system* of accentuation was quite different from the modern Par. one, which has changed owing to the very elisions of vowels brought about by the ancient stress-system.

45. The following reconstruction of the pre-Par. system of accentuation is necessarily tentative, partly owing to the insufficiency of the material. But it will be seen that, in the main, it conforms to the one proposed by Messrs. Meillet and Gauthiot for ancient Ir. (v. MSL. XX, 1. sqq.).¹

a) A long penultima was stressed: *rha'yām* "spring" (**fragáma*-), *γār* "coal" (**aygára*-), *γušt* "finger" (**aygúšta*-), *du'rīn* "far" (**dūraīna*-), *'gurē*, *gu'rē* "seize" (**grbáya*-), *nhašt* "sat down" (**nihásta*-), *bhāγ* "ashes" (**bahākā*-), *a'wē* "remembering" (**abyáta*-), *pha'rāt* "to sell" (**parāwáxta*-), *ūzā* "remained" (**awazāta*-), *γa'nīr* "field" (**awantá-rya*-) etc.

b) Possibly an antepenultima which was long by nature, carried the stress, even if the penultimate syllable was long by position: *'nhāmur* "forgotten" (**frāmúšta*-). This rule may explain G *ā'γun* "to dress" (from imper. 2 sg. **águnda*), but M *ā'γun* (**āgūndami* etc.).

c. Apparently a short penultima was stressed before a long final syllable (: consisting of two morae): *ga'num* "wheat" (**gantimāh*-), *ma'γas* "fly" (**makásā*-), *wa'spē* "buttermilk" (**apaspáyāh*-), *se'γa* "sand" (**sikātā*-, lw.). But *jīnē* "woman" (**jāniči*- early < *janiči*-?). There is no certain example to show if this was also the case when the antepenultima was long by nature. Cf. the similar rule in Greek.

d) Except in this case, a long antepenultima was stressed before a short penultima: *γunt* "found" (**wīndita*-²), *'āya* "came" (**ágata*-), *'āwur* "brought" (**ábryta*-), *ānt* "brought" (**ánita*- < **ānita*-, v. 31), *'zāmā* D, P "son in law" (**zámaka*-), *γušt* "20" (**wisati*-), *šū'ās* "11" (**aiwāndasa*-), *diwās* "12" (**dūwāndasa*-), *pa'rāsūr* "last year" (**parutá-srda*-), *gu'rīm* "I seize" (**grbáyami*-), *šīm* "I come" (**āyáyami*-), *ā'γunem* M "I dress" (**āgūndami*-).

e) A short antepenultima carried the stress in trisyllabic words: *pač* "before" (**pātiša*-), *jīnē* "woman" (**jāniči*-), *čhī* "went" (**čiyuta*-).

¹ Note that **rt* etc. were treated as short syllables.

² The Par. forms are derived from cases with short final vowel.

f. When the last three syllables were short, the fourth one from the end carried the stress:¹ *ēnem* "I bring" (**ānayami*), *mērem* "I kill" (**mārayami*), *rhēzem* "I build" (**frarāzayami*), *zītō*, *zīta* "yellow" (**zāritaka*-), *bīštō* "long" (**bī'zataka*-), *paēs* "15" (**pāñcadasa*), *nams* "19" (**nāwadasa*), *γurēa* "hungry" (**ur'sučaka*-). In *šusara* "calf, three years old" (**šrisurdaka*-), *šusara* "calf, two years old" the numerals may have attracted the stress.

The place of the accent in the different persons of the aorist is, to a great extent, due to analogy (v. 193).

g) The stressed suffix *-ō* is probably derived from an oblique form *-ākahya*. Possibly the group *h̄y*, although it did not make the penultima long by position, prevented the stress from falling on the fourth syllable from the end. E.g. *γa'sō* "calf" (**wasākahya*), *na'mō* "felt" (**nimatākahya*), *na'γōn* "bread" (**nikānahya*?).

Secondarily this *-ō* was transferred to other words also: *ku'ra* "had done" (**kētaka*-), but *ku'rō* (*kurō*) "has done"; *zīta* "yellow" (**zāritaka*-), but *zītō* with secondary *-ō* (or < **zītō* < **zāritākahya*?).

Note *wi'ra'nō* "bedding" < **wihranō* < **birštanáy* < **βistranáy* < **abistaranākahya*? *kaštē* "girl" can possibly be derived from **kāništāki*- (?).

46. If we assume that the fourth syllable from the end (type g) was stressed only when long, we could explain *ēnem* (**ānayami*) and *gu'rīm* (**grbāyami*) without resorting to a stem **grbāya*-. In that case *γa'sō* (**wasākahya*) would be quite regular. *paēs* (**pāñcadasa*), would be regular; but *nams* (**nawadasa*) would have to be explained in the same way as *šusara* (45, f).

But this assumption would fail to account for *ēn* "bring" (**ānaya*), but *gurē* "seize" (with shifting of stress < *gu'rē* < *grbāya*); **grbaya* would result in **gur*. Nor can *žim* "I come" be derived from **āyayami*, or *zīta* "yellow" from **zāritaka*- etc.

¹ Cf. Tedesco, ZII, II, 281, n. 4: **bārayami*, but also **bārayanti*.

Semivowels.

Ir. y.

47. Initial *y* > *ē*: *žō* "barley", *žūy* "yoke", *žī* "rivulet", *žōx* "firewood" (Wkh. *yax* "twig"), *žā* "other" (**yutāka*-). Cf. also *žim* "I come" (**āyāya*-), *žū* "1" (**yan* < **aiw-ah*, v. 35). The izāfat *e* is certainly borrr. from Prs., and not derived from **ya*- in unstressed position.

Reg. *āyā*- v. 37, *-yā*- v. 40, *dy* v. 57, *ršy* v. 64, *sy* v. 68.

Ir. w.

48. Initial *w* > **yw* > *γ* (*wi* > **ywi* > *yu*, v. 30): *γī* "willow", *γā* "wind", *γaf* "to weave", *γan* "oak", *γa'rō* "sheep", *γarp* "snow", *γarw* "to boil" (Mj. *wurv*-), *γa'sō* "calf", *γix* "root", *γāzd* "fat" (Psht. *wāzda*), *γury* "wolf", *γurēa* "hungry", *γu'rōk* "child" (Psht. *wur* "small"), *γōš* "cut hair" (Prs. *gurs*), *γus* "house" (Av. *vis*-), *γun* "to find", *γušt* "20", *γušt* "thrown" (**wista*-).

With early loss of *a*: *γa'nīr* "field" (**awantarya*-), *γī'rān* "desolate, ruined" (**awaryāna*-?). In *rūγa'sōk* "fox" (**raupasa*-) intervocalic *p* > *w* has been treated as initial *w*-, poss. through an association with *γa'sō* "calf".

wā "you" must be derived from a sandhi form with fricative, cf. Soghd. *βn*, *βy* "encl. pron. 2 pl." with generalization of the post-consonantic *β* (Gauthiot, p. 121), and Zeb. pronominal suff. 2 pl. *-ev*.

In *hīn* "blood", *xē* "open" an initial *w*- has been lost on account of the elision of the vowel (v. 43).

Initial *w*- in lw.s: *wē* "roof-beam" (Waig. *wāš* etc.)

Regarding *āwā* v. 38.

ēw > *ē*: *ēā* "how many" (Av. *ēvant*-); *jw* > *j*: *janō* G, *janwē* M (*janw* < **jwan*-?) "living" (Av. *jeant*-); *rw* in *harw*: *hōt* "to hear", *θw* in *ēōr* "4". *dw* > *b*: *bōr* "door", *bite* "again" (**dwi*-?). But *dī* "2" (**dwayah*-?) with *d*- from *du* "2" (**dūwā*-?) But cf. 110.

Intervocalic *-dw* > *r*? (v. 57, 194).

Consonants.

Initial Plosives and Affricates.

49. Initial plosives and affricates remain unchanged before vowels: *kan-* "to do", *kurγ* "hen", *gū* "cow", *gir* "stone"; *čör* "4", *čar-* "to graze", *jan-* "to kill", *jinē* "wife", *jir* "bowstring" (Ind. lw.?): *tū* "thou", *tōn* "body", *dah-* "to give", *dös* "10"; *pā* "foot", *pōnē* "5", *bar-* "to carry", *bāš* "rope" etc.

st-, *sp-*, *št-*: *stēč* "star", *spō* "dog", *šten* "kid". Reg. *gr-*, *br-*, *dr-* v. 66.

Reg. the aspiration of initial plosives v. 73.

Non-initial Plosives and Affricates.

50. *č* remains after vowels, nasals and *r*.¹ The same is the case in Wkh., Bal. and Zaza. Ishk. has *c* as in initial position. It is only natural that the affricate *-č-* (*tš*) should have a greater power of resistance than e.g. *-t-*: *dūč-* "to milk", *rūč* "day", *pēč-* "to cook", *pa'rič-* "to shake a sieve", *šičak* "female" (**stričī-*), *pōnē* "5", *stēč* "star" (**stārčī-*), *mūčō* "ant". Reg. *pačs* "15" (**pančadasa*) v. 62, *pač* "before" v. 55. The derivation of *wē'sēč-* "to order, despatch" from **abi-sāčaya-* is improbable.

sč > *š*: *pēš* "behind" (Av. *pasča*)? But. cf. *ēčēw-* (Voc.). *nē* remains: *pōnē* "5".

There is no certain instance of intervocalic *j*.

51. Intervoc. *k*, *g* > *γ*: *sa'γōn* "cow's dung", *se'γa* "sand", *ma'γas* "fly", *šu'γur* "hedgehog", **zāγ* "son"; *žūγ* "yoke", *rha'γām* "spring" (**fragāma-*), *ā'γun-* "to dress", *ā'γa* "came". After *r*: *γury* "wolf", *kurγ* "hen". *γ* is lost before *rč* in *murčē* "sparrow".

γγ > *γ* in *γār* "coal", *γušt* "finger". In this position *γγ-* could not remain (**ang-* > **γγ-* > **γ-* > *γ-*); but after a vowel we find *rōγγ* "colour" (Prs. *rang*). *γγ* also in *wenger-* "to bleat", *way'gēw-* "to eat", *wey'gā* "axe"; but the etymologies of these words are unknown. *ke'γāla* "bride" is prob. borrh. from Prs. *kanyāla* "betrothal". No instance of *γk* is known.

¹ D has *c* in *tec* "eye", *pōc* "wool".

52. In the suffix *-aka-* the *k* was elided early, as in Psht., Orm., Mj.: *gī'nō* "hair", *γa'sō* "calf", *phyō* "wet" (**pītaka-*), *xirō* "sweet", *'spō* "dog", *'zāma* D "son-in-law", *'zita* "yellow" etc. (v. 45, f, g). *'spay* "dog" may be derived from *spakā* f. (v. 26), the final *-ā* being retained longer than the m. *-ah(ya)* (v. 42) and thus preserving the γ. Similarly *žā* "other" (**yutāka-*, Phl. *yutāk*), *na'mā* "salt", *ze'mā* "winter", *bhār* "ashes" (**bahākāh*), *sēγ* "shadow" (**sāyakā*). *zā'γān* (*zā'γan?*) "sons" I only heard in the pl., and it is uncertain whether a sg. **zāγ* exists. *mēhī* "month" < **māhika-*.

As is the case in other Ir. languages also, a form of *-aka-* with preserved *k* has survived. It is difficult to determine the phonetical conditions which have rendered possible the preservation of the *k*; but it is certainly to some extent due to the morphological importance of the suffix. In Par. we find e.g. *ma'hōk* "moon", *sa'hōk* "hare", *nē'rōk* "male", *šī'čak* "female" (v. 26), *γafak* "spider" etc. Most of the words in *-ak*, however, are borr. from Prs.: *jaba'lak* "lightning", *baftak* "calf of the leg", *buju'lak* "ankle". *-āk* in *jō'lāk* "spider" etc.

Reg. the gen. suffix *-ika* v. 89 ff.

53. After *š* (and *s?*) *k* remains: *'huškō* "dry". There is no certain instance of *zg. mayz* "kernel, marrow", is prob. a lw., and the derivation of *uzg-* "to descend" from **awa-zgad-* is uncertain. *nar'γō* "went out" < **nižgata?*

54. Intervocalic *p*, *b* > *w*: *'āwā* "water", *na'wā* "grandson", *xa'wān* "night", *xu'wān* "shepherd", *tāw* "plait" (Prs.?), *w'ūz-* "to flee" (**apa-waz-*); *'āwur* "brought" (but pres. *ār-* infl. by Prs.?). Reg. *rūγa'sōk* v. 48.

The change of *-p-*, *-b-* into **-β-*, *-w-* took place before the loss of an unstressed initial vowel in *wa'spē* "milk" (**apaspayāh*), *'wāyar-* "to dance" (**upa-ā-kar?*), *'wārun* "flour" (**upa-ārtana-*, or prothetic *w-?*), *wa'čhan* "bad" (**apa-*); *wīra'nō* "bedding" (**abistarana-*), *we'sej-* "to despatch" (**abi-sūčaya?*). But *pen* "with" (**upantui*) with early loss of *u-?* (v. 43).

p is treated as an initial in the compounds *pa'pā* "standing" (**pati-*

pāda), *a'pā*, *wa'pā* "standing" (**ā*-, *upa-pāda*-), *a'pešt* "back", *a'pače* "forward". *kō'pān* "camel's hump" is *borr.*, just as *šāp* "curse", *ta'pō* "warm".

There is no certain instance of *mp*, *mb*. *dum(b)* "tail" may be *borr.* from *Prs.*, *la'mō* "hanging" from *Ind.* No instance of *-rp* is found; *rb* becomes *rv* in *γarv* "to be boiling" (Shgh. *iwurv*-) and is dissimilated in *gu'rē* "to seize" (**gurwē* < *grbāya*-).

-sp in *ōsp* "horse".

55. Intervocalic *t*, *d* are elided: *ā'ya* "came", *a'wē* "remembering" (**abyāta*-), *γī* "willow", *γā* "wind", *hī* "bridge", *kō* "roof", *mā* "mother", *na'mō* "felt", *tī* "mulberry", *jō* "struck", *dā* "gave", *bī* "was", *su'nā* "washed"; *dwās* "12", *nams* "19", *rū* "iron", *pā* "foot".

-t, *-d* have passed through the stages **-ḍ*-, *-h*-, preserved in *dhī* "smoke" (**dūh* < **dūta*-), *phyō* "wet" (**pīta*-), *khān* "who" (**katāma*-?), *chī* "went" (**ēiyuta*-), *γuh* "to throw" (**wīda*-), *dah* "to give" (**dada*-), *ruh* "to weep" (**ruda*-), *bhām* "smell" (written *buhām* < **budāma*-).

It seems possible that this *h* was lost before an early elided vowel (*dā* < **dāta*-, *kō* < **kata*- etc.), but was preserved before a remaining vowel (*phyō* < **pīha*γ, *dahem*, *dhī* < *dūh*^a < **dūtā*- (?) etc.). It is not, however, easy to make all the examples fit in with this theory. *mā* would have to be derived from **māta*, *chī* from **ēiyutā* etc. Cf. 73.

An early elision of a short vowel has preserved the *t* in *γušt* "20", *zītō* "yellow" (**zaritaka*-), *bīštō* "long" (**br̥zataka*-), *ānt* "led", *ūnt* "led down" (**ā*-, *awa-nīta*-), *γunt* "found" (**wīndita*-), *pač* "before" (**patiša*-).

56. *rt*, *rd* > *r*: *āwuy* "brought", *bur* "carried", *γurōk* "child" (Psht. *warūkai* etc.), *kur* "made", *mur* "died", *mēr* "husband", *pa'rāsuy* (dissim. or incorrect notation *pa'rāsuy* M), *wārun* "flour", *xūr* "ate", *xāra* "summer" (**hwāhtaka*-), *sāmuy* "autumn" (**sāma-rtu*-?), *sār* "year", *ma'rōk* "soft" (*m̥ḍu*-?), *tār* "to split", *ur* "to slay" (Skr. *ṛd*-?).

nt, *nd* are assimilated into *n*: *da'nān* "tooth", *ga'nūm* "wheat", *ja'nō* "alive", *pa'nān* "road", *γanukō* "short" (Sak. *vanda*-), *hēn* "they are"; *ā'γun* "to dress", *γun* "to find", *khan* "to laugh". Before *s* this *n* is reduced to a nasalization of the preceding vowel: *žū'wās* "11" (**aiwandasa*). *an'darf*, *aŋ'dōf* "to sew" is a later compound; reg. *ānt* "brought" etc. v. above. Reg. *nth* v. 59, *tar* "in" < *antar* (?), v. 43.

57. *dn* > *n*: *nhīn* "to sit down", *rhīn-t* "wept" (**rudna*-?). *-dy* > *ž*: *kūča'nōk* "knife" (**kṛtya*-)? *-dy* > *ž*: *bež* "to bind" (**badya*-?). *mēn* "waist" prob. < **madiyāna*-, not < **mandya*- < **madya*-.

Reg. *dw* > *b* v. 48. *-dw* > **ḍw* > **r^w* > *-r* v. 194 (*ba'rōr* "you carry" < **barādūcam*?). Heterosyllabic *ḍ* and *w* would not, like *dw*-, result in *b*; and it seems possible that *ḍ* in this position was not elided, or did become *h*, but was replaced by *r*, when *ḍ* disappeared from the phonetical system of Par.

st in *bōst* "bound", *zd* in *γāzd* "fat" (Psht. *wāzda*).

Fricatives.

58. Initially before vowels Ir. surd fricatives are represented by Par. affricates: *khan* "to laugh" (Prs. *xand*-), *khōr* "donkey" (Av. *xara*-), *khūf* "to cough", (Ishk. *xofuk* etc.), *phī* "spade" (Shgh. *fe*, Mj. *fāya*, Wkh. *pāy*).

In intervocalic position we find fricatives: *ix* "ice" (Av. *aēza*-), *γix* "root" (Prs. *bēx*), *mux* "face", (Psht. *max*), *ēx* "egg" (**āwyaza*-?), *γaf* "to weave" (Prs. *bāf*-), *bīf* "owl" (prob. a lw.); after a labial vowel with differentiation: *khū* "high, raised" (Av. *kaofa*-?). But *mū'khān* "our" (Anc. Prs. *amāxam* etc.).

-dw is reduced in *čōr* "4" (Av. *čaḍwārō*); but the more energetic sound *-xw* results in an aspirate through differentiation: *phōk* "cooked" (**pa^wkh* < **paux* < **paxwa*). Cf. *-fy* in *thī* "to burn" (Cf. Wkh. *ḍi* < **tafya*).

ts resulted in Ir. **ṣ* > *s*, cf. Par. *γa'sō* "calf", *masō* "fish". *fš*, *xš* > *x*: *xu'wān* "shepherd", *xāi* "husband" (Mj. *š^wūy*, Av. *fšuyant*-?); *xirō* "sweet" (Prs. *širin*), *xa'wān* "night", *xār* (**xšārta*-),

xi "6", *γax* "word" (Av. *vaxša-*). But *rfš* > *rf*: *durf* "awl" (Prs. *dirafš*)?

Before a nasal the fricative loses its specific articulation, and becomes *h*, or is elided: *xōm* "sleep" (Av. *xāfna-*), *rhinē* "light" (Av. *raoxšna-*), *lhanō* "mooth" (**laxšnaka-*).

Similarly before occlusives: *dut* "daughter", *šitō* "sour" (Sede etc. *sutē* "vinegar", Skr. *śukta-*), *pha'rāt-* "to sell" (*parawaxta-*), *māt* "killet" (**marxta-*, Av. *marək-*), *hōt* "7", *hōt* "heard" (**harw- + ta-*), *rūt* "swept" (**rufta-*, or *borr.*), *ghīt* "seized" (**grfta-*). *xt* or *ft* in *šut* "thrown". But initially *pe't* "paternal uncle", cf. Av. *ptar-?*

59. *θr* is treated in the same manner initially and in intervocalic position, as is the case also in Prs.,Orm. etc.: *ši* "3", *šus* "30"; poss. *šenge'rī* "hail" (cf. Bal. *trōngal?*); *puš* "son", *dēš* "sickle", *čašōruč* "three days ago". But *ār* "fire" (**ārθr* < *āθr-?*. Cf. Reichelt ZII. IV, 247). *str* (*sθr*) > *š*: *šičak* "female", *bāš* "rope".

Initial *fr* > *rh*: *rha'γām* "spring", *rhāz-* "to fly" (Av. *frā-vaz-*), *rhiz-* "to lie down" (**fra-razya-*); but I heard *ruč* "flea" (**fručī-*). Postvocalic *fr* was transposed, and *f* differentiated into *p*: *γarp* "snow" (Av. *vafra-*), cf. *xr*, *xw*.

No certain instance is found of initial *xr*, *xw'rōs* "cock" being a Prs. lw. Poss. *khe'rēw-* "to pick up" < **xrāpayā-* (cf. Lat. *carpo?*)? Postvocalic *xr* > *rk(h)*: *surkhō* G, *surkō* P "red", *tarkō* "bitter" (Phl. *taxr*), *nōrk* "nail" (Sangl. *narzak* etc.); poss. *berkh-* "to fear" (**dwi-xra-??*).

After a nasal we find *th* in *menth-* "to smear".

Obviously in Par., as in other Ir. languages, unvoiced occlusives originally were opened when implosive, i.e. before consonants. In no case, however, has the combination of fricative + cons. subsisted in Par. Either the group was completely or partially assimilated (*θr* and initial *fr-*), or it was saved through transposition and differentiation (*xr* and *fr-*).¹

¹ Ir. *θr* was a most unstable group, which has developed further at an early date even in dialects, such as Anc. Prs. and Shgh., which generally preserve *θ*. In various ways this group has been changed through assimilation (into *s*, *š*, *c*, *dr*, *r*, *l*), differentiation (into *tr*, *dr*), or metathesis (*rt*).

60. It may be asked whether the initial aspirates in Par. are derived directly from Indo-Ir. aspirates, or have passed through the fricative stage (with the same regression from fricatives into occlusives which is known from Bal. and Kurd.). The theory of regression is not disproved by the fact that Par. has developed an initial *x*- from *xš*-, *fš*-, *huc*-. This change might be later than that of *x* > *kh* etc. But I think it probable that a regression would have meant a complete rejection for the time being of unvoiced fricatives in all positions, just as in S.Bal. (*kar* "donkey", *nākun* "nail", *sutka* "burnt").¹

It is quite possible that in Ir. the transition of initial aspirates into fricatives was later than that of the intervocalic ones. Cf. the development in N.Bal., and in an Ind. language, Khowar, where we find e. g. *kh*-, but *x*-. And Par. which has probably always been contiguous with Ind. languages, may well have preserved the initial aspirates.

61. At the time when the *-k*- was aspirated in *mā'kh-ān* "our" < **ahmākam* (through the influence of the preceding *h*), aspirates must already have existed in the language; but intervocalic *-kh*- had already become *-x*-, and *-k*- had not yet been voiced. It is not probable that in this remote period aspirates would have been introduced into the language through lw.s without belonging to its original system, or that the influence of such lw.s would have been strong enough to account for the transition of **ahmākam* into **a(h)mākham*, and not **amāxam*.

If *menth* "to smear" is a genuine Par. word, and there is no likely Ind. word from which it might have been borr., it is not prob. that the *ṣ* (a very unstable sound in Ir.) would have been

¹ N.Bal. *khar* "donkey", *nāxun* "nail", *suxtha* "burnt" are not historically parallel with Par. *khōr*, *mux*, **sttō*. N.Bal. *khārē* "knife", *šixun* "hedgehog" (Par. *kūcānōk*, *šū'xur*) show that the fricatives first became occlusives as in S.Bal. (*x*t > **kt*, cf. *ft* > S.Bal. *pt*, N.Bal. *pth*). Only in the course of the development of N.Bal. all unvoiced occlusives were aspirated (except after *s*, *š*), and, in favourable positions, opened.

changed into *th* after *n*; but the word must be derived direct from **manthaya*. Cf., however, *pa'nān* "road". It is possible that *nth* was treated in a different way after an unstressed syllable. From the phonetical point of view the preservation of *nth*, but assimilation of *nt*, *nd* (v. 56) would not be surprising.

As far as I can see, it is not possible from the material available to come to any definite conclusion regarding the question of original aspirates in pre-Par.

Nasals.

62. *n*, *m* generally remain: *na* "not", *nō* "new", *nhīn* "to sit down", *ēn* "to bring", *gī'nō* "a single hair", *mun* "me", *ma'sō* "fish", *nām* "name" etc.

n is lost before *s*, generally with nasalization of the preceding vowel: *žūās* "11" (**aiwandasa*), *paēs* "15" (**paṅs* < **pančadasa*, cf. Pash. S 1 pl. *-ajs*, *-aṅs*, *-anz* < *-amasī*), but *kaštē* "girl" (**kaništāki-?*). *m* remains on account of its labial articulation: *nams* "19" (v. below).

Reg. *nē*, *ŋk*, *mp*, *nt* etc. v. 50, 51, 54, 56. *nē* has dental *n* (*č* = *tš*). Reg. *fn*, *xšn* v. 58, *rn*, *rzn* v. 63, 65, *sn*, *šm* v. 68, 69.

Apparently *m* > *n* in *khān*, *khāin* "which" (Av. *katāma-?*), poss. under the influence of *khīn* "who" (**kahya-nā-?*).

Just as in the neighbouring languages *n* is often inserted after an initial nasal: *mindut* "apricot" (Orm. *matat*), *mende* "this" (**ma + ede*), *manša'hūr* "famous" (Prs. *mašhūr*), *nams* "19" (**naws* < **nawadasa*).

A final *n* frequently disappears, with or without nasalization of the preceding vowel, v. 24.

Rolled and Lateral Sounds.

Ir. *r*.

63. Initial and intervocalic *r* is preserved: *rāc* "day", *rhīnē* "light", *ruh* "to weep", *bōr* "door", *bar* "to carry". Reg. the occasional loss of final *r* v. 24.

Reg. *rk*, *rp*, *rt* etc. v. 51, 54, 56. In the group *rē* the *ē* was preserved as a surd, which unvoiced the *r*: **stēē* "star", *mū'ēō* "ant" (v. 50), but *mur'ēē* "sparrow" (**mur'ēē* < **myga-ē*). Similarly *ret*, *rft* > *xt*, *ft* > *t* (v. 58).

rm has not been traced. The treatment of *rn* is uncertain: *šu'γur* "porcupine" (Av. *sukurēna*), but *pōn* "leaf, feather", *kan-* "to do" is a special case (cf. Prs. *kun-*, but *parr* etc.), *durr-* "to cut grain" is uncertain (from Av. *dərənā*, or borrr. from Prs. *durūdan*?), *'āmar* "apple" (Shgh. *mūn* etc.) belongs to a group of widely spread wandering words (v. EVP. s.v. *mana*).

64. *rz* in *γur'z-ēw-* "to pour out" (**wi-hʔz-*), *derz-* "to take on the back" (Av. *darəz-*). *ār'zun* "millet" (Prs. *arzan*) is prob. genuine. The cerebralization of the *r* in this case is prob. recent, cf. *Hu'marz* (written with *r*) "n. of a place", and *rd* / *ʔd* in lw.s. (v. 20).

bištō < **būšt-* < **buršt-* < **bʔzāt-* with the same treatment of *rs*, *rš* as in *dōš* "hair" (Wkh. *ḍūrs* "goat's hair"), *γōš* "cut hair" (Av. *varəsa*), *pa'sō* "axe" (Skr. *paraśu-* or *parśu-*); *gāš* "a kind of millet" (**gārśa-*), *kāš* P "eyebrow" (Av. *karša-* "furrow, line"), *ka'sēw-* "to sigh, yawn", *'tašō* "a kind of axe" (Shgh. *'taršak* etc.?), *phīš-* "to strew, sow" (**pršya-*, cf. Prs. *pāš-* "to scatter, sprinkle"). The assimilation of *rš*, *rs*, but not of *rz* is due to the circumstance that *r* became unvoiced before *s*, *š*. An unvoiced *r* is a less energetic and resistant sound than the voiced *r*.¹

65. *s*, *š* are lost between *r* and a following consonant: *γur'ča* "hungry" (**wrsu-čaka-ʔ*), *pōrk* "sheep's dung" (Prs. *pušk* < **pʔśaka-*, cf. GIPh. I, 2, 89) *thān* "thirsty" (Av. *taršna-*). Similarly *bhīn* "tree" (if < **būhn* < **bʔzna-*, cf. Shgh. *vəγzn* "birch"), *bāna-pa'i* "pillow" (**barzn-*, Mj. *vēznī*, Khov. lw. *wraznī* etc.).

In *ršt* (*rst*), too, the *š* (*s*) is lost, with aspiration of the initial consonant: *dhōr* "saw" (Av. *dərəšta-*), *thōr* "hole" (cf. *tār-* "to split", Skr. *tṛd-*), *thōr* "drank" (Orm. *tatak* < **tʔšta-ka-*), *nhāmur* "forgetting" (**frāmʔšta-*). *puʔ* "back" may be borrr. from Ind.; in *hu'pāʔ* "dug", *nōʔ* "took out" (from *hu'pēr-*, *nēr-*) *ʔ* does not represent *ršt*, but is

¹ Cf. Shgh. *rl* > *d* (through **ʔ* > *ʔ*), but *rš* > *rō*.

derived from a secondary group $r + t$ (v. Voc. s.v.v.). *uṭ* "bear" is etymologically uncertain.

The transition of $r\dot{s}t > *h_r$ is difficult to explain. The theoretical intermediate stage would be $*\dot{s}rt$; but this seems an impossible group. Note, however, that in Psht. $r\dot{s}t$ in some cases results in \dot{s} , and must have passed through the stage $\dot{s}tr$ (or $*\dot{s}rt$?) with a similar transposition.

Also the different development of $r\dot{s}(a)k > rk$ and $rz(a)t > r\dot{s}t > \dot{s}t$ is curious.

66. Reg. *xr*, *\dot{s}r*, *fr*, *s\dot{s}r* v. 59. No certain examples of *gr*, *dr*, *br* have been traced: *bi'yā* "brother" can scarcely be regularly developed from Av. *brātar* (cf. Afgh. Prs. *biyādar*); *air* "cloud" $< *abrya-?$ *rhuš* "half rupee" ($*\gamma ruš$) is borr. from Prs.-Turk.

sr $> \dot{s}$: *\dot{s}\dot{s}* "horn" (Av. *srū*); *xuš* "mother-in-law" is prob. a Prs. lw.

Ir. *l*.

67. *l* is found in *līs* "to lick", *lhanō* "mooth, slippery" (Prs. *lašn* etc.), *γēl* "to roll" (Oss. *velun?*). *lauč* "lip" is prob. borr. from Prs., just as *lapč*.

In Ind. lws *l* is generally rendered by *l*. But *phōr* "grain, fruit" (Pash. L *phāl*) from an earlier form with *l*? Cf. also *wi'yār* "night" (Pash. L *vyāl*). But *bā'lō* "child": Pash. *bārā*, *bārū*.

Sibilants.

Ir. *s*.

68. *s* is preserved in most positions: *sōr* "head", *sa'hōk* "hare", *dōs* "10", *γus* "house", *ma'sō* "fish", *'āγust* "dressed", *bōst* "bound", *a'star* "to smear", *ōsp* "horse". Initially before occlusives $*stēč$ "star", $*spō$ "dog" etc.; *su* "daughter-in-law" ($*snušā-?$), but *su'nī* "to wash" (Av. *snaya*, or *us-snaya*). Intervoc. *sn* $> *hn > h-n$ (cf. the treatment of *šn* 69, *rzn*, *ršn* etc. 65): *γā-phōnē* "wind" (Av. *pasnu* "dust").

Reg. *s\dot{s}r*, *rs*, *sr* v. 59, 64, 66.

s was palatalized in the neighbourhood of *i*: *nhašt* "sat down" (**nihasta-*), *nēšt* "nose" (**nāsti-*), *γušt* "20" (**wisati*), *γušt* "thrown" (**wista-*), *šwγur* "porcupine" (**sikurna-*), *geš* "bad" (**gasya-?*). *ni'sōr* "the shady side of a hill" is prob. a lw. (not < **nisyāwara-*), cf. Voc. s.v.; *sāmur* "autumn", poss. < **syāma-rtu-*, but already Av. *sāma-*. *s*, not *š* renders Pash. *š* in *sī* "exists" < Pash. *šī*. Prob. Par. *š* was formerly more rounded, while Pash. *š* was more palatal than it is at present.

Ir. *š*.

69. No certain instance of Ir. *š* has been traced in Par. (v. Voc. s.v. *xiš*). Intervoc. *š* is lost: *gū* "ear", **spō* "louse", *nī-*, "to go out" (Av. *niš-ay-*), *xī* "6", *thā-* "to cut, shave" (Av. *taš-*), *su* "daughter-in-law" (**snušā-?*). In. Ind. and Prs. lw.s: *γāγēš* "sky" (**ākāsyā-*) etc.

Reg. *xš*, *fš*, *xšn*, *ršn* v. 58, 65. If. *xē* "open" is derived from **wiśāya-*, **wš-* prob. became **fš* > *x*. *šn* in *ma'nōk* "ram" (**maišna-?*). *šk* in *huškō* "dry", *št* in *ōšt* "8", *γušt* "finger", *dušt* "wall" (**dišti-*). With *ušt-* "to rise" cf. Kafirī *ušt-*, acc. to Turner < **ust^o* **utst^o*.

Reg. *rš*, *ršt* v. 64.

Ir. *z*.

70. Initial and intervocalic *z* is retained; *zām* "son-in-law", *ze'mā* "winter", *zāγ* "son", *zā* "thing" (Av. *zāta-*), *za'nōk* "chin", *zur* "heart"; *a'üz-* "to flee" (**apa-waz-*), *rhāz-* "to fly" (*fra-waz-*), *biz* "seed, corn" (genuine? cf. Skr. *bija-*), *miz* "urine", *ūzeh-* "to remain" (**awa-zahya-*), *a'ze* "yesterday" (*ā-zyah-?*).

gas- "to bite" (Prs. *gazīdan*), *lis-* "to lick" with *s* instead of *z* from the present *'gastōn*, *'listōn*. *z* was dissimilated into *d* in *dōst* "hand" (v. EVP. s.v. *lās*) and lost in *bān* "tongue" (**zbān*, **huzbāna-*, Prs. *zubān*).

Reg. *zg* v. 53, *rz* v. 64, *rzn* v. 65. Reg. *ān* "I" < Av. *azəm(?)*, v. 113.

Ir. *ž*.

71. Ir. *ž* is found only in *naγ'γō* "went out" < **nižgataka-*.

h.

72. *h* is preserved initially: *hī* "bridge", *harw-* "to hear", *hušk* "dry", *hōt* "7", *hu, hō* "that" (Anc. Prs. *haw*), but cf. *bān* "tongue" (**huzbāna*). Prothetic *h-* in *hōšt* "8", *hām* "raw", *hēm* "I am", *hē* "this" (**ayam*?).

Intervocalic *h*: *ma'hōk* "moon", *mēhī* "month", *sa'hōk* "hare", *nhin-* "to sit down", *bhāy* "ashes". But *γur'zēw-* "to pour out" (**wihrz-*), *xāra* "summer" (**hucāhytaka-*), *xī* "sister" (**hwahī-*?). Inserted *h* in: *gēh-* "coire". *hm* > *m*: *mā* "we", (*h*)*ēm* "I am". *hw* (*xw*) > *x*: *xu* "self", *xar-* "to eat", *xōm* "sleep", *xēr* "hay", *xān-* "to recite" (*lw*?), etc.

Aspiration.

73. In Par., aspiration is found in' three classes of words: a) In *lw.s* from Ind: *bhār* "burden", *dhār* "hill", *khurī* "heel", *phōr* "fruit" etc. But in some cases Ind. aspirates are — if my ear has not deceived me — rendered by Par. unaspirated sounds. b) In words containing Ir. surd fricatives in special positions: *khan-* "to laugh", *surkhō* "red", *rhāz-* "to fly" etc. (v. 58, 59). c) In words in which a *h* (of diverse origin) has been brought into contact with the initial consonant through metathesis or vowel-elision. This is the case in some Prs. *lw.s* also: *khar* "anger" (*qahr*), *mhē'mān* "guest" (*mihmān*) etc.

In genuine Par. words (with metathesis): *lhanō* "smooth" (**lahn* < **laxšna-*), *rhīnē* "light" (**rūhn* < **rauxšna-*), *thān* "thirst" (**tāhn* < **taršna-*), *γā-phōnē* "wind" (**pahn* < Av. *pasnu-*), *bhīn* "tree" (**būhn* < **bṛzna-*), *dhōr* "saw" (**duhr* < **dṛšta-*), *thōr* "drank" (**tršta-*), *thōr* "hole" (*trsta-*), *ghīt* "seized" (**gūht* < **gyfta-*), *pha'rāt-* "to sell" (**parāwaxta-*), *phōk* "cooked" (**pa'kh* < **pauxwa-*), *rhīn-t* "wept" (**rūhn* < **rudna-*), *khā-* "to scratch" (**kāš-*?), *thā-* "to shave" (**tāš-*), *phīš-* "to scatter" (**pṛšya-*?), *khū* "lifted, raised" (**kaufa-*), *thī-* "to be burning" (**tafya-*, cf. Wkh. *ṣi-* etc.), *chī* "went" (**ēih* < *ēiyuta-*), *dhī* "smoke" (**dūh* < *dūta-*), *phyō* "wet" (**pihay* < **pītaka-*), *dhaitōn* < *dahitōn* "giving" (**dada-*). With vowel-elision:

bhāy "ashes" (**bahākā*), *nhašt* "sat down" (**ni-hasta*-), *bhām* "smell" (**budāma*-), *khān* "which" (**kahān* < **katāma*-?).

Initial fricatives cannot be aspirated: *γur^hzēw* "to pour out" (**wihyz*-). But we should expect aspiration in *ruč* "louse" (**fruč*-), *dui* "daughter" (**duxtā*), *māt* "killed" (**marxta*-), *bāna-pa'i* (if < (**barzna*-), *dā* "gave" (**dāh* < *dāta*-), cf. 55. In some words of unknown etymology we find an unexplained aspiration: *lhāš* "finished", *kha'mōr* "threshing", *thār* "to regard" etc.

74. List of Phonetical Correspondences (Par. and Ir.).

| | |
|---|--|
| Par. <i>a</i> < Ir. <i>a</i> (26), <i>ā</i> (29), <i>i</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>r</i> (30, 32, 34), <i>ai</i> (35), <i>-aka</i> (51). | Par. <i>x</i> < Ir. <i>-x</i> (58), <i>xš</i> , <i>fš</i> (58), <i>š</i> (69), <i>huc</i> (72). |
| » <i>ā</i> < Ir. <i>a</i> (16). | » <i>γ</i> < Ir. <i>w</i> (48), <i>-p</i> (?) (48), <i>-k</i> , <i>-g</i> , (<i>a</i>) <i>yg</i> (51). |
| » <i>ā</i> < » <i>ā</i> (29), <i>a</i> (27), <i>awa</i> (38). | » <i>č</i> < Ir. <i>č</i> (50), <i>čw</i> (48), <i>rč</i> (63), <i>rty</i> (57), <i>t</i> + <i>š</i> (55). |
| » <i>e</i> < » <i>i</i> (30), <i>aⁱ</i> (39), <i>rⁱ</i> (34), <i>ya</i> (40), <i>ai</i> (35), <i>aya</i> (37). | » <i>čh</i> < Ir. <i>č</i> + <i>h</i> (73). |
| » <i>ē</i> < Ir. <i>āya</i> , <i>ayā</i> (37), <i>yā</i> (40), <i>āⁱ</i> , <i>aⁱ</i> (39). | » <i>ȝ</i> < » <i>ȝ</i> (49), <i>ȝw</i> (48). |
| » <i>ə</i> < Ir. <i>i</i> , <i>ū</i> (30, 33). | » <i>t</i> < » <i>r</i> + <i>t</i> (65). |
| » <i>i</i> < » <i>i</i> (30), <i>ī</i> (31). | » <i>t</i> < » <i>t</i> (49), <i>-t</i> (55), (<i>r</i>) <i>xt</i> , (<i>r</i>) <i>ft</i> (58). |
| » <i>ī</i> < » <i>ī</i> (31), <i>ū</i> (33), <i>u</i> (32), <i>ai</i> (35), <i>aya</i> (37), <i>aⁱ(n)</i> (39), <i>au(n)</i> (36), <i>r</i> (34), <i>iyu</i> (30). | » <i>th</i> < Ir. <i>t</i> + <i>h</i> (73), <i>th</i> (61). |
| » <i>ō</i> < Ir. <i>r</i> , <i>u</i> (16, 34). | » <i>d</i> < » <i>d</i> (49), <i>dw</i> (48). |
| » <i>ō</i> < » <i>a</i> (25), <i>awa</i> (38), <i>r</i> (34), <i>-aka</i> (51). | » <i>dh</i> < » <i>d</i> + <i>h</i> (73). |
| » <i>u</i> < Ir. <i>u</i> (32), <i>i</i> (30), <i>r</i> (34), <i>a(n)</i> 27. | » <i>p</i> < » <i>p</i> (49), <i>-p</i> (54), <i>f</i> (59). |
| » <i>ū</i> < Ir. <i>au</i> (36), <i>awa(n)</i> (38), <i>u</i> (32). | » <i>ph</i> < » <i>f</i> (58), <i>p</i> + <i>h</i> (73). |
| » <i>k</i> < Ir. <i>k</i> (49), <i>-xw</i> (58). | » <i>b</i> < » <i>b</i> (49), <i>dw</i> (48). |
| » <i>kh</i> < » <i>x</i> (58), <i>k</i> + <i>h</i> (73). | » <i>bh</i> < » <i>b</i> + <i>h</i> (73). |
| » <i>g</i> < » <i>g</i> (49). | » <i>f</i> < » <i>f</i> (58). |
| » <i>gh</i> < » <i>g</i> + <i>h</i> (73). | » <i>n</i> < » <i>n</i> (62), <i>nt</i> , <i>nd</i> (56), <i>dn</i> (57), <i>xšn</i> (58), <i>rn</i> (63), <i>rzn</i> , <i>ršn</i> (65), <i>sn</i> (68), <i>šn</i> (69). |
| | » <i>nh</i> < Ir. <i>n</i> + <i>h</i> (73). |

| | |
|---|---|
| Par. <i>m</i> < Ir. <i>m</i> (62), <i>mb</i> ? (54), <i>fn</i> (58). | Par. <i>nth</i> < Ir. <i>nθ</i> (<i>nth</i>) (61). |
| » <i>r</i> < Ir. <i>r</i> (63), <i>rn</i> (63), <i>rb</i> (54), <i>-dw-</i> (57). | » <i>m̄b</i> < » <i>mb</i> (54). |
| » <i>rh</i> < Ir. <i>fr</i> (59), * <i>γr</i> , * <i>gr</i> (66), <i>r + h</i> (73). | » <i>ms</i> < » <i>-wandas-</i> (62). |
| » <i>l</i> < Ir. <i>l</i> (67). | » <i>rk</i> < » <i>-xr-</i> (59), <i>ršk</i> (65). |
| » <i>r̄</i> < » <i>rt</i> , <i>rd</i> (56), <i>ršt</i> (65). | » <i>rk̄h</i> < » <i>-xr-</i> (59). |
| » <i>w</i> < » <i>-p-</i> , <i>-b-</i> (54), <i>w-</i> (48). | » <i>rγ</i> < » <i>rk</i> , <i>rg</i> (51). |
| » <i>s</i> < » <i>s</i> (58, 68), <i>sn</i> , <i>sy</i> (68), <i>z (+ t)</i> (70). | » <i>rē</i> < » <i>rγ + ē</i> (63), <i>rš + ē</i> (65). |
| » <i>š</i> < Ir. <i>šr</i> , <i>sθr</i> (59), <i>rš</i> , <i>rš</i> (64), <i>sr</i> (66), <i>s̄</i> (68), <i>sč?</i> (50). | » <i>rp</i> < Ir. <i>-fr-</i> (59). |
| » <i>z</i> < Ir. <i>z</i> (70). | » <i>rf</i> < » <i>rfs̄</i> (58). |
| » <i>ž</i> < » <i>y-</i> (47), <i>-dy-</i> ? (57). | » <i>rw</i> < » <i>rw</i> (48), <i>rb</i> (54). |
| » <i>h</i> < » <i>h</i> (72), <i>-t-</i> , <i>-d-</i> (55), 0 (72). | » <i>rz</i> , <i>rz̄</i> < » <i>rz</i> (64). |
| » <i>b(i)y</i> < Ir. <i>br?</i> (66). | » <i>rγ</i> < » <i>žg</i> (71). |
| » <i>yg</i> < » <i>yg</i> (51). | » <i>st</i> < » <i>st</i> (57, 68). |
| » <i>nē</i> < » <i>nē</i> (50). | » <i>sp</i> < » <i>sp</i> (54). |
| » <i>nt</i> < » <i>n + t</i> (55). | » <i>šk</i> < » <i>šk</i> (53). |
| | » <i>št</i> < » <i>št</i> (69), <i>rz + t</i> (64), <i>st̄</i> (68), <i>-ništ-</i> (62). |
| | » <i>zg</i> < Ir. <i>zg</i> (53). |
| | » <i>zd</i> < » <i>zd</i> (57). |

MORPHOLOGY.

Nouns.

Stem-Formation.

75. Ancient stems in *-i-* can be traced in: *nēšt* "nose" (**nāsti-*), *jinē* "wife" (**aniči-*), *stēc* "star" (**stārē-*), *gir* "stone" (Av. *gairi-*). Stems in *-ā-* and ancient plurals in *-āh*: *yan* "oak" (**wanā-*), *ga'mum* "wheat" (**gantumāh*), *ix* "ice" (**aicāh*), *bhāy* "ashes" (**bahākāh*) v. 26, 45, 35, 53. Stems in *-n-*, derived from the acc. sg. are: *pa'nān* "road", *da'nān* "tooth", *xa'wān* "night". Stems in *-yā-* are: *mēr* "husband", *ker* "work" etc. Reg. *āwā* "water" (**āpah*) v. 42. But, except in the case of a few stems in *-r-* (v. 82), the ancient stems are not distinguished in their inflexion. And in many words

the distinction between the ancient stems has been completely obliterated: *dhī* "smoke" (**dūta-*), *γī* "willow" (**waiti-*), *hī* "bridge" (**haitu-*), *xī* "sister" (**hwahī* < **hwahar-*); *mā* "mother" (**mātar-*), *zā* "thing" (**zāta-*), *xā* "husband" (**fšuyant-?*) etc.

76. Reg. stems in *-a* (**-aka-*), *-aγ* (**-akā-*), *-ō* (**-akahya-*), *-ā* (**-āka-*), *-āγ* (*-ākā(h)*), *-ī* (**-ika-*) v. 52. *-ā* is not a living suffix.

Reg. the secondary suffix *-ak*, *-ōk* v. 52. *-ōk* has a definite diminutive power in *kaštēōk* "little girl" (*kaštē*), *rafīqōk* (*rafīq* "comrade"), *bārīkōk* "very slender" (*bārik*) etc. But not in *ma'hōk* "moon", *sa'hōk* "hare" etc., cf. *γa'sō* "calf" etc. A double suffix is found in *γa'nōkō*, *γanukō* "short" (cf. Psht. *-kai*, Mj. *-ga*, f. *-gūgā*).

-ak, *-a* are frequently of Prs. origin: *jaba'lak* "lightning", *γāla* "hail". *-ī* is found in l.w.s: *bāzī* "cheating" (Prs.), *dhārī* "beard" (Pash.). Prob. it is also of Prs. origin in words such as *kaṭōi* "old age", *chaṭa'i* "silver", *γu'sti* "ring". But *mēhi* "month" direct < **māhika-*?

-ē occurs in a few words: *γā'phōnē* "wind", *kaštē* "girl", *le'rē* "boy", *mur'ē* "sparrow", *pe'tē* "paternal uncle", *rhīnē* "light" (Prs. *rōš(a)nāi* etc.). Poss. *kaštē* < **kaništāki-*?

Composition.

77. *Tatpurusha* compounds of various kinds are frequent: *xīγu'rōk* "sister's son", *pēš'pā* "heel", *naγōnpha'kō*, *naγōn'pēčak* "baker", *tōr'pī* "calf, one to two years old". *khōr'bu* "melon" (Prs. *xarbu*), *khōr'gū* "hare" (Prs. *xargōš*), *phyōbu* "water melon" (Prs. *tarbu*) are transl. from Prs. Many compounds are bor. from Prs.: *au'dida* "tear", *šādzam'būr* "honey-bee" etc. Some *bahuvrihis* are found: *chaṭa'dhārī* "white-beard" (Prs. *rīšsafēd*), *dusara* "kid, two years old" etc.

Genitive groups frequently replace compounds: *āwə-i tečh'ika*, *āwə-i dida'ika* "tear" etc.

Some ancient compounds are no longer felt as such by the speakers of Par.: *was'pē* "buttermilk" (**apas-payāh*), *sāmur* "autumn" (**sāma-rtu-*). This is the case with most compounds containing ancient

prefixes: *rha'γām* "spring" (**fragāma*-), *nhāmur* "forgetting" (**frā-mr̥šta*-), *γa'nīr* "field" (**ar̥-antarya*-), *xē* "open" (**wi-sāya*-), *pen* "with" (**upānta*-), *wā'γār* "dance" (**upa-ā-kāra*-?), *γī'rān* "ruined" (**a-waryāna*-?), *xāru* "summer" (**h(u)-wāhytaka*-) etc.

Cf. also verbal compounds such as *ā'γun-* "to dress" (**ā-gund*-), *a'star-* "to smear" (**ā-star*-), *žē-* "to come" (**ā-yā*-?), *ēn-* "to bring" (**ā-nī*-), *wā'γar-* "to dance" (**upa-ā-kar*-), *nhīn-* "to sit down" (**nī-had*-), *nī-* "to go out" (*nīš-ay*-), *pharāt-* "to sell" (**parā-waxta*-), *γuγzēw-* "to pour out" (**wi-hr̥z-*) etc.

The Article.

78. The numeral *žū* frequently takes the place of our indefinite article, *žū sēb* meaning "one apple", or "an apple". But also *sēb* "an apple". Similarly *hē sēb*, *ho'wī sēb* may in some cases be translated as "the apple", not "this, that apple".

79. The *yā-yī wahdat* or *yā-yī tankīr* (the "*i* of unity or indefiniteness") is frequently used: *žāduga'rī* "a sorcerer", *fāteha'xānī γwlu ā'γō* T "many reciters of prayers have come", *žū pāla'wānī tar* "to one warrior", *jaṅgal tar*, *jaṅgalī tar*, *jaṅgal ta'rī za'hī* "he came to a jungle", *žū pāla'wān-e jaṅgī* "a hero of war", *čhil su'wārī* "some forty horsemen", *hawegada'rī*, *haweka'i* "so much", *felānī* "a certain". This *-ī* is prob. borr. from Prs., where it is employed much in the same manner as in Par. (cf. Phillott, Higher Persian Grammar § 41).

felānī (*pādšā*) T "a certain (king)" was said to denote nearness, but *felāna* remoteness. Cf. also *ho'wī za'ifa* G "that woman".

The *yā-yī šifat* or "*i* of qualification" (Phillott, § 42, b sqq.) is used, as in Prs., with a demonstrative pronoun before a relative sentence: *dāl ho'wī za'ifī, čē* "near the woman, who", *ha'wī mānes(i), čē* "this man, who", *ho'wī resālānī čē* "the (those) horsemen, who", *'ede az xātīrī čē* "in the thought that". Without a demonstrative in *jaṅgal tarī, čē* "to the jungle, which". Reg. the use of *ma* denoting definiteness, v. 86.

What is the nature of the *i* in 'yarpi "snow"? Cf. 'yarpi-â 'âwə na 'chemtōn G "the snow is not melting" (but yar'pān-a 'âwə 'chemtōn); 'yarpi-â 'nītōn "the snow is going away"; 'yarpi-a . . . 'dhartōn "the snow is remaining". Possibly it is the *i* of indefiniteness: "some snow". Note also ma'nān 'xā-â ma 'gū tečpeṭa'kâi 'dūcetōn G "my husband is milking the cow blindfold"; but tān 'xā ma 'gū tečpeṭa'kâ 'dūcen na 'nartōn "thy husband cannot milk the cow blindfold". awlāt-e ma'nānī guda'ra "my family passes away" (?).

Gender.

80. There is no trace of any distinction of gender. (Reg. 'spō, 'spaγ "dog" v. 26, 53). The same is the case in NW. Pash. Note šī'ek 'ōsp "mare", mādaya'sō "female calf": nērōk 'ōsp, na'rūsp "stallion", nērōk γa'sō "male calf".

81.

Declension.

| | Sg. | | Loc. | γus tar |
|------------|-------------|--------|------|-----------------|
| Nom. (Ag.) | γus "house" | A'ī | All. | γus wanō |
| Acc. | (ma) γus | | Voc. | ai γus etc. |
| Gen. | γusi'ka | Alī'ān | | Pl. |
| Abl. | γu'si | | Nom. | γu'sān |
| Dat. | γus kun | | Gen. | γu'sān(a) |
| Instr. | γus pen | | Dat. | γu'sān kun etc. |

Number.

82. Pl. in -ān: pu'sān "sons" (puš), du'tān "daughters" (dut), xī'ān "sisters" (xī), hamsā'yān "neighbours" (ham'sāya), te'chān "eyes", rupai'ān "rupees", mā'lān "possessions", kaštē'ān "girls" (kaštē); bā'lān "boys" (bālō), pašā'wān "axes" (pašō), kačōi'kān "thorns" (kačō). Note pā'nān "feet" (pā), cf. dī'nān, zā'nān (cf. 148). biyā'rān "brothers" (bi'yā), but also bi'yāra M (mā γala'ba bi'yāra-iman "we are many brothers") (v. 75); nawaγā'rān "grandchildren" (na'wā, nawa'γār), hīwar(γār)ān "husband's brothers" (hīwar). From

M I have noted also 'dutan "daughters", 'zāyan and zā'yān "sons". Note *phar* "fruits, grains" (*phōr*).

The nearly exclusive use of *-ân* as a pl. suffix separates Par. from other E Ir. languages. The existence of the gen. pl. in *-âna* (v. 42) and the employment of *-ân* with inanimate nouns render it, however, improbable that *-ân* should be borrowed from Prs. (Afgh. Prs. has *-â*). But Prs. influence may have strengthened the position of this suffix, and many words have probably been borrowed from Prs. in the plural. *biyārân* etc. have retained the *r* of the original theme. *pā'nân* may have got its *-n-* from stems in *-nt*: *xâ* "husband" (Av. nom. sg. *fšuyas*), pl. **xân-ân* (?) (Av. *fšuyantō*). Cf. the *šaonano šao* of Kushan coins. *phar* represents an ancient pl. in *-āh* (v. 26, cf. 193). Reg. *āwā* "water" v. 42.

A special form, reminding us of the ancient elliptic dual, occurs in *'bāwehâ* "father and son", *'māwehâ* "mother and daughter" (*'hušše 'māwehâ T* "all three, the mother and two daughters"). It is prob. borrowed from Pash., *bāweyâ, āyweyâ*.

A periphrastic pl., bor. from Pash., occurs in *zū dal bālō hēn* "it is a party of boys" (v. 115).

83. Frequently the latter only of two nouns connected by *o* "and" takes the pl. suffix: *'dūst o rafīqân* "friends and comrades", *'dōst o pā'nân* "hands and feet" (cf. N.Psht. *lās o xpē*).

Collective singulars occur: *'dūst o rafīq pen* "with friends and comrades", *ma čōrpā'yân-īman . . . 'bartan. . . ma 'bu' o 'gū o 'yarō* "we take the cattle, . . . goats, cows and sheep". With the verb in pl.: *'ōsp-e ma'nân xarāb chēn* "my horses fell ill", *'laškar . . . chēn* "the soldiers (army) went"; but *Au'yân . . . 'āya* "the Afghans came", *'zā mardum a'peš rama* "the other people shall go back". On the other hand we find *'yarpân* "snow" (cf. Psht. *wāwre*), *'cā'yân* "(bales of) tea".

After numerals the ordinary pl. is rarely used: *'dī pu'sân* "two sons". But generally *'dī 'puš*, *'pōnē 'rūē* "five days", *ha'zār tufay'dār . . . 'āya* "a thousand riflemen came"; but *ha'zār su'wār 'āyēn* "a hundred horsemen came".

A partitive genitive may take the place of a pl.: *ha'zâr nafarî'ka* "a thousand persons", *'huss-e sêbî'ka* M "all the apples". In some cases a form in *-a* is found after numerals: *'paes 'ruča yâ 'yušt ruča* "15 or 20 days", *'huddî bî'yâra* "both brothers" (v. 42), *'čôr ma'čîa* "four kisses", *di 'bâlâ* M "two boys". Prob. from **-âh*, cf. the Psht. pl. in *-a* after numerals.

After adjectives and indefinite pronouns denoting number we generally find the sg.: *'čâwar maz'dûr* "several servants", *'çala'ba 'sâl* "many years", *'mâ çalaba 'âdam-îman* "we are many men", *'çala'ba 'ôsp-ên* "there are many horses". But: *ha'wî çu'lû 'ôspân* "these many horses". After *huss* "all" etc. the noun is put in the pl.: *hôs mânešân* D "all the men", *huss dō'sân* "all the hairs", *'huddî pu'sân* "both boys".

Occasionally the verb is put in the sg. after a pl. noun: *-â çu'râ 'bartôn* "the thieves are carrying", *çu'rân . . . bara* "the thieves may carry", *ha'wî âma'yâ edhê'kânâ* (or *edhê'kâna hên*) "these apples belong to these persons", *juwâ'nân-e 'kârî-a* "they are good young men". (v. 195).

Case.

84. For the sake of convenience I have called the postpositional forms "cases". In reality they often do not differ much in meaning from the constructions with prepositions (v. 222). The terms "accusative", "instrumental" etc. are to be taken as labels giving a very rough idea only of the use of the various forms.

Nominative.

85. The agent case of nouns is identical with the nominative: *'kaštê-a 'jartôn* "the girl is saying", *'kaštê ja'rî* "the girl said". Reg. the use of the nom. of pronouns instead of the ag. v. 112.

Accusative.

86. The indefinite object is not, as a rule, formally distinguished from the subject: *'dut-ê 'dêrô bôn* "he had a daughter", *še'kâr*

kanem "I shall go shooting", *jallâtân-ê dhêwî* "he called for (some) executioners".

A definite object usually takes the prefix *ma*, corresponding to Prs. *râ: ma* 'dut-ê 'ghit "he took his daughter", *ma 'žû-e čûrâna 'ân ham' mâtô* "I have also killed one of the thieves" (German: den einen), *šî . . . šutur dâ* "(she) gave him three camels"; but *ma šutwrân-ê 'bhâr kor* "he loaded the camels", *ma 'žû 'ôsp-ê ham xw'dâika 'dâ-ê, 'žû 'ôsp-ê 'zîn kor* "one (das eine) horse he gave away in alms, one (ein) horse he saddled". Accordingly *ma 'chel ka'nîz-e 'žâ-an ham gu'rê* must mean: "take also thy other forty maids".

The distinction is not always observed. We find e.g. *ha'zâr 'nafar-ê 'mât* "he killed a thousand persons" and *ma 'šast 'nafar-ê mât*; *ma Zai'γūn . . . na 'ēnem, Zai'γūn . . . na 'ēnem* "I shall not bring Z."; *ma 'gū . . . 'dūčēn 'nartōn* "he can milk a (the) cow", *gū . . . 'dūčēn na 'nartōn* "he cannot milk a cow".

In some cases we should expect *ma: pa'nân-ê harêwî* "he lost his way", *jallâtân šam'sēr-an 'rust kor* "the executioners raised their swords", *te'čhân-ê 'kânô ka'nôr* "blind his eyes". *ma* is not used after demonstrative pronouns: *hê ker-a ku'rô* "thou hast done this work".

87. The acc. is used in a local and temporal sense: *ma 'žû 'gâtir su'wâr 'nhôšt* "he mounted a mule", *γus* "in a house", *ma 'γus* "in the house, home, at home", *ma 'bôr na'γ'ô* "he went out", *šâr* "in, to a town", *ho'wî xa'wân* "during that night". Note: *naz'dik-e ma 'γusika 'âya* "he came near to the house".

The "accusative", generally with *ma*, is used with the verb "to say" and frequently also with the verb "to give" (as Prs. *râ*): *ma 'puš-ê ja'ri* "he said to his son", *tô ma 'mun 'šâp dâ* "thou gavest me a curse". *mâ ma 'tô dâ M* "I gave thee" (but *'mun 'tô kun dâ G*). Without *ma: 'šēr xu ja'ri Ha'dâr* "the lion said to H.", *ja'ri za'if* "he said to the woman".

ma is repeated in: *re'sûlân ma 'Qâsem u 'jînc-ê-an am ma huddi'nân-ê-an 'bôst* "the troopers bound both of them, Q. and also his wife".

The object of past tenses of transitive verbs is put in the acc: *ma bâlô 'dhôr-um* "I saw the boy" (cf. 201).

Reg. *ma* with the abl. v. 94.

88. *ma* is prob. identical with the Prs. dative prefix *mar* (< Av. imper. *mara* "remember, note"?).

Genitive.

89. The gen. in *-ika* (*-ik'a* M, *-ikī* D) is frequently put before the governing noun: *naṣṣonpečakīkā* 'jīnē "the baker's wife", *dežika maye* "walnut kernel", *tān bāwik'a* ḡus M "thy father's house", *naṣṣonikā thoī'ān* "burnt pieces of bread", *ōspeki sum* D "horse's hoof", *žūika 'nām-ē* A'ir bīn "the name of the one was A."

But the gen. is put after the noun in: *xī hoiē ādami'ka* M "that man's sister", *'išq 'sōr tar-ē āḡa šekūri'ka* "a fancy to go out shooting came over him", *fe'ḡān uštā kaštī'ka* "a lament arose from the girl". This is generally the case with the predicative gen.: *ha'wī ḡus ha'wī ādami'kā* "this house is this man's".

Very frequently the attributive gen. is combined with the izāfat, which is prob. borrr. from Prs.: *'jīnē-ē kačōāraki'ka* = *kačōāraki'ka 'jīnē* "the furze-gatherer's wife", *tōk-e naṣṣoni'ka thoī* "a piece of burnt bread", *'gū-e ḡarōi'ka* "sheep's dung", *pūst-e bhīnikē* D "bark of a tree", *'ḡāsed-e 'Zaṡṡ pādšāi'ka* "a messenger from king Z.", *nez'dik-e šāri'ka* "near the town", *peštī 'Māmad Hanīfa Sāhebi'ka* *ōspi'ka* "behind the horse of M. H. S.". Note the position of the gen. suffix in *'mux tar-e Mīr'zā bi'ḡā-e ḡhaṡṡi'ka-i* "on the face of his elder brother M."

In several cases the izāfat alone is used. This way of expression was probably originally confined to Prs. lw.s, such as *'kaf-e 'pā* "sole of the foot", *band-e 'dest* "wrist" etc. But we find also: *kaf-e 'dōst* "palm of the hand", *mu'rā-e 'puṡ* "spine", *'nūr-e 'dī te'ḡhān-am* "the light of my two eyes", *'mun kun-e 'ḡār-au* "for me, thy friend", *ōsp-e A'ir* "the horse A."

Note: *ha'wī ḡus tar udhe'kān-a* "this house belongs to him (*i xāna az hamū-s*)".

90. The gen. of proper names is generally formed with *-ān*: *ki'tāb Abdurrašī'dān-a* "the book is A.'s", *Alī'ān ḡīri'bān* "A.'s collar",

'ōsp-e A'mīr Hāta'mān "A. H.'s horse", 'Māmad Hanī'fān pen "with M. H.". But 'sōr-e Alī'kā "A.'s head", 'hukm-e Xu'dā "God's command", 'muz-e Xudā'ika, Xudā'yān "God's face". Note: Abdurra'shid 'dōst tar-ē 'sēb sī "A. has an apple in his hand".

91. Gen. pl. is formed by adding -āna; hē āda'māna-in "they belong to these men", ē 'γus mā u biyārāna-m-a "this house belongs to me and my brothers", me'jān-e te'chāna-i "the wimpers of his eyes", 'pu't-e 'hudde čūrāna "the back of the two thieves", 'huss-e γu'sāna "all the houses". In a few cases the gen. ends in -ān like the nom.: ma žū 'ēā-e čūrān "another of the thieves", 'pušt-e pā'nān-e 'bāwika "before the feet of his father". This is prob. due to Prs. influence.

92. We find a genitivus generis in 'γušt 'sīr 'bīceka "twenty seers of grain"; but 'žū sīr 'surb "one seer of lead", 'žū phōr ganum "one grain of wheat", 'žū čak pī "one drop of milk", 'žū tār dōš "one single hair" etc.

Note the use of the gen. in: ha'zār rupa'ikā 'čā "one thousand rupees' worth of tea", ma 'žū 'ōsp ham xudā'ika 'dā-ē "he also gave away one horse in charity", 'pušika 'zā na čhō bō "nothing had happened to his son", be'nā-e udhēkān mātō'ika "an inclination to kill him", kačō'ikān-ē bu'rō "he has carried away the thorns".

93. The gen. in -ika appears to be an original adjective (cf. Av. -ika-), with irregular treatment of the -k- (v. 52). The suffix -ān of proper names and pronouns is derived from the patronymic suffix -āna-. Reg. gen. pl. -āna (*ānām) v. 42.

Ablative.

94. The ablative in -ī is used in a local and temporal sense: 'āwa čhī te'chī-m "water went from my eye (: I wept)", dukān'dār-e deātī "from a shopkeeper of the village", čā'ī "out of the well", γu'sī "out of the house" (as an elative, but 'γus tar. "from the house"), šārī "out of the town", dhara'mī "from the ground", e'dā 'hudde kālā'jānī āle'sī "he seized (from) both his upper arms", dī 'pā-i 'ōspika'i-m-ē āle'sī "he seized (from) the two feet of my horse",

nezdī'kī "from the neighbourhood", *ha'wī wax'ti* "from this time on", *'hē sa'rī žā 'sar kun* "from this year until the next". Note *be'nā-ē kuṛ mēwa'ī* "he took a fancy to (from) fruit".

In many cases the abl. is combined with *ma*, or with a preposition: *ma yu'sī* = *yu'sī*, *darūn-e yu'sī* "from the interior of the house", *'sōr ǝspī* "down from the horse", *mēn gar'dī* "out of the dust", *mēn čāhī* = *čā'ī*, *az yurč'a'gī* "from starvation", *dāl māčī* "from the presence of his mother".

95. It is doubtful whether the forms in *-ī* are ablatives or adjectives in: *'ān Čutu'li-em* "I am from Shutul", *Estālu'fī mardumān* "the men from I.". Pash. S employs the abl. in this case: *ā Sāthāst-im* "I am from Satha". The Pash. form is prob. originally an adj. in *-stha-*, meaning "living in, belonging to, coming from". It is perhaps possible that the Par. abl. in *-ī* is likewise derived from an adj. (*-ika-ŕ*), and was originally employed in predicative sentences such as *'ān Čutu'li-em*.

We are scarcely entitled to compare the Oss. abl. in *-āi* (< gen. *-ahya*), as this suffix would be dropped in Par.

Dative.

96. The dat. in *kun* is used with verbs denoting "to give" and "to say" (cf. 87): *zā'yān-e xu'kâ kun-ē 'dâ* "he gave to his sons", *'bâw kun-ē ja'rī* "he said to his father". Cf. also *tū Māmad Ha'nifa 'Sāheb kun 'āsuq čhē* "thou hast become the lover of M. H. S." etc.

kun also denotes locality or time: *'ta-ī 'yus kun-a* "down to thy house", *sāf kun* "to the village", *'žū pa'nān 'puš-ē čhī*, *'žū pa'nān kun 'māčī čhī* "her son went by one road, the mother by another road", *ha'wī 'yax 'gū kun-ē 'āya* "this sound reached his ear", *'čhī še'kār (kun)* "he went out shooting", *'barr-e giri'ka kun guda'rēn* "they passed round the boulder", *'žā ruč kun* "another day", *žā 'sar kun* "until the next year". Cf. also *'xatt kun-ē 'na 'čhī* "he did not go according to his letter", *mā'khâ 'zūrē wâ 'huddē bāwe'hâ kun 'na za'hâ* "our strength does not reach that of you two, father and son".

97. *kun* is borr. from Pash. L *kan* "to" (**karnē*, cf. Waig. -*ken* dat. suff). Reg. u v. 27.

Instrumental.

98. The instrumental and sociative postposition is *pen* "with". Instrumental: *te'chân pen* "with the eyes", *pa'sō pen* "with the axe". Sociative: *'dūst o ra'fīq pen* "together with friends and comrades", *ma žū 'pādšā pen* "with one king", *'mun pen* (or *kun*) *'ker-e ba'di kan* "commit adultery with me", *Māmad Hanīfān pen* "with M.H." Note: *'mun pen 'paraman* "let us go with me" (sic!) = "let us two go together".

99. Phonetically *pen* may be derived from **upāntai* (v. 43). But semasiologically the comparison with Psht. *bāndē*, Sak *bendī* "upon, above" (v. EVP. s.v.) is uncertain.

Locative.

100. *tar* denotes locality in the widest sense. *'γus tar* may signify 1) "in the house", 2) "to the house", 3) "from the house".

1) *hē 'mulk tar*, *ha'wē wa'tan tar* "in this (that) country", *'γus tar 'nhašō-a* "he is sitting in the house" (cf. *'γus*, *ma 'γus* "in the house"), *'dōst tar-ē* (*'dōsta-ē*) *'sēb sī* "he has an apple in his hand", *'mardam tar* "among the people", *ma'n'dō tar* "on the neck", *čōrpāi ta D* "(I lie down) on the bed", *'rūz-e dōsumī tar* "on the tenth day".

2) *'mulk-e dārīn tar* "to a far country", *γa'nīr tar* "to the field", *pa'ram 'jag tar* "I shall go to the battle".

3) *γax'dān tar* "from the ice-cellar", *hē rupa'i 'mā tar 'gure* "take this rupee from me", *hē 'māneš tar-ē khu'jī* "he asked from this man", *'xi tar-ē 'ghānā-a* "he is bigger than his sister", *hē ker ku'rō tar* "having done this work", *ha'wē kēr tar-em 'khāntōn* "I am laughing at this thing", *dārū tar . . . huss 'mur* "they all died from the medicine", *bāf tar-ē pa'jut* "concealed from his father".

tar is generally placed immediately after the noun or its adjective: *'šund tar-e haždārīka* "to the dragon's lips", *'dōst-e 'rāst*

tar-e pādšāi'ka "at the king's right hand", *tečh tar-e šēr'ika* "to the lion's eye"; but also *šāx-e šēr'ika tar* "to the lion's horn".

101. *tar* 3) is identical with Psht. *tar* "from" < Av. *tarō*. But, for semasiological reasons, it seems doubtful whether *tar* 1), 2) are identical with *tar* 3). Cf. *tar* "to, into" in various Pamir dialects e.g. Shgh. *tar čīd* "into the house". Possibly *tar* 1), 2) are derived from Av. *antarō* "within", Prs. *dar*, cf. 43. Cf. the preposition *tar* "before, from" (222).

Allative.

102. The postposition *wa'nō* denotes the direction towards: *'γus wanō* "towards the house" *dha'ram wanō* "earthwards", *'dhār wanō* "ba taraf-i kōh", *za'if wanō'i* "from the side of the woman (az taraf-i zan)", *bā'lān wa'rō* "towards the children".

wanō is of Pash. origin, cf. Pash. L *wāya-wāna* = *'γus wanō*.

Vocative.

103. The voc. particle is *ai* or *ō*: *ai bāw* "O father", *xirō yār ai* "O my sweet friend", *(w)ō kaštē* "O girl", *ō bālō ai* "O boy". Cf. also: *'yā pādšā* "O king", *Xudāyā* "O God".

Attraction of Case.

104. Attraction of case sometimes takes place: *ma šēr čē wā dhu'rō*, *ō ham tāb-e ma'nān-a* "quem leonem vidistis, is etiam mihi est subjectus"; *ha'wi kaštika*, *čē dō'stān-ē bastō bēn*, *'thārī čē* "cuius puellae manus ligatae erant, [ea] vidit"; *hō'wi kaštō zāif'ka*, *čē jādū ōst kantōn*, *ē'dān xōm-ē buṛ* "the old woman who practised sorcery, had a dream".

Adjectives.

105. A great number of adjectives have the suffix *-ō* or *-a* (v. 76). The Prs. suffix *nāk* is employed in forming adjectives from non-Prs. nouns also, e.g. *lejja'nāk* "ashamed".

Adjectives do not change for number; except when used as nouns: *dandā'nān-au ma'hīn-a* "thy teeth are dainty", *se'bān-e kārī* "nice

apples", *te'čhân-ē 'kânō ka'nōr* "blind his eyes"; but *kārī'ân kun na'zar kan* "look at her beauties". The gen. suffix is added to the adjective: *'ōsp-e čhaťōk'a 'zīm M* "the white horse's saddle".

In most cases the izāfat-construction is used: *puš-e čī'nō* "a small boy", *γa'rō-e dum'bī* "a fat-tailed sheep", *pa'nân-e dur'in* "a long way".

Without the izāfat: *čī'nō γus* "a small house", *ghāṇ γarōika dum* "the tail of a big sheep", *ho'wi 'kārī 'kaštē* "that good girl". Note *žū 'ādam (-e?) bī'ayl* "a stupid man". In some cases this way of expression indicates an intimate connexion between noun and adjective: *nē'rōk 'ōsp* "stallion", *'ghaṇḍ 'bābā* "grandfather". Probably there is a slight difference of meaning between *za'if-e kať'ō* and *kať'ō za'if* "an old woman". *kal 'puš* (cf. *'puš-e 'kal*) "the bald-headed son" is nearly a compound.

Note: *'bad-e gunā'gār* "a bad sinner", *kať'ō-ē za'if* "an old woman (*pīr-i zan*)", *žū-e 'ghaṇṭ pāla'wān* = *žū pāla'wān-e 'ghāṇḍ* "a great hero".

Comparison.

106. Par. has no separate comparative or superlative: *bā'lō 'kaštē tar 'ghāṇḍ-a* "the boy is bigger than the girl" *'γus-e māt'khān tān 'γus tar 'ghāṇḍ-a*, "my house is bigger than thine". *'ē ku'čōk 'kull ku'čōk'ân tar 'ghāṇḍ-a* "this dog is the biggest of all", *'mēn 'kull-e māne'sān tar 'tū dā'nā o 'āgel tū-ē* "among all men thou art the wisest and most intelligent".

The Prs. comparative is borrr. in *'khōr o 'gū tar 'battar-a* "he is worse than a donkey or a cow".

Adverbs.

107. Reg. the pronominal adverbs v. 150 etc.

γala'ba and *γulū* mean "very": *γala'ba 'xub ju'wān-a* "he is a very good young man", *xuš'waxt-e γulū* "very happy", *γulū nā'jōr hēn* "they are very ill", *γala'ba pāla'wān-e 'ghāṇḍ-a* "he is a very great warrior".

Numerals.

Cardinals.

108.

1. *žū*.
2. *dī* (*du*).
3. *ši* (*šu*).
4. *čōr* M, G, T, *čōr* D, P.
5. *pōnc*, *pōnc* D.
6. *xī* (*xu*).
7. *hōt*, *hōt* D.
8. *ōšt*, *ōšt* D.
9. *nō*, *nū*.
10. *dōs*, *dōs* D.
11. *ž(u)wōs* M, *žūwās*, *žūwās* G, T, *žūās* D, *žūwās* P.
12. *d(u)wās* M, G, T, *d(u)wās* D, P.
13. *ši'dōs*, *ši'dōs* D.
14. *ča'dōs*, *ča'dōs* D.
15. *'paes* (Phon. *'paes*).
16. *xu'dōs*, *xu'dōs* D.
17. *ha'tōs*, *'hattos* P.
18. *a'stōs*, *'astos* P.

19. *nams*.
20. *γušt* (Phon. *γu^ošt*).
21. *γušt u žū*.
30. *šus* G, T, D, *γužd u dōs* M.
40. *čhel*, *čhel*.
50. *pin'jā*, *pin'jā* D.
60. *ši 'γuštak* D, *šast* G, T.
70. *ši'nīm 'γuštak* D.
80. *čōr 'γuštak* D.
90. *čōr 'nīm 'γuštak* D.
100. *sō* M, G, T, *pōnz 'γuštak* D.
200. *'dī sat* T.
300. *'ši sat*.
- 1 000. *ha'zār*.
- 3 300. *'ši ha'zār u 'šu sa'dā* T.
- 100 000. *lak* (denoting an indefinite large number).
- 1 000 000. *dōs lak*.

Occasionally Prs. *čār* "4" is used in some fixed expressions. M used also the Prs. numerals 10—20, e.g. *'dwāzda* "12", *'pāzda* "15", *'šāzda* "16", *habda* "17", *'hažda* "18", *'nužda* "19".

109. *nīm* "half". Note M *'dī ico 'rhuž rupa'i* "2 1/2 rupee". *žū* "1" (**γau* < **aiwah*, v. 35). Note *žū žū phōr 'āmar* "one apple each", *qūwa'tān-an žū bīn* "their strength was equal". Gen. *žūika dī* "2" (**duwayah*?)¹, *du* (*dūwā*?, v. 48): *'dī rupa'i*, *'dī 'ōsp*, *dī ha'zār rupa'i*, *dī ruč*, but also *du ruč*, *du lak*. Cf. *hudinān* "both", 148.

¹ Or has Av. *duye* f. really existed (**duvē* < **duē* < **duwai*)? Cf. Shgh. *'dīōw*n etc. (*duye* + *ān*), which cannot be derived from **duwaya*. (cf. *de've* "door").

šī "3" (**ṡrayah*), šu (*ṡri-*, in compounds): 'šī rupa'i, 'šī ruč, šī šu'tur, but also 'šu ruč, 'šu ha'zār rupa'i.

čör "4" (**čawār* < Av. *čaθwārō*). pōñč "5" (Av. *pañca*).

xī "6" (**xš(w)aš-*), xu. The vowel has been influenced by šī, šu; di, du. **xš(w)aša* would result in **xō*. Oroshori (Pamir) *xīw* (Zarubin, Mj., p. 137) is no parallel, as *a* regularly becomes *i* in this dialect. 'xī ruč, 'xu ruč.

hōt "7", hōšt "8", nō "9", dōs "10" (Av. *hapta, ašta, nava, dasa*).

žūwās etc. "11", cf. Zaza žūendās. From *aiwāndasa* we should expect something like **i(w)ōs*; but žū has been restored.

d(u)wds "12" (**dwādasa*).

šīdōs "13" (šī + dōs). Av. *ṡridasa, *ṡrayāzdasā* could not result in šīdōs, even if the *d* had been preserved through the association with dōs. ča'dōs "14" (čör + dōs, with weakening of the unstressed vowel).

'paes "15" (**pañ^hs* > *pañidas* > Av. *pañcadasa*). I cannot explain the *e* except as a trace of the original palatal ñ. **pañs* would naturally become **pains*, when the palatal ñ disappeared from the system. Cf. 62.

xu'dōs "16", ha(t)tōs "17", a'stōs "18", cf. šīdōs, ča'dōs. Anc. *hāftadasa* would have resulted in **hōt(a)s*.

namš "19" (**naus* < *nāwadasa*, v. 62).

yušt "20" (**wisati*, cf. 30). Most modern Ir. forms are derived from Av. *visaiti*, but E. Oss. *ssāj*, Psht. *šol*. Cf. Pash. *wəst*.

šus "30" (Av. *ṡrišaš*).

sō "100" (Av. *satəm*).

'šī 'yuštak "60" etc. In Pash. S, too, we find a similar system: trēw "60", trēw nīm "70", čāreust "80" etc.

Ordinals.

110. awa'i "first", diu'mī "second", šiu'mī "third", čöru'mī "fourth", pōñču'mī "fifth", dōsu'mī "tenth" etc. čörum'gī T "the fourth one".

Cf. *asōruc* "the day before yesterday" (**ā-Sri-*), *časōruc*, "three days ago" (**čaθru-*).

Note: *šuručina* "Monday (*dōšamba*)", *xuručina* "Thursday (*panč-kamba*)".

Pronouns.

111.

Personal Pronouns.

| 1st Prs. Sg. | 2nd Prs. Sg. |
|---|--|
| Nom. <i>ân</i> (<i>mâ</i> M), <i>ân</i> D. | Nom. <i>tū</i> , <i>tu</i> (<i>tō?</i>), (<i>wā</i> D). |
| Ag. <i>mun</i> (<i>mâ</i> M, <i>ân</i> T). | Ag. <i>tō</i> (<i>tū</i> T), <i>tō</i> D. |
| Acc. <i>ma 'mun</i> , <i>mo 'mun</i> D. | Acc. <i>ma 'tō</i> . |
| Gen. <i>ma'nân</i> , <i>ma'nân</i> D. | Gen. <i>tân</i> , <i>tân</i> D. |
| Dat. <i>'mun kun</i> etc. | Dat. <i>'tō kun</i> etc. |
| 1st Prs. Pl. | 2nd Prs. Pl. |
| Nom. <i>mâ</i> , <i>mâ</i> D. | Nom. <i>wâ</i> , <i>wâ</i> D. |
| Ag. <i>mâ</i> . | Ag. <i>wâ</i> , <i>wâ</i> D. |
| Acc. <i>ma 'mâ</i> . | Acc. <i>ma 'wâ</i> . |
| Gen. <i>mâ'khân</i> , <i>ma'kân</i> (<i>ma'khân</i>) D. | Gen. <i>wâ'khân</i> , <i>wa'kân</i> (<i>wa'khân</i>) D. |
| Dat. <i>'mâ kun</i> etc. | Dat. <i>'wâ kun</i> etc. |

Reg. 3rd Prs. v. 126.

1st Prs. Sg.

112. Nom. *ân*. Prob. < **ā* with -*n* from *mun*, cf. Turf. Phl. S. 'an. But the derivation of **ā* (cf. Sūmnānī, Lāzgird a, *ā*) < **azam* is irregular. Pash. *ā* (Pash. S obl. *mū*) can scarcely be the source of the Par. word. M frequently used the pl. *mâ*, prob. influenced by Afgh. Prs. 1sg. *mā* (but 1 pl. *mā*): *mâ-em* "I am", *mâ-m 'jartōn* "I am saying", *mâ (ân) . . . -em pântōn* "I understand". In some cases the verb, too, is in the pl.

Ag. *mun*, D *mōn* (*mun?*) < Av. *manā* (v. 27) M always *mâ*, T generally the nom. *ân* (through the infl. of Prs. and Pash.).

Acc. *ma 'mun*, M also *ma 'man* (?), D *mo 'mun*, *'mōn*. T stressed *ma 'mân*, *'mōn* (v. 16). Without *ma*: *mun 'put kan* T "hide me", *ma 'mā žū šēb da* M "give me an apple".

Gen. *ma'nân* < **mana* which, being used as a general oblique base, was enlarged by *-āna* (v. 90, 93). *ma'nā* 'γus-a D "it is my house", but 'mun o 'tā 'jang-a T "there is war between thee and me", zur-e 'mā T "my heart". Instr. and Loc. 'mu(n) pen, 'mā pen (ماين). 'mā tar (ماثر) pl. or = *mā*, *mun*.

Dat. 'mun kun, 'mu kun, 'mā kun T.

1st Prs. Pl.

113. Nom. *mā* < Av. *ahmā*. 'mā ḡal M = 'kull-ān "we, all of us": *tū-ē ma mā ḡal pāntōn* "thou knowest us all". A kind of exclusive dual is *ān u tū*, *mā u tū*: 'mā o 'tū 'paraman T "let us take a walk", ḡal 'mun o 'tō "with me and thee", mē 'mān u tō.

Acc. *ma* 'mā, M once shortened *ma* 'ma.

Gen. *mā'khān*. *mākh-* (v. 61) + gen. *-ān*. If this *-ān* had been the pl. suff. we should have expected *-āna* (v. 91). *γu'sān mā'khān-en* "the houses are ours", but *γus-e mā(khān)* M.

Dat. 'mā kun, M also *mā'khān*.

Loc. 'mā tar "from us".

114.

2nd Prs. Sg.

Nom. *tū*, unstressed *tu*, D *tū* (Av. *tū*).

Ag. *tō*, D *tō* (Av. *tava*). T. generally employs the nom.

Acc. *ma* 'tō: 'ān-en ma 'tō 'pāntōn "I know thee", 'mā ma 'tō 'sēb 'dā M "I gave thee an apple".

Gen. *tān*. Cf. *ma'nān*.

2nd Prs. Pl.

115. Nom. *wā*, D *wā*; M also *tō ḡal*. From Av. encl. *ud*, with peculiar treatment of *w* (cf. 48). Av. *xšma-* coalesced with *ahma-*, and a new pl. was formed, as in several other Ir. dialects. D, and in a few cases G, employs *wā* (*wā*) for the sg. also, like Prs. *šumā*.

Gen. *wā'khān*, D *wak(h)ān*. An analogical form, cf. *mā'khān*.

116. *Pronominal Suffixes.*

- 1st prs. sg. -um < *a-mai (Zeb. -am etc.).
 2nd » » -au, -a < *a-tū. *a-tai would have resulted in *-ē (Zeb. -ē etc.).
 3rd » » -ē < *a-hai (Zeb. -a, Shgh. -ē).
 1st » pl. -an < *a-nah (Zeb. -en, Wkh., Sar. -an).
 2nd » » -ōu, -ō < *a-wah (Zeb. -ev, -av).
 3rd » » -an, -ē. -an prob. from the 3 pl. of verbs (Zeb. -en, Mj. -at).

1st Prs. Sg.

117. -um (-om), -əm, after vowels -m, M also -am.

Ag.: 'xūr-um "I ate", 'xōm-um dhōr "I dreamt", 'dhōr-um "I saw", 'če-um 'qasam xūrō "that I have sworn", 'ān . . . 'qasam-um xūrō "I have sworn", 'yunt-um, -əm 'yunt D "I found", 'tū kun-əm kītāb dā M "I gave thee a book".

Acc. 'mēran-um te "they will kill me", lar'zēwtōn-um-a "it makes me tremble".

Gen. 'kadam-um "my foot", bi'yā-m "my brother", 'bāw-om "my father", 'kākika 'puš-um "my uncle's son", na'muy-om "my husband's sister", 'bar tar-om "to my breast", ha'wāl-e zurī'ka-m-em . . . 'buḥetōn ān "I am seeing the condition of my heart", ma'nān 'nhāmuy-um 'chī "I have forgotten", 'dāl-um "with me", 'dōst tar-am M "in my hand", 'ōsp-am, 'ōsp-om "my horse".

Dat. derāk-um dā "give me a grape", kītāb-um da "give me a book.

2nd Prs. Sg.

118. Generally -au (-aw) before vowels, -a before consonants. Ag. usually -a.

Ag. 'xōm-a 'dhōr "thou dreamdest", 'xūr-au "thou atest", -a kur "thou didst", ma 'ōsp-e A'ir-a su'wār 'nhōst "thou didst mount the horse A.", sur'mā (-a-a) . . . ku'rō "thou hast put collyrium", la'mēwō-i-a "thou hast hung it up". The suffix is repeated in ma

ma'nân 'āgird-a 'ham xu de'hō-au "thou hast also beaten my disciple".

Acc. *'aze-m 'dhōr-a* "I saw thee yesterday", *'mērem-ate, -a te 'mērem* "I shall kill thee".

Gen. *bāw-a* "thy father", *ma 'bāw-aw-an na 'yunt* "they did not find thy father", *'ta-i 'yus kun-a* "below thy house", *'jīnē-aw-a 'zītōn* "thy wife is coming", *kā'lān-au cār'bī-a* "thy clothes are greasy", *ma kā'lān-aw 'ār* "bring thy clothes".

Dat. *mā baxšīš-a dahem* M "I shall give thee bakhshish"; *'unr-e kama'i-um-a te da'hem* "I shall give thee the life of my throat".

3rd Prs. Sg.

119. Ag. *'mā kun-ē ki'tāb dā* "he gave me a book"; *'xūr-ē* "he ate"; *ma mhēta'rān-ē ja'rī* "he said to the (his?) grooms"; *ha'wī pāla'wān ma 'mun-ē de'hī* "this warrior beat me".

Acc. *pai'dā-ē kan* M "produce it", *'wā kun-ē ja'rem* "I shall tell it to you". The acc. is not often used. Reg. *gu'rim-ē* "I seize (it)" etc. v. 156.

Gen. *bi'yāy-ē* "his brother", *'bāw kun-ē* "to his father", *bi'yāy-e 'ghāṇḍ-ē* "his big brother", *'sōr tar-ē 'khār chēn* "they became angry with him".

Dat. *'kī xabar 'dā-ē* "who has informed him?"

1st Prs. Pl.

120. Ag. *'xūr-an* "we ate", *-an kuṛ* "we did", *-an 'sār tar 'dhōr* = *'sār tar-an 'dhōr-an* "we saw in the town", *ma 'bāw-aw-an 'ānt-an* "we brought thy father".

Acc. *'mēran-an te* "they will kill us", *'khāin-(n)an te mē'mā ba'ra* "somebody will take us as guests (كَأَنَّهُ بَيْنَ نَفْسِهِ)".

Gen. *'puš-an* "our son", *bi'yā-n* "our brother", *hussī'nān-an, hosinān-an* D "all of us".

2nd Prs. Pl.

121. Ag. *'xūr-ōu* "you ate", *-ō yōnt* "you found"; unstressed *u* in *'mā kun-u ki'tāb dā* "you gave me a book".

Gen. *bī'yā-ō* "your brother", *bī'yārān-ō* "your brothers", *bī'yā-e 'ghānd-ōw-an 'dhōr* "they saw your elder brother", *'huss-ōu, 'huss-u D* "all of you", *kullinān-ōu* "all of you".

Dat. *'jarem-ōu te* "I shall tell it to you (*mēguyim-etān*)" was said to be more correct than *'wā kun-ē 'jarem*.

3rd Prs. Pl.

122. Ag. *'xūr-an* "they ate", *-an kuṛ* "they did", *hal'lā kuṛ* "they ran", *-an kuṛō cūrān* "the thieves have done", *sōr 'ōsp-an su'wār kuṛ-an* "they placed (him) on the horse".

Acc. I have found no instance of this suffix used as an acc.

Gen. *bī'yā-an* "their brother", *dōs nafar-an ḡurca-en* "ten persons of them are hungry", *pailān tar-an* "before them". As a partitive gen. usually *-ē*: *kullinān-ē* "all of them", *žā'nān-ē* "others among them", *har 'khā kun-ē* "to everyone of them", *ma huddī'nān-ē-an 'bōst* "they bound both of them". But *huddī'nān-an . . . 'xīs kuṛ* "both of them jumped up", where *-an* is the ag.; *sōr-e udā'nān-an mur* "their chief died from them".

Note the formal identity of the suffixes for the 1st and 3rd Prs. Pl. In many cases the context only makes it possible to decide which person is meant.

123. The gen. suffix is placed before the ag. or the dat.: *ma 'bāw-aw-an 'ānt-an* "we brought thy father", *'umr-e kama'i-om-a te da'hem* "I shall give thee the life of my throat". It is doubtful whether an acc. suffix can be used before the ag.; reg. *la'mēwō-i-a* "thou hast hung it(?) up" cf. 163. Generally the acc. of the personal pronoun is used in this case, e.g. *ma 'mun-a 'xūr*, *ma 'mun 'xūr-a* "thou atest me"; but cf. Orm. *xwalak-at-am*.

124.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

| "This" (Afgh. Prs. i). | | "That" (Afgh. Prs. ū). | |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------|
| Subst. | Adj. | Subst. | Adj. |
| Sg. | | | |
| Nom. ē (hē). | hē. | ō. | hō, hu. |
| Ag. 'ēdē (ē). | hē. | 'udē (ō). | hō. |
| Acc. 'mendē. | 'mendē, hē. | 'mundē. | 'mundē. |
| Gen. ē'dān. | hē. | u'dān. | hō. |
| Dat. etc. 'ēdē kun etc. | hē. | 'udē kun etc. | hō. |
| Pl. | | | |
| Nom. ē'ān (ē). | hē. | ō'ān, u'ān. | hō. |
| Ag. ē'dānān. | hē. | *u'dānān. | hō. |
| Acc. men'dānān. | 'mendē. | mun'dānān. | 'mundē. |
| Gen. ē'dānān. | hē. | u'dānān. | *hō. |
| Dat. etc. ē'dānān kun etc. | *hē. | u'dānān kun etc. | *hō. |

125. "This very" (Afgh. Prs. hamī).

"That very" (Afg. Prs. hamū).

| Subst. (Adj.). | Adj. | Subst. (Adj.). | Adj. |
|---|------------|--|-------------|
| Sg. | | | |
| Nom. he'wyak. | ha'wī etc. | hō'wyak. | hō'wī etc. |
| Ag. e'dhēk. | " | *u'dhēk. | " |
| Acc. men'dhēk, he'wyak ¹ | " | mun'dhēk ¹ . | " |
| Gen. edhē'kân. | " | udhē'kân. | " |
| Dat. etc. e'dhēk kun etc. ¹ | " | u'dhēk kun ¹ , mun- 'dhēk kun etc. | " |
| Pl. | | | |
| Nom. he'wya'kân. | " | | " |
| Ag. | " | | " |
| Acc. mendhē'kân. | " | | " |
| Gen. edhē'kâna. | " | | * mun'dhēk. |
| Dat. etc. | " | | " |
| "This here". ekciyak | | "That there". ōkwiyak. | |

¹ Used also as an adj.

ē, hē "this".

126. *ē* is usually a subst., and is frequently employed as a personal pronoun 3 sg. *ē ǝst xartōn* "he was eating", *ē-a xartō* D "he is eating", *ē čhi* "he went", *ē ghaṇḍ-a*, *ǝ čvno-a* "this one is big, that one is small". Rarely *ē* is used as an adj. instead of *hē*: *ē ʕus* "this house". T employed *ē* as an ag.: *ē hōwī pi . . . lam dā* "she put that milk . . ." (cf. 206). M has *ē* as a pl. in *ē ʕalaʕa ādam-en* "they are many people"; but in this instance the noun, too, is put in the sg.

hē is always an adj. and is used in all cases, sg. and pl.: *hē ʕus u'dān-a* "this house is his", *hē čūrān* "these thieves", *hē pādšāwka bi'gā* "this king's brother", *hē ādamāna-in* M "they belong to these men", *hē mullā ja'ri* "this mulla said", *hē sār tar* "in this town", *hē ker kī kuṛō* "who has done this work?". D: *hē māniš* "this man", but also *hē tā ʕos-a* "is this thy house?". In some cases *hē* may be translated with the definite article, v. 78.

The derivation of *ē* and *hē* is uncertain. Av. *aēšō*, *aētaš*, and prob. *aēm*, would result in **i*; but gen. sg. m. *ahē* (Gath. *ahyā*) > *ē*? *h-* has been introduced from *hō*, q.v.

Pl. *ēān*, T usually *iān*, is formed in a regular way from *ē*: *ēān xu'ran* "they may eat", *iān čaṭa'kēn* "they fled", *iān ja'ri* "they said" (as ag.). Note: *i palta'nā* "these regiments" (XXI, 25).

127. The oblique base is *ēdē* (*e'dē*): *ēdē dhōr* "he saw", *ēdē pen* "with him" (or, as a collective, "with them"), *sōr ēdē* "over him". Note: *sōr-e ēdē tar* "to his head" (with *ēdē* instead of *ēdān* on account of *tar*, cf. 104). *-dē* must be a secondary affix, as old intervocalic dentals are not retained.

Gen. *ēdān*: *hē ʕus e'dān-a* "this house is his", *elm-e ēdān* "his wisdom", *než'dīk-e ēdān* "near him", *ēdān sōr* "his head". But once *ēdā mup* "he died"?

ēdān is formed by adding the gen. suffix *-ān* to *ēdē*. The gen. pl. is formed with the pl. suffix *-ān*: *ēdānān*. It is used not only as a gen.: *hē ʕus e'dānān-a* "this house is theirs", but as an oblique case in general: *ēdānān pen* "with them", *ēdānān kur* "they did".

128. *'mendē* is composed of *ma* + *ēdē* with nasalization (v. 62). It is used as a subst.: *'mendē 'lam dahēman* "let us leave him", *men'dē-an ālē'sī* "they seized him", *men'dī (-ē-ē) 'ja'rī* "she said to him", *'mā 'mendē 'dhōrō*, *'mundē-om 'na dhō'rō* "I have seen this one, but not that one". As an adj. in sg. and pl.: *'mendē 'ādam-em 'pāntōn* "I know this man", *'mendē 'māl-ē 'ācuṣ* "he brought these goods", *'mendē 'ēx-ē 'ghīt* "he seized this egg", *'mendē bu'tān-ē 'ghīt* "he seized these idols", *'mendē 'huddē bā'lān-ē buṣ bar'dī* "he captured both these children". Either *'mendē* or *hē* may be used; but *'mendē* is the more frequent form (cf. 201): *'mā 'mendē ādam 'mēriman* "we shall kill this man", *'mendē 'ādam-an 'māt* "we killed this man"; but *'hē 'ādam-a 'māt* "thou killedest this man", *'mā hē 'ādam-an māta bōn* "we had killed this man". Note: *'mendē pād'sār'ka laška-rān-an šī'kas dā* "they defeated the armies of this king", where we should expect **ma ē'dān* (cf. 104). *'mendē ma 'mucx-ē 'Mahmad Ha'nīfa 'dhōṣ* "M.H. saw her face".

We should expect the pl. of *'mendē* to be **men'dān*. Once I heard D: *mā nā mandān lam dahēm* "I do not allow them (*na mēmānam-iš*)". But the Shutul form is *men'dānān*, which has been influenced by *ē'dānān*: *men'dānān-ē 'māt* "he killed them (these)", *'ān men'dānān 'zō dahem* "I shall give them barley".

ō, hō "that".

129. The inflexion of *ō, hō* is parallel with that of *ē, hē* and has been influenced by it. *hō* is derived from Av. *hāu*, *ō* poss. from *aom* or some other form of the stem **awa-*. It is also possible that Av. *hō* might result in Par. *hō*.

The forms of *ō, hō* are employed in a similar way to those of *ē, hē*. *ō* is used as a personal pronoun for persons and things a little further removed than those denoted by *ē*: *'ē 'mendē 'kaš koṣ*, *'ō 'mundē; na 'ē dha'ram tar 'cha'rī*, *na 'ō* "this one (he) grappled with that one (her), and that one (she) grappled with this one (him); neither this one (he) nor that one (she) fell to the ground".

hō: *hō 'māneš* "that man", *'hu p-pōnc-ē ja'ri* "all the four of them said", *'hu γus w'dān-a* "that house is his", *'hu γusān udānān-a* "those houses are theirs". *ō'ān*: *ē'ān 'jōr hēn*, *ō'ān nū'jōr hēn* "these are well, but those are unwell", *u'ā 'phārī ā'γēn T* "those came from that side".

130. *'udē*: *'udē ja'ri M* "he (that one) said", *'pēs 'udē* "after that", *dāl 'udē-m ja'rō* "I have said in his presence", *mun'dhēk w'dē kun da* "give that thing to that man (*hamū ēiz ba hamū ādam bide*)".

w'dān: *w'dān te'ēhān* "his eyes", *'āšug-e w'dān* "her lover". *w'dānān*: *'hu γusān w'dānān-a* "those houses are theirs".

131. *'mundē*: *'mundē-m 'dhōr* "I saw him", *'mōnde ka'stī 'dhōr* "he saw that girl", *tū 'mundē 'māneš 'būchetōn* "do you see this man?"

mun'dānān: *mun'dānān 'ēō da'hem* "I shall give barley to those".

ha'wī "this very", *hō'wī* "that very".

132. Emphatic adjective forms are formed by adding *i* to *hē*, *hō*. *hō + i > *hō'wī*, shortened into *hō'wī*, *ho'wī*. *hē + i > ha'wī* (rarely *he'wī*) with *w* from *ho'wī*, and unstressed *ē > a*.

ha'wī: *ha'wī 'spō Sultān Mah'mūd bīn* "this dog was S. M.", *ha'wī 'γus ha'wī ādamikā* "this house belongs to this man", *ha'wī γusān ha'wī ādāmān-a* pl., *ha'wī ker-um ku'rō* "I have done this work", *ha'wī 'zā'ik'a bāi M* "the price of this thing", *ha'wī šār ha'wī 'zā 'mā dhōr M* "I saw this thing in this town", *ha'wī zī'nān* "these saddles".

hō'wī: *hō'wī 'kaštē ā'γō* "that girl has come", *hō'wī bāw-ē ja'ri* "that father of his said", *ho'wī ādamikā 'jīnē* "the wife of that man", *hō'wī 'dhār tar* "on that hill", *hō'wī dhārān* "those hills", *hō'wī za'if o hō'wī 'mullā . . . 'nhaštan* "that woman and that mulla sat down".

he'wyak "this very", *hō'wyak* "that very".

133. Strongly emphatic forms, referring to a recently mentioned word, are formed by adding *-ak* to **hēwī* (*ha'wī*), *hō'wī* (*ho'wī*): *he'wyak* "this very", *hō'wyak* "that very". Cf. *Prs. īnak* "behold here, here is", *ānak* "behold yonder, there is", v. Phillott, § 35, o).

They are generally used as substantives: *he'wyak* *ɣw'lu sargar'dân* *chô* "this very man has become much distressed", *hēwyak* *ʒu 'sarē* *'bas-um te ka'na* "this (just mentioned) [grain] may suffice for me during one year", *'na ʔe hēwyak* *'bite pa'nân ʔe gu'rī-a* "may he not take this very road again", (adj.); *'kārī hō'wyak-a ʔe 'magam* *biyārān-au ma 'mun 'mēran* "that (other thing) is better, viz. that thy brothers may kill me".

The pl. of *he'wyak* is *hēwyakân*: *hēwyakân* *ɣw'lu nā'jōr hēn* "these ones are very ill".

Although *he'wyak* is used once as an acc. (v. above), this stem is chiefly found in the nom. On the other hand *ed(e)hēk* (*ēdē* + (*h*)*ēk*) is used in the obl. cases only, and the two stems are probably complementary. In the same manner *udhēk* is formed from *udē*. The inflected forms in *-ân*, *-âna* are used as substantives only.

134. *e'dhēk*: *'ân peš e'dhēk* **spō pa'ram* "I shall follow this very dog", *e'dhēk tar-um* *'pânt* "I understood for this very reason", *e'dhēk kun* "to this very person", *udhēk*: *udhēk* **spō kun* "to this very dog".

The gen. sg. is formed with *-ân*: *edhēkân*, *udhēkân*. *ha'wī âma'râ* *edhēkân-en* "these apples belong to this very man", *hē* *'ɣus udhēkân-a* "this house belongs to that very man".

The gen. pl. is *edhēkâna* with the same suffix as the gen. pl. of nouns. **edhēkânân*, which would have been parallel with *e'dânân*, was perhaps too heavy a form. *ha'wī âma'râ* *edhēkâna-hen* (or *edhēkânâ*) "these apples belong to these very people".

135. The acc. forms are *men'dhēk* (*mende'hēk*), *mun'dhēk*: *ē jâdu-gar-a*, *men'dhēk ba'rōr* "he is a sorcerer, take him away", *men'dhēk* **spō-ē ʔe dhōr* "when he saw that very dog", *men'dhēk* *'âmar* *men'dhēk* *'māneš da* "give this very apple to this very man", *ʔedē* *mun'dhēk* *'elm . . . xā'nī* "she recited that very charm", *mun'dhēk kun* "to him"; as pl.: *-ē mun'dhēk suwārân ja'rī* "he said to those very horsemen".

A separate acc. pl. exists, however: *men'dhēkân* *'xē kan* "unbind these very [hands]", *men'dhēkân* *'cāwâr phar* *'âmar da* "give some apples to these very people".

136. Still more emphatic forms are *ekwiyak* (**ēk* + *hewyak*?) "this here (*ēn hamī*)", and *ōkwiyak* "that there (*ōn hamū*)".

We also find *ēke men'dhēk māneš* "this very man here (*ēn hamīra*)", *ōkū māniš* D "that man", *ḡala'ba 'ōsp-ēn, ēkī ādami'kā* "there are many horses, they belong to this very man", *ēkī zā la'mēw* "hang up this very thing", *ēkē murda-e pušī'kā* "this corpse here is thy son's". Cf. the pronominal adverbs *ēk* etc. (150).

Reflexive Pronouns.

137. The reflexive pronoun is *xu* (Av. *x'atō*) "own, self": *xu pen-ē* with himself", *chēm 'xu wanō-i* "I went towards herself", *mēn 'xu tar 'dūst chēn* "they became friends among themselves", *'xu kun-um* "to myself (*ba xud-um*)".

sēbān-e mā'khān žu žu 'phōr 'xu kun-an da "give us our apples, one single apple to each of us", *xu 'sōr-a larzē'wī* "thou didst shake thy head".

ma xu 'sōr is contracted into *max'sōr*, and is used as a single word: *max'sōr-an xa'rāb kur* "they destroyed themselves", *max'sōr nemā'yā ku'rō* "they have shown themselves".

138. The gen. of *xu* is *xu'kân*: *zū'ḡān-e xu'kân* "his own sons", *xu'kân nūka'rān kun* "to his own servants", *xu'kân-um-a* "it is my own (*az xud-i mā-s*)". *sēb-e mā'nān xu'kân-um da* "give me my own apple". But also *xu ḡus* "his own house" etc.

Instead of *xu*, *xu'kân* the pronominal suffixes are frequently used: *mā 'ōsp-om 'ḡont* M "I found my horse", *čū'mōr 'har kī ma wa'tan-ē* "everyone shall go to his own country". The same is the case in Prs.

An emphatic form of *xu* is *xuxu* "himself": *A'li 'ān xu'xu-m-em* "I myself am Ali", *xu'xu-ē* "she herself", *xu'xu-e pāla'wē* "the warrior himself", *tu xu'xū* "thou thyself", *xu'xu-ē 'tar-ē da 'āḡa* "he himself arrived before her".

Relative Pronouns.

139. The relative pronoun, or particle, is *če*: *'har kī če* "every one who", *'har če če* "everything which", *'zā-ē če 'laškar bīn* "whatever army he had", *'hu 'puš-e 'kōr-om če 'čhī, 'čhī* "that blind son of mine who went away, has gone away (for good)", *ho'wī za'if če 'āšūq-e 'Māmad Hanīfān bīn* "that woman who was the mistress of M. H.", *pāla'wān če 'nām-ē Zai'γūn bīn* "a warrior whose name was Z." Without a verb: *'zāi če 'bhār o 'māl-e ma'nā 'ham 'bur* "[they] also carried away the rest of my burdens and goods".

140. When denoting other cases than nom. *če* is frequently, as is also the case in Prs., supplemented by a demonstrative, or a pronominal suffix: *ho'wī 'mullā če ja'rō 'bōn-ē* "the mulla who (ag.) had said"; but also *men'dhēk 'mullā-ē, če ja'rō bōn če . . . , 'nhāt* "[she] made this mulla, who had said that . . . , sit down". Cf. also: *ma 'šēr če 'wā dhurō, 'ō ham 'tāb-e ma'nān-a* "the lion (acc.) which you have seen, is also in my power" (cf. 104).

če, čī occurs as a relative in Psht. and not infrequently in Afgh. Prs.

141. Instead of relative clauses we in some cases find paratactic constructions: *'zū pāla'wā, 'nām-ē 'Šā-e Zarīnka'mar bī, 'āya* "a warrior whose name was Sh. Z., came", *'γaira Zai'γūn pāla'wā, 'āšūq-e u'dān-a, 'ēna-i te* "unless the warrior Z., who is his beloved, brings him", *'har kī-an 'γunt, 'mērtan-en* "they use to kill everyone they find", *'ker-a ku'rō, 'xūb ker-ā* "the work thou hast done is a good work", *'puš-e 'ghānḍ-ē, Mir'zā 'nām dērō bōn, 'ō ham rā'hī čhī* "his eldest brother whose name was M., went away, too".

Interrogative Pronouns.

142. *kī* "who?": *kī zē* "who is coming?", *kīy āra 'zī-e Xai'bār* "who shall dig the ditch of Kh.?", *'hē ker 'kī ku'rō* "who has done this work?", *'kī 'zabar 'dā-ē* "who brought the news about it?", *'kī tar* "from whom?".

With the substantive verb *ka-* is used: 'tāk-ka-i "who art thou?", *kā* "who is it?", 'nām-e 'tān (*edhēkân*) 'kā "what is thy (his) name?", 'wā 'ka hēr "who are you?", 'kay-en "who are they? (*kīland*)".

The gen. is *kân*: *kân-a* "whose is it? (*az kist*)"; *kân puš* "whose son?"; *ka'lam kân-a* "whose is the pen?".

Probably *ka* is the original nom.; *kī* is borr. from Prs., or derived from **kahya* (but cf. *ē* < **ahya*(?), 126). *če* "what?": *ē če 'hāl-a* "what matter is this?", *čī-a* "what is it?", *mu'dā-a če-a* "what is thy intention?", *čī ker dērē* "what work hast thou got?".

143. Corresponding to Prs. *kudām* "which?" we find 'khāin, khān: 'khāin 'māneš-a "which man is it?", 'khāin zā-a "which thing is it?", 'ē 'sōr-e 'khā pālawānī'ka-ā "the head of which warrior is this? (*ī sar-ī kudām pālawānī as*). Cf. 'khānjāi "whereto, wherefrom". *khān* is probably merely a phonetical variant of *khāin*. Reg. the derivation of *khān* < **ka'dām* < *katāma-* v. 62.

144. *čā* "how many": *čā 'māneš* "how many men?". Cf. Psht. *cō* < Av. *čvas*.

čeka "how much?": 'bāy-ē 'čekā "what is its price?". Borr. from Prs. *ēigadr*, cf. Pash. S *čaka*.

za'nēygi "of what kind?", v. 152.

Indefinite Pronouns.

145. *khāin* is used as an indefinite pronoun "some, somebody". Cf. the use of *kudām* in Afgh. Prs. (Phillott, § 37, e). 'khāin 'zā-m 'yasa "something stings me", 'khāin wa'tan-e 'zā tar "to some other country", 'khāenī'kā "it is somebody's". *khān* occurs in 'har khān "everybody" v. 143.

khīn "anybody": 'agar 'khīn bē "if there is anybody", 'khīn tar-ē "from anyone of them", 'khīn na 'yunt "nobody found it", (*hēt*) *khīn na hā* "nobody is there", 'khīn xa'bar na pa'ri-a "nobody shall become aware of it", 'zā 'khīn-ē te 'ēnen na 'nara "nobody else can bring it".

khīn < **kahya* + *nā*, cf. enclitical Av. *nā* (Aīr. Wb. 1052, s. v.

nar-) with interrogative pronouns: *kēm nā* "wen", *kahyācīt nā* "eines jeden".

hēc "anything" (Prs.): *hēc par'wā na 'dēran* "they have no shame". *hēc kī*, *hēc khīn* with *na*: "nobody". Reg. *hēc* as adv. v. 152.

146. *har kī*, "everybody": *ma har kī-m khu'jēwtōn* "I am asking everybody", *har 'khān*: *har 'khān-ē 'pādšā bīn* "everyone of them was a king", *har 'khān kun-ē* "to everyone of them". *har 'khīn*: *har 'khīn čē 'čhī rafīk-e zaīfīka*, *'hāl-ē xa'rāb-a* "whoever becomes a woman's friend, his condition is bad".

har čē "whatever": *har čē ka'nān zu ka'nān* "let them do whatever they will do", *har čē 'kuṛ*, *'dehen-ē na narī* "whatever he did, he could not beat him".

147. *čā* "some" (cf. 144): *čā 'ruč* "some days". Usually *čāwār*, M *čāwar*: *čāwar 'ōsp* "some horses".

zā "anything": *zā-i 'dhēwem* "I want something". < Av. *zāta* (cf. Voc. s.v.).

žā pl. *žā'nān* "another, other". *žā khān* "anybody else". < **yutāka* (cf. Voc. s.v.).

felānī "a certain, So-and-So" (proximate), *felāna* (remote). Prs.

148. *hus(s)* "all": *'huss-ōu*, "all of you", *'mā 'huss-an* "all of us", *'hussū-ēr ma 'mun 'čukun 'jantā* D "why do you all beat me?", *'mā kun 'huss kun-an* "to all of us", *'huss-ē-ēn šamšē'rī* "all of them are swordsmen", *za'hēn . . . huss* "they all arrived", *ma pairādārān 'hussika 'sōr-ē 'čūṭ kōṛ* "he cut off the heads of all the guards".

A special pl. form is *hussi'nān*: *'ōsp mā'khān hussi'nān-an-a* "the horse belongs to all of us" (D. *hussinān-ān-a*), *hussi'nān-ō 'nhīnōr* "sit down all of you".

huddī, *huddē* "both": *'huddī kaštē'an* "both girls", *'hudde bā'lān* "both boys", *hē 'huddē* "both of them", *ho'wī 'hudde čūrān* "both those thieves". Frequently we must translate e.g. *'hudde 'ōspān* "the two horses".

huddī'nān "both": *huddī'nān-an* "both of us", *mā huddī'nān na'žōn 'zareman* "we both eat bread", *mā huddī'nān 'šār 'wēheman 'ōsp gu'rīman* "let us both go to the town and buy a horse", *ma 'wā*

huddi'nān "you both" (acc.), *ma huddi'nān-ē-an . . . bur* "they carried both of them", *hödi'nān-ē D* "har *dū-iš*, *hamū har dū*", *huddi'nāna* (gen.) *'qūcat-ē 'šū bī* "the strength of both was equal". *kulli'nān* "all" = *huddi'nān*; *kulli'nān-an ā'yēman* (*kull-an*) "all of us came", *kulli'nān-ē ā'yēn* "all of them came", *'kull-e wā'khān* "all of you". *'huššē* "all three".

149. *hu-* in *'huddī*, *'huššī* is probably a shortened form of *hus(s)*. The derivation of this word is unknown; but it is not altogether impossible that it may be an irregular, extremely reduced form of **harwisp*, Phl. *harvisp*, Sak. *harbišša*. Reg. the pl. in *-nān* cf. 82.

Pronominal Adverbs.

Adverbs of Place.

150. *ēk* "here", *ōk*, *uk* "there" (cf. the demonstrative pronouns *ē*, *ō* 124, *ēke* etc. 136): *ēk ā'ya bōn* "he had come here", *uk ham xumuk-a* "it is cold here, too".

'ēka "then (*ēna*)", v. Voc.

Emphatic forms are *en(e)hāk* "in this very place (*hamīn*)ā)", *un(e)hāk* "in that very place (*hamūn*)ā)". *en'hāki* "hence (here)", *un'hākī* "thence". Still more emphatic is *ēken'hāk* "in, to this very place" (v. 136).

Less emphatic are *eke'stāk* "here", *ōke'stāk* "there" (remote). But *ō'kān ōke'stak* "in that very place (*ōna ūn*)ā)".

ukī M "there".

e'čend, *ečēn'dī* "hence, from this place or time", *u'čend*, *učēn'dī* "thence, from that place". A kind of pl. occurs in *učen'dānī* "from those [hills]". *-čend* perhaps contains an element derived from Av. *hača* "from" (cf. Soghd. *čan*).

pī "on this side", *pū* "on that side" < **pati-aita-*, *-awa-?* *phyārī* "from this side", *'phārī* "from that side". Poss. with abl. *-ī* from **pīhār* < **pīd'ōdār* < **pati-aita-tāra*; **pōhār* < **pōd'ōdār* < **pati-awa-tāra*.

kū, *kūī* "where?" (Prs.). *'har kū* "everywhere", *ku'čend* "whence?".

'*khânjâi* "where?, whence?, somewhere", '*har 'khânjâi* "wherever".
'*kâwanô*, '*kâcun* "in which direction?, in some direction or other"
(cf. 102).

wa'khê "up", *wa'cha'nê* M, G, *pa'stô* D "down", v. Voc.

Adverbs of Time.

151. *ba'dê*, emphatic *ba'dhêk* "now" (v. Voc.), '*ÿârî* M "now",
bete "again".

ka'bi "when", '*har ka'bi* "whenever", '*hêc ka'bi na* "never".

nî "now, to-day", *nî'hêk* M, G, *nî'hak* D "to-day", *nîza'wân*
"to-night".

a'ze "yesterday", *ašôruç* M, G, (*a'ze na*) *ašôrôc* D "the day be-
fore yesterday", *čašôruç* G, *čašôrôc* D "three days ago" (v. 110).

sa'bâ "to-morrow", *passa'bâ* M, '*šîruç* G, *sa'bâ na* '*šîruç* D "the
day after to-morrow".

'âsur G, *'âsur* D, *âsur'rêk* M "this year", *pa'râsur* G, *pa'râsur* M,
žâsar (?) D "last year", '*žâsar* G "next year".

Adverbs of Manner and Degree.

152. '*hega* "so much".

hêc na "not at all".

čâ "how?, why? (for what reason?)", '*čekun* "why? (with what
intention?)".

'čeka "how much?" '*čeka d'rîn* "how far?"

za'nêgg "how?, in what manner?"

'hêc čâ na "nowise".

The Particles *te* and *ž*.

153. The particle *te* is very frequently used in connexion with
the pronominal suffixes, when the verb is in the aorist. It makes
no difference whether the pronominal suffix represents the gen. or
the acc. (dat.). The ag., of course, cannot occur in connexion with
the aorist. I have not been able to discover the exact shade of
meaning that this particle is intended to convey; but it seems to

be slightly emphatic. It is possible that *te* is derived from the enclitic pronoun 2 sg. **tai*. Cf. the pronominal suffix *-a*; but the *t* may have been preserved in this particle, which was treated as an independent, even if enclitic, word. Semasiologically the development of an enclitic pronoun 2 sg, a *dativus ethicus*, into a general emphatic particle is possible. Cf. Psht. *dē*, *dī*, Orm. *dī* (EVP. s.v.).

154. Examples. 1) The pron. suff. represents an acc. or dat.: *mēran-an te* "they will kill us", *žū sēb-a te da'hem* (or *da'hem-a te*) "I shall give thee an apple", *nīm-e pādšā hi-m-a te da'hem* "I shall give thee half my kingdom", *tō kun-ē te da'hem* "I shall give it to thee", *khāi 'zā-m te 'gasa* "something bites me", *pha'rātem-ē te* "I sell it", *čekun-ē te da'hē* "why dost thou give it?"

2) The pron. suff. represents a gen.: *ma bāw-a te mērem*, *bī bāw-a te ka'nem* "I shall kill thy father, and make thee fatherless", *jan-um te su'nim* "I shall wash my body", *jīnč-au te khōr phera* "thy wife will turn into a donkey", *berkhitō-en čē ō'spān-a te 'haran-ē* "I fear that thy horses will be lost", *dāda-m te ma mun mēra* "my father will kill me", *xu'xu-m te xarem* "I shall eat (it) myself", *huddīnān-an te 'nhineman* "both of us shall sit down", *xiyu'čōk kun-um te* "to my nephew", *ja'rem dāl xā-m te* "I shall say in the presence of my husband", *šunq tar-an te de'hem ān* "I shall strike thy mouth", *gī'rīm te khān jāi para* "where wilt thou go from my embrace?", *bī Mahmad Ha'nifa 'yār-om te šār tar 'na param* "I will not go to the town without my friend M.H." etc.

155. In many sentences of exactly the same type as those given above *te* is not used:

'xaren-ē (te) 'na narem "I cannot eat it", *čē ān-a da'hem? umr-e kama'i-um-a te da'hem* "what shall I give thee? I shall give thee the life of my throat", *mērem-ē* "I shall kill him", *aga ēnen-ē 'na na'rem*, *xu xarem te* "if I cannot bring it, I shall certainly eat it", *ho'wī kī'tāb-um da, čē gurīm-ē* "give me that book that I may take it", *'yax ka'nem čē mēran-au* "I shall call them, that they may kill thee", *ān ka'nem tārif-e te'chān-ā* "I shall praise thy eyes", *ān-ē pa bhāi gurīm* "I shall buy it", *tā čē Zai'yūn bāw pen-ē*

be'žen 'na ēnem, wa'tan tar-ē 'na param "as long as I do not bring Z. bound together with her father, I shall not go home".

156. *ē*. This particle, too, is used in connexion with a verb in the aorist, without any appreciable change of meaning. In many cases it is difficult to distinguish this *ē* from the pronominal suffix 3 sg.

Eg. *mērem-ē* might be translated "I shall kill him". But the same *-ē* is found after intransitive verbs: *'merem-ē* "I shall die", *'param-e* "I shall go", *'khūfem-ē* "I shall cough". It is not always attached to the verb: *'āne žīm* (ⲉⲓⲧ) "I shall come", *'ān-e ma 'tō janem D* "I shall kill thee", *'ān-e pa'ram* "I shall go", *'nī 'weyār-e 'ān pa'ram* "I shall go to night", *ma 'tō-ē kha'nan* "they will laugh at you", *'mā-e ma 'tō 'janiman D* "we shall kill thee", *'žē, ēe ma 'tō -e 'gap janem* "come, let me say a word to thee", *'ō-e ma 'tō 'zā-e 'žā pherēwa* "he will turn thee into something else".

But frequently without *ē*: *'mā o 'tū 'paraman* "let you and I go" (but *ān o tū-e . . . 'paraman*).

It is possible that this particle may, after all, be etymologically identical with the pronominal suffix 3 sg., employed as a dativus ethicus (cf. 153).

Verbs.

Verbal Nouns and Participles.

Verbal Nouns.

157. The infinitive or verbal noun is formed by adding *-ō*, usually to the preterite stem. Cf. the infinitives in *-ak, -uk* in Orm., Ishk. etc.

Eg. *'rhāntō-ē yw'lū-m kur* "I did much weeping (wept much) for her", *'chō-au ra'wā 'nā* "thy going is not suitable (thou oughtest not to go)", *ma'lāmat ku'řō ba'kār 'nā* "there is no need to make reproaches", *'ēimō-au žerēžī'kā* "thy walk is like a partridge's". With a preposition or postposition: *da 'dehō čha'ri* "he started fighting (*dar zadan uftād*)", *da na'γōn xu'řō čhēn* "they started eating bread", *'sōr na'γōn xu'řō hōst* "he was eating bread", *'ker*

ku'rō tar 'mundē-m 'dhōr "when I had finished my work, I saw him", *'zā 'xūrō tar pa'rīz-em* "I abstain from eating anything".

The verbal noun is sometimes put in gen.: *'xāš-e 'jinč bō'rōikū* "a desire to take a wife (*xāš-i zan burdan*)", *be'nā-e udhē'ka mā'tōi'ka* "an intention to kill that one".

But from the pres. stem: *ba me'rō-au te da'hem* "I give thee over to be killed", *bu'chō-e 'yārīka* "seeing the friend (*dīdan i yār*)".

158. Another verbal noun, ending in *-en* (*-in*) is used only in connexion with *nar*; "to be able". The *e* renders a direct derivation from a verbal noun in *-ana-* difficult.

'xaren-ē (te) 'na narem, nā-m narē xaren M "I cannot eat it", *'jaŋg ka'nen-ē na'rē* "canst thou fight him?", *'ē γūs za'rāp-a, 'xaren-ē te 'na narē* "this meat is bad, thou canst not eat it", *'ēnen-ē te 'na nara* "he cannot bring it", *-ā 'dūcēn 'nartōn* "he can milk", *'mā-iman ja'ren na 'nartan* M "we cannot speak", *-um ja'ren na na'rī* "I could not speak", *'tū 'čā 'zīn na na'rī* "why couldst thou not come?".

Participles.

159. The present participle ends in *-en* (*-in*), with *-n* < **-nt-*. It is chiefly used in connexion with verbs of motion: *'hala ka'nen 'āya* "he came running", *xušwaxti ka'nen u 'khanen . . . 'āya* "he came making merry and laughing", *men'dānān gu'rīn-ā 'dhār tar 'whēwetōn* "taking these with him he goes to the hills", *ber'khen ber'khen (ru'hen ru'hen) 'āya* "he came fearing (weeping) continually", *de'hen de'hen 'sārī ma bōr ka'nōr* "drive him out of the town beating him continually", *'ruč ba 'ruč wa'khē če'men 'whētōn* "he walks, growing higher day by day (*rūz ba rūz kalān šuda mēra*)", *bī'yam 'nhīn 'khanen* "sit down peacefully, laughing (*xanda kada*)", *'zān mun'dhēk 'kaštē 'bāw pen-ē be'žen na 'ēnem* "so long as I do not bring that girl binding (having bound) her together with her father (*basta karda*)", *xu'xu-ē ra'fiq pen-ē 'aiš kanen 'bē* "may she be enjoying herself with her lover".

In some of the examples above the Par. participle in *-en*

corresponds to a Prs. past participle; but in Afgh. Prs. this form (e.g. *xanda kada*) is sometimes used to denote an action simultaneous with that of the finite verb of the sentence.

160. A participle or verbal noun in *-en* is used also to form the passive: *be'žen čhī 'āi-e Xaibār* "the canal of Kh. was built (*basta šud*)", *ka'fen čhī* "it was cut off", *ma'hōk gu'rīn čō D* "the moon has been eclipsed", *na'γōn pe'čen čhō* "the bread has become baked", *de'hen čhēn* "they were beaten", *tū 'ham 'mērien pa'rā Phon.* "thou, too, wilt be killed", *mēren čhī M* "he was killed", *ān-em 'berkhitō-em čē 'mērien 'na pa'rī* "I fear that he will be killed (*mētarsam ki kušta na šawa*)". Note the forms in *-ien*.

It is doubtful whether this participle is identical with one of the other forms in *-en*, or is connected with the similar Pash. passiva construction: *'lāya-m ha'nen bitī* "my brother was killed" (Par. **bi'yā-m ja'nen 'čhī*).

161. The present participle in *-tōn*, pl. *-tan* is used in forming the present and imperfect tenses (v. 193, 197).

162. The past participle in *-ō*, (*-a*) is used in forming the perfect and the pluperfect. (v. 207, 211).

Once we find: *su'cār-ē 'nhōšt, 'hai ku'γō 'čhī* "he mounted a horse, and rode off having whipped it" (pres. part. *'hai kanen*).

163. The past participle in *-ōi* is used as an adjective: *laška'rān ham ma 'šēr sōr 'ōsp 'bhār ku'γōi 'dhōr* "the soldiers saw the lion loaded on the horse", *la'mēwōi-a* "it is hung up (*āwēzān kadagī-s*)". Without any preterital meaning: *'lauč-e kha'nōi, 'lab-e kha'nō* "a laughing lip", pl. *lau'cān-e kha'nōi*. As a noun: *na'γōni'kā thōi'ān* "burnt pieces of bread". In some instances it is used to form a passive preterite: *'dhōr čē dhā'γī am hupātōi, 'sōr-ē ham 'γōš ku'γōi, a'brō u me'jān-ē ham 'γōš ku'γōi* etc. "he saw that his beard had also been pulled out, the hair of his head had been cut, and his eyebrows and eyelashes had been cut", *'čhī čē kačōi'kān-ē bu'γō, thēwōi* "he went to carry away the thorns, they were set fire to (*suxtānd ast*)", cf. *la'mēwōi-a* above.

164. An isolated form, which occurs once in the Phon. text, is

'böstun: 'böštun 'böštun-ē-an 'böšt "they bound him firmly (: binding and binding?)".

165. The conjunctive participle ends in -amān (< *māna-?). Eg. čema'mā jāra'mā 'xu pen-un w'stā "when I had gone and told him it, he rose with me (raftanī ki guftom-iš hamrā-i mā xēst)", na'γōn xara'mān w'stā-eman (= na'γōn-an ēe 'xūr) "when we had eaten the bread, we rose", 'phārī ēia'mā 'dōst-ē šam'sēr tar 'bur "when he had come from that direction, he laid his hand on the sword (az ūsun āmada, āmadanī)", čema'mā mun'dī dhōr "having walked about he saw him". Note: 'tā 'dāda-m 'jōr čema'mā "until my father gets well (tā padar-om jōr šudan)". -amānī in ba'yal guria'mānī ča'ri ō "she fell, having been seized in his arms".

166. The gerundive is formed by adding -anē to the root: 'hō gi'hāi 'huss xara'nē-a "all this grass is eatable (xurdanī)", 'ker-e čema'nē bīn, 'čhī "there was a work, which ought to (could) be done, and it was done (kār-i šudanī būt, šud)".

Verb Substantive and Auxiliary Verbs.

"To Be".

Present.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 167. Sg. 1 Prs. hēm, -em "I am". | Pl. hēman, -eman. |
| » 2 » hē, -ē. | » hēr, -ēr. |
| » 3 » hā, hā, -ā, -a; sī. | » hēn, -en. |

hēm etc. cannot be derived direct from Av. *ahmi* etc. Probably the stem *hē-* is due to the influence of the verbs in -aya- (v. 185c). (*h*)ā etc. might, however, be derived from *asti*. For the personal terminations, v. 189.

168. The enclitic forms are mostly used as auxiliaries. The difference between (*h*)ā and -ā is not always observed: 'kūč-a 'kantōn, 'sāt kun-ā 'šitōn "he moves (they move), and comes to the village"; un'hāk-a 'chētōn, ēe lī'wōn ku'rūt-ā γu'lū 'kantōn "he goes (they go) there to make much ghee and curds". But šū 'čūr hā "there is one thief", šū dūkān'dār hā "there is a shopkeeper": 'xub ker-a "it is a good work", γalaba 'xub ju'wān-a "he is a very good young man".

Imperative.

173. Sg. 2 Prs. *bē*, Pl. 2 Prs. *bē'ōr* (*bī'ōr*) G, *bōr* T. *'ēub bē* "be silent".

Subjunctive.

174. *na bādā* (*ma bādā*), *na bā'dāi* "let it not be, lest", *borr.* from Prs. *mabādā*.

Past Tense and Imperfect.

175. Sg. 1 Prs. *'hastam*, *bēm* "I was". Pl. *'hastaman*, *'bēman*.

» 2 » *'hasta*, *bē*. » *'hastahēr*, *bēr*.

» 3 » *'hōst*, *bīn* (*bī*), *bōn*. » *'hastan*, *bēn*.

176. Acc. to G there is no difference in meaning between *'ān nā'jōr 'hastam* and *'ān nā'jōr bēm* "I was ill"; *nā'jōr 'hōst* = *nā'jōr bīn* etc. Cf. also: *'zāi ēe 'laškar-ē bīn* (*bēn*) "all the soldiers he had"; but *'zāi ēe 'ōsp(ān)* . . . *'hōst* "all the horses he had".

'hastam is, however, usually a durative imperfect: "I dwelt, existed, was in a certain state". *'tū na 'hasta 'γus tar-au* "thou wast not in thy house", *'rhizō 'hastam* "I was lying down", *'nhaštō 'hastam* "I was sitting" (v. 197), *'zū bā'lō-e ku'fō 'hōst* "there was a lame boy", *'cha'γō 'hōst* "he was ill (had fallen ill)" (v. below).

bēm etc. in *'zū 'ādam bīn* "there was a man", *'ān 'kal bēm* "I was bald-headed", *'āhena 'khān-e 'zāika bīn* "the mirror belonged to somebody else", *'Sultān 'Māmūd 'pādšā bīn*, *'dī 'ōsp 'dērō bōn*, *'zūika 'nām-ē 'Tāphōnē bīn* "Sultan M. was a king, he had two horses, the name of the one was Gh."

3 sg. *bōn* is used in forming the pluperfect of intransitive verbs (v. 212), cf. *'cha'γō bōn* "he had fallen" (v. *'cha'γō 'hōst* above). Once I heard: *'ē 'Haidar bō* "he was H."

177. *'hastam* is probably derived from **hasta-*, past part. of Av. *had-* "to sit down". In Av. this verb does not occur without preverbs; but cf. Orm. *hanyēk* (*hayēk*) "to remain, abide, dwell, be seated", which Grierson derives from *had-*. For the personal terminations v. 189.

bēm etc. < *bī* (Av. *būta-*) + *hēm* etc. 3 sg. *bī(n)* with unexplained -*n* (cf. -*tōn* 193). But cf. also Pash. S *bīn*: *ya 'sāya 'ādam-žēka'lū bīn* "this sister was a cannibal", *dō brūi bīn* "there were two brothers". *bō(n)* < Av. *bavat*, or, more prob., < **būtaka-* (originally a perfect?).

178. The preterite (formally a pluperfect) of *sī* (169) is *sō bōn*, pl. *sē bēn*: *'aze ma'nā 'γus tar 'hēc na'γōn na 'sō bōn* "yesterday there was no bread in my house"; *'hu bandi'xāna tar da'rūn tar-ē bu'tān 'sē bēn* "there were some idols inside that prison".

"To Become".

Aorist.

179. *pa'ram* "I become" (originally "I go"), the inflexion is given 188: *pa'ram 'ān xa'lās* "I shall become free", *'āk paran* they [may] become fat".

čhēm (v. 181) was said to be used as an aorist also, corresponding to Prs. *šawam*: *nā'jōr čhēm* = *nā'jōr bīm* (v. 172). Once only I heard *čhē* "go" used as a 2 sg. aorist with imperative force (v. 191 c); in all other cases *čhēm* etc. were used as preterites.

Imperative.

180. Sg. 2 Prs. *ču* (*čhō*, *čhā*), also *para*; Pl. 2 Prs. *ču'mōr*.

Past Tense.

181. Sg. 1 Prs. *čhēm*, *cēm* D "I became (I went)". Pl. *čhēman*.

» 2 » *čhē*.

» *čhēr*.

» 3 » *čhī*.

» *čhēr*.

The *ē* is very narrow before a nasal, and sometimes I heard *čhīm*, *čhīn*. *čhī* < **čiyuta-*, cf. *'ā bī'cār čhē* "why didst thou become frightened?", *xa'rāb čhēr* "they became bad", *čār-bī čhī* "became greasy". Reg. the formation of the passive with *čhēm* v. 160.

Perfect.

182. 3 sg. *čhō: ma'hōk gur'ān čhō* "the moon has been eclipsed"; *kōr čhō* "he has become blind"; *žū haž'dār pa'dā čhō* "a dragon has appeared".

Perfect subjunctive in *'magam mardumi'kā 'nhāmōr 'čhō bē* "perhaps people may have forgotten".

Pluperfect.

183. Sg. 1 Prs. *'čhē bēm* "I had become (I had gone)", 3 Prs. *'čhō bōn*, Pl. 1 Prs. *'čhē bēman*, cf. 212.

Sg. 3. Prs. *'čhō hōst* in *'hōst čār'bī 'čhō* "it had become greasy [and remained so]".

The Finite Verb.

184. The Par. verb has two stems, — an aorist stem and a past stem. From either of these groups of tenses are formed.

From the aorist stem the following tenses and moods are formed:

I. Direct from the aorist stem:

The Imperative.

The Aorist.

II. From the aorist stem + *-tōn*:

The Present.

The Imperfect.

From the past stem are formed:

I. Direct from the past stem:

The Past Tense.

Past Optative.

II. From the past stem + *-ō*:

The Perfect.

The Pluperfect.

Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive.

The Aorist Stem.

185. The aorist stem is identical with the imperative 2 sg. The great majority of aorist stems end in a consonant, e.g. *bar* "to carry", *mer* "to die", *mēr* "to kill", *āγu'nēw* "to dress" etc. A few, irregular stems end in a vowel: *'para* "to go, become", *'gurē* "to seize", *žē* "to come", *bē* "to be, become", *su'nī* "to wash".

nī- "to go out", *thā-* "to shave", *ušte-* "to rise". The imperative of *chēm* "I become" (?), v. 179, is *chu* etc. (v. 180).

From the historical point of view we can distinguish stems in *-a-*, *-ya-*, *-aya-* and *-āya-*. The various classes of athematic verbs had probably become thematic in late Anc. Ir.

a) Stems in *-a-*: *ār-* "to bring" (**ā-bara-*), *bar-* "to carry" (Av. *bara-*), *jan-* "to kill" (Av. *jana-*), *xar-* "to eat" (Av. *xāra-*), *har-* "to be lost" (**hara-*), *lis-* "to lick" (**laiza-*, v. 70, cf. Av. *raēs-*), *pa'rič-* "to shake a sieve" (**pari-waiča-*, Av. *vaēča-*), *γār-* "to rain" (Av. *vāra-*), *thā-* "to shave" (**tāša-*, Av. *tāš-*, *taša-*), *ruh-* "to weep" (**ruda-*, Av. *uruḍa-*), *γuh-* "to throw" (**wida-*), *γur'z-ēw-* "to pour out" (**wi-hṛza-*, Av. *hōraza-*), *harw-* "to hear" (Av. *haurva-*), *γun-* "to find" (Av. *vinda-*), *ā'γun-* "to dress" (**ā-gunda-*), *kan-* "to do" (**kṛna-*, Av. *kōronav-*), *nhin-* "to sit down" (**nī-hidna-?*), *dah-* "to give" (**dada-*, Av. *dadā-*).

b) Stems in *-ya-*: *mer-* "to die" (Av. *mirya-*), *rhiz-* "to lie down" (**fra-razya-*), *thī-* "to burn" (**tafya-*), *ūzeh-* "to remain" (**awa-zahya-?*), *bež-* "to bind" (**badya-?*), *ter-* "to drink" (**trya-?*) *deh-* "to beat" is prob. a lw. (v. Voc.); *bē-* "to be", (Av. *buga-?*).

c) Stems in *-aya-*: *ēn-* "to bring" (**ā-naya-*), *ūn-* "to lead, bring down" (**awa-naya-*), *mēr-* "to kill" (**māraya-*), *pēc-* "to cook" (**pāčaya-*), *rhēz-* "to build, prepare" (**fra-rāzaya-*), *rēm-* "to turn round" (**rāmaya-*), *dūč-* "to milk" (**daučaya-?*), *dēr-* "to hold" (Av. *dāraya-*), *nhēn-* "to make to sit down" (**nī-hādnaya-?*), *gēh-* "to copulate", *menth-* "to smear" (**manthaya-*), *derz-* "to take on one's back" (Av. *dōrazaya-*), *ušt-* "to rise" (Av. *ustaya-*), *phiš-* "to sow" (**pršaya-?*), the causatives in *-ēw-* (**āpayā-*, cf. 219), *su'nī-* "to wash" (Av. *snaya-*), *nī-* "to go out" (**nīš-aya-?*). Some of the verbs in *-ē-* are probably secondary, analogical formations.

c) Stems in *-āya-*: *gu'rē-* "to seize" (Av. *gūrāyā-*, cf. 44 sqq.), *žē-* "to come" (**ā-yāya-?*).

d) A few aorist stems are derived from past participles: *pha'rāt-* "to sell" (**parā-waxta-*), *ner-* "to take out" (**nī-byta-?*). Cf. *jar-* G, T "to speak", but *jar-* M.

e) *para-* "to go, become" is probably borr. from Pash.

Imperative.

186. The imperative 2 sg. is identical with the aorist stem. But note *chu* (*chō*, *chā*) "go" (**čiyawa*?), *ušte* "rise". *dah* "give", *deh* "beat" are usually pronounced *dā*, *dē*. Note *gurē*, *gu'rē* "seize, take".

The termination of the imperative 2 pl is *-ōr* (cf. 189): *ka'nōr* "do", *da'hōr* "give", *be'žōr* "bind", *mē'rōr* "kill", *ē'nōr* "bring", *ba'rōr* "carry", *ālī'sōr* "seize". Note *žōr* "come", *u'stōr* "rise", *bōr* "be" (also *bē'ōr*, v. 173). The plurals of *'para*, *su'nī*, *'gurē* are not known to me. *ču'mōr* "go, become" is irregular.

The prohibitive particle is *na*: *'na kan* "do not do", *'na 'berkh* "do not fear", *'na para* "do not go, become", *'na ču'mōr* "do not go, become" (pl.).

A polite command is frequently expressed by the aorist 2 sg. or pl. (cf. 191 c).

Aorist.

187. The regular paradigm of the aorist, which applies to the great majority of verbs, is as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Sing. 1. <i>'merem</i> "I die" ¹ . | Plur. <i>'merīman</i> . |
| 2. <i>'merē</i> . | <i>me'rēr</i> (<i>me'rīr</i> M). |
| 3. <i>'mera</i> . | <i>'meran</i> . |

Similary D:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Sing. 1. <i>janem</i> "I kill". | Plur. <i>janīman</i> . |
| 2. <i>janē</i> . | <i>janhēr</i> . |
| 3. <i>jana</i> . | <i>janan</i> . |

188. Irregular verbs are:

| | |
|--|--|
| Sg. 1 Prs. <i>pa'ram</i> "I go" (پَرَم). | Pl. <i>'paraman</i> (<i>'pareman</i>) (پَرَمَن, پَرَمَن) |
| * 2 * <i>pa'ra</i> (پَرَا, پَرَا). | |
| * 3 * <i>pa'rī</i> (پَرِي). | * <i>pa'ran</i> (پَرَن). |
| Sg. 1 Prs. <i>gu'rīm</i> "I seize". | Pl. <i>gur'īnan</i> . |
| * 2 * <i>gu'rī</i> . | * <i>gu'rīēr</i> . |
| * 3 * <i>gu'rī</i> . | |

¹ The accent is not fixed, *me'rēm*, *me'ran* etc. are frequently heard. But in Prs. script always *مَرَم* etc. *زَهَم* *zahēm* "I arrive": *زَهِيم* *zahēm* "I arrived". Regarding *-em*, *-īm* etc. v. 189.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Sg. 1 | Prs. <i>žim</i> | "I come". | Pl. <i>žīman</i> . |
| » 2 | » <i>ži</i> . | | » <i>žir</i> . |
| » 3 | » <i>žē</i> . | | » <i>žēn</i> . |

Regarding *bim* "I shall be" v. 171. The conjugation of *su'nim* "I wash", *nim* "I go out" is not known to me.

189. Personal Terminations. The 1. sg. is derived from *-ami*, not from *-āmi* (cf. Meillet, MSL. XXII, 220 sqq.). The types *'mērem* "I kill" and *'merem* "I die" are developed regularly from **mārayami*, **mī'yami*; *gu'rim* etc. from **grbāyami* (cf. 37), *su'nim* from **snāyami*. In **bārami* the second *a* must have retained its quality long enough to prevent the change of the stressed *ā* into *ō* (v. 26); but we should expect **barum*. *-em* must have been introduced from the stems in *-aya-* and *-ya-*. *pa'ram* is borrr. from Pash. S *param*, and this fact may explain the irregular termination *-am*. Other verbs borrr. from Pash. are, however, conjugated in the regular way. Note *thām* "I shave", *uštem* "I rise".

The 2. sg. *-ē* is derived from *-ayahi* (*'mērē* < **mārayahi*). The *-ē* of *barē* is analogical, as **bārahi* could scarcely result in this form (v. 42). *ži*, *gu'ri* < *āyāyahi*, *grbāyahi* with *i*-umlaut? (But unstressed *-ayahi* > *-ē*?). *pa'ra* is irregular.

The 3. sg. *-a* < *-ati* (*'bara* < *bāratī*). *'mēra* is an analogical form. **mārayati* would result in **mērē*, a form which would be identical with the 2. sg. In the irregular verb *gu'rim* the coalescence of the 2. and 3. sg. was tolerated; *pa'ri* is probably formed on the analogy of *gu'ri*. But *žē* cannot be derived direct from **āyāyahi*, if *ži* 2 sg., *gu'ri* 2. and 3. sg. are regular forms.

1. pl. **mērem* < **mārayama* was distinguished from the 1. sg. by the addition of the pronominal suffix 1. pl. *-an* (v. 116)¹. Similarly in Talish (a Caspian dialect) 1. sg. *-m*, 1. pl. *-mūn*. In several other Ir. dialects the *-n* of the pronominal suffix has simply replaced the **-m* of the 1. pl. Some Pash. dialects, but not those

¹ If the original form had been *-ayāma* or *-ayā'mahi* we should have Par. *-ām*, a form which would prob. have been retained. But Psht. 1. sg. *-am*, 1. pl. *-ā* (< *-āma*), Shgh. 1. sg. *-um*, 1. pl. *-ām* (< *-āma*? We should expect *-ām*).

bordering upon Par., present a similar form. This is, however, restricted to the subjunctive, the 1. pl. indicative *-as*, *-aiš* (*-anz-*) < *-āmasi* being in itself sufficiently different from 1. sg. *-am*. E.g. Pash. of Nirlam: *'āyakas* "we eat", but *'āigeman* "let us eat". Probably there is no direct connexion between the Par. and the Pash. forms. — Reg. *-ma* for *-man* v. 24. The *-n* of the 3. pl. is never omitted, as *-a* would be identical with the termination of the 3. sg.

2. pl. *-ēr* (imperative *-ōr*). This termination is difficult to explain. Probably the terminations of the 3. sg. and the 2. pl. act. coalesced phonetically (cf. Turfan Phl. *-ēd* 3. sg. and 2. pl.) and recourse had to be had to some other termination. A similar development has taken place in several Dardic languages, cf. e.g. Pash. S 2. pl. *-unda*, Khow. *-mi*. The only explanation I am able to suggest regarding the Par. terminations is that *-ēr* is derived from *-ayadīcam*, *-ōr* from *-adīcam* (cf. Av. imperative and optative medium *-adīcam*, *-ayadīcam*, *-ōdīcam*). Regarding the phonetical possibility of *-dic-* resulting in *-r-* v. 57. *gu'riēr* with *i* from *gu'rīm(an)* etc.

3. pl. *žen* < **āyāyanti*, *mēran* < **mār* and < **mārayanti* (stress infl. by **mārayati*)?

190. The Par. aorist is derived from the old Ir. present, an uncompounded tense. But all the other tenses are compound forms, and this fact has to some extent influenced the formation of the aorist as well.

Janhēr D "you kill" seems to be compounded with *hēr* "you are", cf. also *gu'riēr*. *'āran* "they bring", *'paraman* "we go" are written آران, پیرمان, which shows that these forms are felt, more or less, to be compounds. Sometimes the personal termination is separated from the stem of the verb: *'ān-em ma 'tō 'dhē* M = *'ān ma 'tō 'dehem* "I (shall) beat thee" (cf. Zeb. *āz-im deh* "I beat"); *'nā-m na'rē xa'ren* "I cannot eat it"; *mun'dī (-ē-ē) 'ēnen na'rē* "canst thou bring it?"; *'khānjāy-em te wese'je* "where shall I send it?"; *tū-ē mo mun jāna* D = *tū mo mun jānē* "thou killest me"; *ma xā'ān-an 'pand dhā* "they may give advice to their husbands". In

the last example *dhā* may, however, be sg. instead of pl., and *-an* may be the possessive pron. suff. 3. pl. In *'mā-ān-a te 'mērim*, *'mā-ān-a mērim-a te M* = *'mēriman-a te* "I (we) kill thee" the *-an* of the 1. pl. is separated from the rest of the verb.

The personal termination is repeated in: *'māy-an ma 'wā de'heṃan M* "I (we) shall beat you"; *'mā-ima 'nhineman* "we shall sit down"; *'ān-em ma 'tō w'stēwem* "I shall make thee rise"; *'ān-em 'yušt rupa'i gurim* "I shall buy it for twenty rupees".

Note: *yā 'tū merē*, *yā 'ān* "either thou or I must die".

Not infrequently the sg. of verbs is used instead of the pl., cf. 83.

191. The aorist is used:

a) As a future: *ba'dē na xa'rem*, *pē'sthēra-ē xa'rem* "I shall not eat it now, I shall eat it later on"; *'bite ka'nem* "I shall do it again"; *'ān men'dānān 'zō da'hem*, *'bite pa'ram*, *mun'dānān da'hem* "I shall give barley to these people, then I shall go and give it to those"; *'kiy āra 'zī-e Xa'ibār* "who shall dig the canal of Kh. (Kī mēārad jōy-e Xa'ibar)".

b) As a subjunctive in dependent sentences: *ba'dē 'šār we'hēm ēc 'ōsp gurim* "now I shall go to town to buy a horse (*ālī šār mērum*, *asp bigirum*)"; *ma 'mun na 'mērē*, *'huš kā* "take care that thou doest not kill me", (cf. c); *'har ēc ka'nān xu 'kantan-en* "they are doing whatever they [wish to] do"; *'mun 'dhīray 'mācī 'dērō*, *'Haidar 'bāw-a bē*, *ma 'tō zu 'kaštē 'dēha* "thou hadst a mother like me, and H. is thy father, and [yet] a girl can beat thee?".

c) In polite commands, as in Prs.: *'na kanē* = *'na kan* "do not do"; *'huš kanē* "listen"; *'bōr-au 'xē kanē* "open thy door (*daricāza wāz kunī*)"; *'para hō'wī 'kamar tar*, *'ēnē xu zu haš'dār* "go to that rock and bring a dragon here"; *'hēc na 'berkhē* "do not fear at all"; *'ēhe*, *ēc za'hē men'dhēk 'elm 'xānē* "go, and when thou arrivest, recite this charm"; *un'hak 'hāzer 'zīr* "be present there"; *ālī'sēr* "seize", *'na parī* "may he not become".

'dērem "I hold, have" is used as a present, just as Prs. *dāram*. No present form **dērtōn-em* occurs.

Aorist Subjunctive.

192. The subjunctive force of the aorist is sometimes emphasized by the addition of *-a*. In my material this form occurs only in the 3 sg. of the verbs *gurē* "to seize" and *pa'ra* "to go, become": *'na-i ēē 'sār pary-a* "lest she may be wounded"; *ēē la'škar pa'dā pa'ri-a*, *'jang ka'nen-ē na'rē* "if the army appears, canst thou fight it?"; *'na ēē 'hewyak bite pa'nān-ē gu'ri-a 'kāwun pa'ri-a* "[I hope that] he may not again take this road and go somewhere (*na ki hamī rāra bāz bigira, kudām taraf burawā*)".

A similar form exists in Zeb. (Grierson, *Ishk.* p. 53), and in some Dardic languages.

Another kind of subjunctive occurs once: *ka'nen bē* "he may do(?) (*karda bāša*)".

Present.

193. The present is formed by adding the present of the verb substantive to the pres. part. in *-tōn* (v. 161).

This participle is formed from the aorist stem, e.g. *kan-tōn* "doing", pl. *kan-tan*, *gu'rītōn* "seizing". The *-n* is frequently dropped: *kantō*, *kantā*, in D regularly *kantō*, *kantā*. Usually the first syllable is stressed; but forms like *kan'tōn* do also occur.

A voiced final consonant of the present stem becomes unvoiced before the *t* (v. 24): *bež-* "to bind", pres. *beštōn*, *rhāz-* "to fly": *rhāštōn*. A euphonic *e*, *i* is inserted, where a difficult group of consonants would result: *bučhetōn* "seeing" *harwetōn* "hearing", *čaketōn* "dripping", *γuhitōn* "throwing" (but *dhaitōn* "giving": *dah-*), *ruhetōn*, *rhoitōn* "weeping", *zahitōn*, *zhaitōn* "arriving", *berkhetōn* "fearing" etc. The verbs in *-ēw-* do not usually have a euphonic *i*: *pherētōn* "turning" etc.; but *čarētōn*, *čarēwitōn* "grazing" etc. Note D *γafitō* "weaving".

With *-tō(n)* etc. we must compare the present forms in NW. Pash. dialects, e.g. Pash. Sh *hanto-yem* "I am killing": Par. D *žantō-hēm* etc. The Par. form must have been borr. from Pash at

a time when the inflexional type: sg. -ǝ, pl. -a- (v. 26, 82) was still frequent. Generally the Ir. languages form the durative present by means of particles, not by means of a participle. Regarding the derivation of Pasb. -to etc. v. Rep. p. 91.

194. The regular paradigm is as follows:

Sg. 1. Prs. 'ān-em 'xartōn G "I am eating", Pl. 'mā-īman 'xartān.

» 2. » 'tū-ē 'xartōn. » 'wā-ēr 'xartān.

» 3. » 'ō-ē 'xartōn. » ō'ān-en 'xartān.

(Sg. 1. Prs. ān-em xartō D.

Pl.

» 2. » tū-ē xartō.

» wā-ēr xartā.

» 3. » ē-a xartō.

» -ēn xartā).

Also: 'ān 'xartōn-em, 'xartō hēm, D ān xartō hēm etc.

195. Examples: 1. sg. 'pāntō hēm, 'ān-em 'pāntōn "I know", 'jartōn-em "I am saying", ān-em-sunītō(n) "I am washing", ān-em (mā-em) 'jartōn M, 'jartō hēm D "I am saying", ān-em mā 'tō böcētō D "I am seeing thee"; 2. sg. 'tū-ē . . . 'dhaitōn "thou art giving"; 3. sg. 'māneš-ā 'dūcētōn "the man is milking", 'bu-j-a wey'gertō "the goat is bleating", 'mērtōn-ē-a "he is killing him", 'wēwētōn-a "he is moving"; 1. pl. 'mā-īman 'būchitan "we are seeing", 'khanta-īman M, 'khantan-īman G "we are laughing", 'mā-īman 'pāntōn (sic!) M "we understand"; 2. pl. 'wā-ēr 'jartān M "you are saying"; 3. pl. 'mērtan-en "they are killing", hē mānešān- ēn xartā D "these men are eating", 'hudde kaštē'ān-en . . . whētōn (sic!) "both girls are going".

With double personal suffix: 'ān-em 'berkhitō-em "I am fearing", 'spō-a 'jafetō-a "the dog is barking". Without any personal suffix: 'mā ju'wāb 'dhaitan M "we are giving an answer".

196. The present has a frequentative and durative force: 'mērtan-en "they usually kill (mēkušand)"; mā 'har kī-m khu'ēwtōn, 'jartōn-ā "everyone, whom I ask, says"; wī'yār 'jinč-aw-ā 'žitōn "thy wife usually comes every night"; 'harči ēe 'Yāra 'xudrat-e xw'dāyān 'Yārtōn-a "however much it snows it snows (: usually snows) according to the will of God"; 'har kī ēe tar'yāk-e bēd pāna, 'dha'rēwtōn-e-a "he spares everyone who knows the bēd-antidote";

bālō-e 'nō-ā žītōn "the young boy is coming". Cf. the numerous examples of the present in the tale XII, e.g. *rhayām-ā čē čhemtōn* "when spring comes".

Note: *mā pōnč ruč ēk-eman* "we have been here for five days".
'nhaštō hēm "I am sitting" is used as a present.

Imperfect.

197. The imperfect is formed by adding the imperfect of the verb substantive to the pres. part. Generally the form *astam* etc., not *hastam* is used.

E.g. *'kantōn astam* "I was doing (*mēkadam*)", *a'stan bartan* "they were carrying".

The imperfect is frequentative and durative like the present: *ōst 'dhaitōn* "he used to give (*mēdāt*)"; *ma 'māneš ōst 'spō phe'rēwtōn* "she used to turn men into dogs"; *ōst 'whētōn, 'ārtōn, pha'rātetōn, 'xartōn* "he used to go, bring it, sell it, and eat [what he bought for the money]"; *'hē na'γōn-pe'čāk, az 'ān čē 'zūri-ē hōst zhaitōn, de'zi* "the baker took as much as he was able to carry on his back"; *Sul'tān 'Māmūdān xōm-ōst na 'bartōn* "[she said that] Sultan M. would not fall asleep" (but, considered as a single event: *horei xā'wān 'xōm-ē 'na bur* "that night he did not fall asleep"); *na'γōn ōst 'xartōn* "he was eating the bread" (but: *sōr na'γōn xū'rō hōst* "he was occupied in eating the bread", *na'γōn-ē xūr* "he ate the bread").
'nhaštō hastam means "I was sitting", *'rhizō hastam* "I was lying down". Cf. 176.

The Past Stem.

198. The past stems can be divided into regular, or weak stems in *-ī*, and irregular, or strong stems, which are formed in various ways.¹ The pret. stem in *-ī* is connected with, and probably borrows.

¹ Among the verbs which occur in my materials 39 have strong preterite stems, 95 weak stems (of these 33 are causatives in *-čie-*). The preterite stems of 19 verbs are unknown to me; but the majority of these verbs are prob. weak.

from the Prs. pret. stem in *-id*.¹ E.g. *ber'khā* "feared", *gudārī* "passed", *astārī* "smeared" etc. All verbs in *-ēw-* have weak preterites: *uštē'wī* "raised" etc.

199. The strong preterite stems can be divided in several groups according to the Ir. forms from which they are derived.

- I. a) Ir. **āta-*: *dā* "gave", *su'nā* "washed", *uštā* "rose", *ū'zā* "remained", **zā* "born" (perf. *zā'wō*).
- b) Ir. **ata-*: *jō* "killed", *'āya* "came", *nar'γō* "went out".
- c) Ir. **āta-*: *chī* "went", *bī(n)* "was" (From the modern Par. point of view these verbs are weak).
- II. a) Ir. **γta-*: *bur* "carried", *'āwur* "brought", *kur* "did", *mur* "died", *xūr* "ate". *ja'rī* G, T, D (*ja'rī* M, *jōr* G once) is weak, but has got its *r* from a strong participle.
- b) Ir. **γšta-*: *dhōr* "saw", *thōr* "drank". *nōt* "drew out", *hu'pāt* "dug" are secondary formations from *ner*, *hu'pēr-* (lw.), cf. 65.
- III. a) Ir. **asta-*: *bōst* "bound", *nhōšt* "sat down" (cf. 68). *rhāst* "built" (*rhēz-*), *gōst* "bit" (*gas-*) are secondary formations.
- b) Ir. **usta-*: *ā'γust* "dressed".
- c) Ir. **ista-*: *γušt* "threw".
- d) Ir. **išta-*: *lušt* "licked".
- IV. a) Ir. **ušta-*: *rūt* "swept".
- b) Ir. **aršta-*: *hōt* "heard" (a secondary formation instead of **hur* < **hγta*).
- c) Ir. **γfta-*: *ghāt* "seized".
- d) Ir. **aršta-*: *māt* "killed". Cf. the present stem *pha'rāt* "to buy" (**parā-waxta*).
- V. a) Ir. **nīta-*: *ānt* "brought", *ūnt* "brought down".
- b) Ir. **ndita-*: *γunt* "found".
- c) Ir. **udna-* + *t*: *rhīnt* "wept". In a similar way *nhānt* "set down", *rhānt* "turned round" (note *rh-*), *pānt* "knew" have been formed from *nhēn-*, *rēm-*, *pān-*.
- VI. a) Ir. **axwa-*: *phōk* "cooked".
- b) Ir. **uška-*: *hušk* "dried".

¹ Also Mj. *-īy* (*xdd*: *xādiy* "to laugh" etc.) may be borr.

200. Besides *hōt* "heard" we find a weak stem *har'wī*. In several cases the weak stem has been preferred because the strong preterite stem either coalesced phonetically with that of another verb, or became too far removed from the aorist stem. Thus the strong preterite stem of *derz-* "to take on the back" would have been **dhōr* (cf. *dhōr* "saw"), of *tār* "to split" **thōr* (cf. *thōr* "drank"). Av. *vīsta-* "found" would have resulted in **γušt* (cf. *γušt* "threw") etc. Accordingly *der'zī*, *tā'ri*, *γunt* were preferred. The regular past stem of *yaqf-* "to weave" would have been **ūt* (**ūd*), of *rhīz-* "to lie down" **rhōšt* etc. Such aberrant forms have only been tolerated in a small number of verbs, most of which are frequently used.

201. In the past tenses a pronominal subject is put in the nom. or the ag. T prefers the nom.: *'mun ma tō 'dhōra bōn* G "I had seen him", *mōn ma tō dhōr* D "I saw thee", *'mā 'mundē 'dhōrō* M "I have seen him"; but *'ān xu 'mundē 'dehō bō* T "I had beaten him", *ō saīl kor* T "he regarded". Cf. 112.

The object is nearly always put in the acc.: *'wā ma 'mun 'dhōr* "did you see me?"; *'mā ma bī'yā-e wā'khān dhōr* "we saw your brother"; *'jīnē-e ma Sultān 'Māmūd na 'dhōr* "his wife did not see Sultan M."; *'mendē 'ādam-an 'māt* "we killed this man" (but also: *'hē 'ādam-an māt*).

Past Tense.

202. Intransitive verbs. As in most other modern Ir. languages the conjugation of intransitive verbs differs from that of transitives in the past tenses, with the exception of the imperfect.

The past tense of intransitive verbs is in most cases formed by adding the present of the verb substantive to the past stem of the verb. The verb substantive is never separated from the past stem.

203. The paradigm of weak verbs, which form the great majority of the intransitives, is as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|----------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|
| Sg. | 1. | Prs. | <i>za'hēm</i> | "I arrived". | Pl. | <i>za'hēman</i> . |
| | 2. | | <i>za'hē</i> . | | | <i>za'hēr</i> . |
| | 3. | | <i>za'hī</i> . | | | <i>za'hēn</i> . |

The strong verbs present some peculiar forms:

| | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Sing. 1. | <i>âyēm</i> "I came". | <i>nar'yēm</i> "I went out". | <i>ūzâēm</i> "I remained", (<i>u'stâēm</i> "I rose"). |
| 2. | <i>âyē.</i> | <i>nar'yē.</i> | <i>ūzâ(h)ē.</i> |
| 3. | <i>âya.</i> | <i>nar'yō.</i> | <i>ūzâ</i> (<i>u'stâ</i> "I rose). |
| Plur. 1. | <i>âyēman.</i> | | (<i>u'stâēman</i>). |
| 2. | <i>âyēr</i> (<i>âyēir</i>). | | |
| 3. | <i>âyēn.</i> | <i>nar'yēn(-ōn?)</i> . | (<i>u'stâēn</i>). |

Reg. *chēm* and *bēm* v. 175, 181.

nhōšt "sat down" is inflected as follows (cf. *hastam* 175):

| | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Sing. 1. | <i>'nhaštam.</i> | Plur. <i>'nhaštīman.</i> |
| 2. | <i>'nhaštē.</i> | |
| 3. | <i>nhōšt.</i> | <i>'nhaštan.</i> |

But also, with transitive construction, 2. sg. *-a nhōšt*. From *mer* "to die": 1. sg. *'mur-um*, 3. sg. *mur*, 3. pl. *mur-an*. From *ruh* "to weep" *rhint-um* (but notice that the corresponding Psht. verb *žarəl* is also constructed as a transitive in the past tenses). Regarding the forms of 1. and 2. prs. cf. 208.

204. Transitive Verbs. The past tense of transitive verbs is identical with the past stem. The subject is expressed by a pronoun in the agent case, a pronominal suffix, or, in the 3rd person, a noun (frequently with the addition of a pronominal suffix). The position of the pronominal suffix is optional as is the case e.g. in Shgh.

E.g. *'xūr-um*, *-um 'xūr*, *mun 'xūr* G (T *ân 'xūr*, M frequently *'mā 'xūr*) *'mun . . . -um 'xūr* "I ate"; *'mun har'wē 'ker kuṛ*, *har'wē 'ker-um kuṛ* G "I did this work" (**har'wē 'ker 'kuṛ-um* was said to be incorrect; but cf. *'xūr-um*, *'bur-um*, *'ghīt-um*, *su'nā-əm* etc.); *har'wē-m*, *'mun har'wē* "I heard"; *-əm γunt* D "I found"; *mōn, tū 'dhōṛ* D "I saw, thou sawest"; *jö-m* "I killed". In *-um kuṛ^a*, *-um buṛ^a* (Phonograph) the *a* has no morphological significance.

With double suffix: *ma 'bāw-aw-an 'ānt-an* "they brought thy father", *-an 'dhōṛ-an* "they saw".

The object is generally put in the acc., v. 201.

205. The past tense usually refers to a single action: *ʼân ʼchēm, naʼyōn ʼöst ʼxartōn*; *ʼân ham unʼhak ʼnhaštam, ʼmun ham ʼxu pen-ē naʼyōn ʼxūr*; *naʼyōn-an ʼče xūr, naʼyōn xaraʼmân, uʼštācman, huddiʼnân-an ʼayēman* "[when] I came, he was eating; I, too, sat down there, and also ate the bread together with him; when we had eaten, and had finished eating, we rose, and both came here"; *ʼân ʼče ʼchēm, sōr naʼyōn xūrō hōst*; *naʼyōn-ē unʼhak ʼlam dā, ʼmun pen uʼštā, ʼāya* "when I came, he was engaged in eating; he put the bread aside there, rose together with me, and came [here]"; *wiʼyār ham unʼhāk rhīʼzi* "he lay down for the night there", *ʼthāri ʼče ʼāhū haʼri* "he saw the stag disappearing".

The past tense has, however, a durative meaning when the verb itself is durative: *ʼtū da ʼwāʼyār ʼchē, ʼtō wāʼyārī* "thou didst start dancing, and thou didst dance [for a long while]", *ēʼdē ʼyulū ʼyir wāʼyārī* "she danced for a long while". In some other instances, too, a durative past tense occurs: *čōr ʼručʼân bīʼhuš ʼčharēm* "I have been lying unconscious for four days"; *ʼtū kaštīka dōʼstī ʼčharē, čōr ʼruč bīʼhuš ūʼzāhē, . . . čōr ʼruč bīʼhuš ʼčharē* "thou didst fall (wast felled) by the hand of a girl; for four days thou didst remain unconscious, for four days thou didst lie unconscious"; *hōd ʼwyār, hōt ʼruč xuʼxu-m ʼbāw pen-a ʼjang kor* "I myself did fight with thy father for four nights and four days"; *dōz ʼruč . . . ma ʼyus ʼnhōst* "he sat down (: stayed) at home for ten days". In some cases we should prefer to translate the preterite by a perfect: *rhaʼyām ʼčhī* "spring has come". Cf. 210.

The past tense is used in the sense of a futurum exactum: *ʼhar ʼče ʼče ʼmun ʼjaʼrī, ʼtū ʼkan* "do thou whatever I shall tell you"; *ʼaga ʼnā-w ham naʼrī, ʼhar ʼker ʼče ʼân ʼjaʼrī, ʼjaʼr: ʼnarem-ē* "even if thou art not (: wilt not be) able to do it, whatever I shall say, thou must say: I can do it".

Past Optative.

206. A kind of optative past occurs in some instances: *na-m ʼkur bā* "would that I had not done it (*na mēkadom*)"; *xuʼdāē na ʼkur bā ʼhast-an* "would that God had not created thy existence".

Perfect.

207. The perfect base is formed by adding *-ō(-a)*, usually stressed, to the past stem. Before this *-ō* an *-ō* (< *a*) of the preceding syllable becomes *-a-* (cf. 26): *ha'tō: hōt* "heard", *ba'stō: bōst* "bound", *na'fō: nōt* "took out", D *pa'kō: pōk* "cooked". But *dhō'rō, dhu'rō: dhōr* "saw".

A final *-ī* or *-a* of the past stem is elided before the *-ō*: *ha'rō* "has been lost": *ha'rī* "was lost", *cha'rō* "has fallen": *cha'rī* "fell", *ā'γō* (ā'γō) "has come": *ā'γα* "came". After a final *-ā* of the past stem a euphonic *-w-* is inserted: *dā'wō* "has given": *dā* "gave".

This *-ō* is derived from **-aka-*. With Par. *-um ku* "I did", *-um ku'rō* "I have done" cf. Prs. *kardam, karda-am*.

Regarding the special forms assumed by the perfect base in the pluperfect v. 212.

208. Intransitive Verbs. Cf. the formation of the past tense of intransitives (202). In my material the perfect of intransitive verbs rarely occurs except in the 3. sg. and pl.: *mu'rō* "he has died", *ūzā'wō* "he has been left behind", *guda'rō* "he has passed", *cha'rō-ēn* (not **cha'rō-ēn*, v. 212) "they have fallen" etc. The absence of other forms is difficult to explain. Is it possible to assume that the 1. and 2. prs. perfect have coalesced phonetically with the corresponding forms of the past tense? Once I heard *rhāzē-im* "I have flown", cf. *dar w'zāhē* "dar mānda-i" (perf.).

In one case a transitive verb has been treated as an intransitive (with a passive meaning): *ha'wi dō'stān-om čē bastō-en, mendhēkān 'xē kan* "untie these hands of mine, which have been bound" (or read: *'bastō-an* "they have bound"?).

209. Transitive Verbs. The same rules which apply to the formation of the past tense of transitive verbs (v. 204), apply to the formation of the perfect: 1. sg. *xū'rō-m, -um 'xūrō, 'mun* (T *ān, M mā, D mōn*) *'xūrō, M 'mā 'xūrō-m* "I have eaten", 2. sg. *-a ku'rō, -a ku'rō tū, ku'rō-au* etc. "thou hast done", etc.

210. The perfect is chiefly used in the same way as in English: *ha'wī 'ker-am ku'rō* "I have done this work (*kada am*)"; *'rōng-a phe'rō lāla'zār* "thy colour has become [like that of] a tulip-bed"; *žū 'jāy-om 'lam dā'wō* "I have put it somewhere"; *'mā žū na'γō 'dhēwī, za'if-an na dhē'wō* M "I (we) asked for a loaf of bread, I have not asked for the woman"; *'bade bi'ya-e pādšā'ka 'chī, ma 'šēr-ē ālī'sō, 'čir-ē ku'rō, 'nesp-ē 'ghitō, āwu'rō. 'Mende 'šēr am 'bur dāl 'pādšā* "now the king's brother came; he has caught the lion and cut it up, he has taken half of it and brought it here. He also brought the [whole] lion to the king".

The perfect is used after a past tense in dependent clauses with *če*, where we would prefer the pluperfect: *'thārī če 'he k-kal 'yalaba 'sāheb-e 'sūrat čhō* "he saw that the bald boy had become very beautiful". Note: *'chī če kačōi'kân-ē bu'rō* "he went to(?) carry away the furze".

In *ma 'bāw-ē 'dhuγ če dhārī am hupā'fōi, 'sōr-ē ham 'γōš ku'rōi* etc. "he [looked at] his father and saw that his beard had been pulled out, and that his head, too, was shaved" I am inclined to think that we have to deal with a passive form, and that *hupā'fōi* is not to be explained as *hupā'fō-ē* "he (: the elder brother) has pulled out" etc. Cf. also *'chī če kačōi'kân-ē bu'rō* (v. above) *thē'wōi* "... and they had been put fire to". In this example an active construction does not seem possible. Cf. 163.

'nhaštō, 'nhaštō-a means "he is sitting (: he has sat down)". Note: *ta'mām-e kaštē'ā 'nhaštō* "all the girls are sitting" (but in the written text نشستين **nhaštēn*).

Pluperfect.

211. The pluperfect is formed by adding the preterite of the verb substantive to the perfect base in one of its various forms.

212. Intransitive Verbs. Weak verbs have *-ō* in the 3. sg., but *-ē* in all other persons. Strong verbs have *-a* in all persons.

Sg. 1. *čharē bēm* "I had fallen." *'āγa bēm* "I had come".

» 2. *čharē bē.* *'āγa bē.*

» 3. *čharō bōn.* *'āγa bōn.*

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Pl. 1. <i>cha'rē bēman</i> | <i>'āya bēman</i> |
| 2. <i>cha'rē bēr</i> | <i>'āya bēr</i> |
| 3. <i>cha'rē bēn</i> | <i>'āya bēn.</i> |

Similarly *chē bēm* "I had gone (become)", *chō bōn*, *chē bēman*; *dērē bēm* "I had", *dērō bōn*; *mura bē* "thou hadst died", *mura bōn* etc.

The difference between *-ō* and *-a* must be due to a shifting of the accent (*'āya* < **āgataka-*, *ā'yo* etc. **āgatakahya*, cf. 45, g); but I cannot explain the forms in *-ē*. Cf. 208.

213. *hastam* (v. 175) is used as an auxiliary with a durative force, denoting the lasting result of an event or action.

E.g. *cha'rē bēm* "I had fallen", but *cha'rē hastam* "I had fallen ill, was ill"; *suwār 'nhaštō bōn* "he had mounted a horse"; but *'nhašta hastam* "I was sitting". The distinction is not absolute: *tū 'nhašta bē* means "thou wast sitting". Cf. *'rhizō hastam* "I had lain down, was lying down"; *kā'lā-ē hōst cārbi chō* "her dress had become greasy, was greasy".

214. Transitive Verbs. The pluperfect of transitive verbs is based on the 3. sg. of the intransitive ones. The subject is expressed in the same way as in other past tenses of transitive verbs. The weak verbs have *-ō*, the strong verbs *-a*:

mun ja'rō bōn "I had said"; *Zai'γūn de'hō bōn* "Z. had beaten"; *'mendē 'spō-e pad'dō ph'rēwō bōn* "she had turned him into a black dog". But note: *wange'wē 'bōn-um* "I had eaten" (incorrect for *wange'wō?*).

'mun 'xūra bōn G, *'ān 'xūra bōn T*, *-um 'xūra bōn*, *'xūra 'bōn-um* "I had eaten"; *'kury-ē 'dā bōn* "he had given a hen"; *mā hē ādam-an māta bōn* "we had killed this man"; *a'ze 'mun ma 'tō 'dhōra bōn* "I had seen thee yesterday".

215. Regarding the use of the pluperfect v. the concluding sentences of IX. Cf. also *'chī hō'wī 'jangal tarī*, *ē 'jang-ē 'kura bō* "he went to that jungle where he had fought"; *tū sōr 'mun tar 'khār na chā*, *ē 'mun 'kū 'rūē suwārī Sul'tān Māmūdān dhōra bōn*, *te'chān-e ha'wī 'spōi'ka-m ba te'chān-e Sul'tān Māmūdān 'dhōr* "do not be angry with me; but (because) one day I saw (had seen)

Sultan M. riding, and [now] I saw the eyes of this dog in the eyes of Sultan M. (: of Sultan M. in the eyes of this dog"; *čör ruč tar tū 'muṣa bē, rōng-au ḡala'ba 'zīt phe'rō* "thou hast (hadst) been dead for four days, and thy colour has become very pale".

Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive.

216. The perfect subjunctive of transitive verbs is formed from the perfect base by adding *bē*, aorist 3. sg. of the verb substantive: *magam mardumikā nhā'mōr čhō bē* "people will certainly have forgotten [me]"; *'xāš agar 'dērō bē* "if he should wish"; *'jigar-am 'xūn koṛ, na'ī če 'xešem ku'rō be, zur-e 'mō tar 'dard ku'rō bē* "I am distressed, [fearing] that he may have got angry with me, and that his heart may be offended with me".

A pluperfect subjunctive occurs in *'tū 'aze 'āḡa bē, 'mun 'dā bē* "if thou hadst come yesterday, I should have given [it]".

I have not found any such forms of intransitive verbs; but it is quite possible that they occur. The form we should expect would be: **ān čhō bim* "I will have gone" etc.

Causative Verbs.

217. A number of Par. verbs are derived from ancient causatives in **-aya-* (v. 185, c); but in a few cases only the original contrast between these causatives and simple verbs is preserved: *'mērem* "I kill": *'merem* "I die"; *rhēz-* "to (lay down), build, prepare": *rhāz-* "to lie down", etc.

218. The living causative suffix is *-ēw-*: *phe'rēw-* "to make to turn": *pher-* "to turn"; *ber'khēw-* "to frighten": *berkh-* "to fear"; *āḡu'nēw-* "to dress somebody else, to make to dress": *āḡun-* "to dress" etc. These causatives are very numerous. In some cases the causative form only seems to be existing: *waṅ'gēw-* "to eat", *khe'rēw-* "to pick" (but. v. Voc.), *mē'lēw-* "to plough". *ē'čēw-* "to put, throw" is possibly derived from a stem in **-ābaya-* (v. Voc.).

The causative in *-ēw-* is of Ind. origin, cf. Psht., Orm. *-aw-*, Minj. *-ōv-*, Yd. *-iw-*, Wkh. *-ūw-*. The Par. form must have been borrowed very early, *-āpaya-* resulting in *-ēw-*.

Compound Verbs.

219. Compound nominal verbs occur, but are far from being so numerous as in Prs. or Psht.

With *kan-* "to do": *ha'lai kan-* "to run" *au'bâzi kan-* "to swim", *gul kan-* "to extinguish", *fûza kan-* "to yawn", *ta'wassum kan-* "to smile", *'rhîntō kan-* = *ruh-* "to weep", *'khânas kan-* "to bellow" etc.

With *dah-* "to give": *lam dah-* "to place", *'dhâw dah-* "to run", *bâng dah-* "to crow".

With *deh-* "to beat": *nâra deh-* "to cry out".

Cf. also (*ma'nân*) *a'wē-m-a* "I remember", *a'wē-m chi* "I forgot", *'atsa-m 'āya* "I sneezed", *'āwē 'yarw bîn* "the water was boiling" but *'yarwetō* "is boiling").

Apart from the ancient compounds with preverbs (v. 77), adverbial compounds are rare: *dar 'āya* "entered (*darâmad*)", *dar ūzâhē* "thou hast been left behind (*dar mândai*)".

Prepositions and Prepositional Expressions.

220. The majority of the prepositions are of Prs. origin.

az "from", Prs. *az 'hukm-e 'tân bē'rûn* "outside, away from thy command".

ba "at, in", Prs. *ba 'waxt-e 'šâm* "at evening tide", *ba xu 'zur* "in his own heart".

ba'γair az "except", Prs. *ba'γair az A'li Hai'dâr* "except A. H.". *ba ham'râ-i* "together with, by help of". Prs.

bî "without". Prs. *bî 'lō* "without thee".

'bâd az "after", Prs. *'bâd az ēdē* = *'pēš ēdē* "after this, afterwards".

da "at, to", Prs. *da 'bâw-om* "to my father, at my father's", *da Xu'dâ* "before God".

dâl "in the presence of, with". *dâl-um* "with me", *dâl 'pâdšâ* "in the presence of the king".

dâl tar "in the presence of, with". *'dâl tar-ē, dâl 'ēde tar* "with him".

dâ'li "from the presence of". *dâ'li-m* "from me".

dum'bâl tar-e "behind", Prs. *dum'bâl tar-e mâ'khân* "behind, after us".

da'rûn-e "within, inside", Prs. *da'rûn-e 'γus (tar)* "inside the house", *da'rûn-e γu'sî* "from the interior of the house".

da'rûn tar "inside", Prs. *hôt ka'lâ da'rûn tar* "inside seven castles".

hêwaz-e "instead of". *hêwaz-e 'tân sôrî'ka* "instead of thy head".

ma "into, in". *ma 'γus* "into the house, at home", *ma'bôr* "outside". V. 87.

mhak "to, straight to, at". *mhak fark tar-ê* "straight at the top of his head".

mên "in, among". *mên γa'nîr* "in the field", *mên Au'γân* "among the Afghans", *mên-e bôr* "in the doorway", *mên 'xu tar* "from each other".

mîl-e "like". Prs. *mîl-e tû* "like thee".

nez'dîk-e "near", Prs. *nez'dîk-e ma 'γusika 'âγa* "he came near to the house".

pa "at, for". *pa bhâi gurê* "to buy", *pa wa'khê* "upwards".

pêš-e "before", Prs. *pêš-e bôr-au* "before, at thy door".

pêš "behind". *pêš ô'spân* "behind, after the horses", *pêš tō tar* "after thee".

pêš'êhan "behind, after". *pêš'êhan-ê* "behind him".

rux ba "towards", Prs. *'rux ba 'γus-ê* "towards his house".

sô(r) "on, on the top of". *sô 'dhâr* "on the top of the hill", *sô 'mêz* "on the table", *ma 'sôr-a* "on account of thee (*sar-i tû*)" = *sôr tō*.

sôr tar "to, on". *'sôr tar-ê* "to him".

ta-i "under", Prs. *'ta-i 'zû 'lêf* "under one blanket".

tâ "until, as far as", Prs. *tâ 'zânû* "as far as the knee".

tâ ba "until, as far as", Prs. *tâ ba 'zânû; tâ ba sa'hâr* "until the morning".

tar "before". *tar-ê* "before him". Note: *ha'wî 'γus tar udhê'kân-a* "this is his house (*î xâna az hamû-s*)".

ta'rî "before, to". *ta'rî mun* "before me", *'jaggal ta'rî* "to the jungle".

'tartar "in front of, before". 'tartar-ē "in front of him", 'tartar-e žū 'ādam "in front of a man".

ze "from", Prs. ze 'ešq-e 'tān "from love of thee".

zēr, zīr "under", Prs. 'zīr-e 'dōst-an "under our hand, in our power".

Conjunctions.

če "that" etc.

221. Like Prs. *ki*, only to a still greater extent, Par. *če* is used to introduce all kinds of subordinate clauses.

a) Substantive Clauses: 'dhōr-um če 'yār-om 'āya "I saw my friend coming"; 'dhōr-um če 'kaštē 'āyō "I saw that the girl had come"; 'dhōr-ē če 'su-e w'dān 'muṣa bō "she saw that her daughter-in-law had died"; 'dhōr-ē če haž'dār mu'rō "she saw that the dragon had died"; 'pānt-om če hōwī ju'wān 'kaštē bīn or 'kaštē-a "I understood that this youth was a girl".

'Jīnč-ē 'ja'rī če: tō-ē dur'rūy 'jartōn "his wife said that he was lying"; but also: 'ja'rī: . . . 'ān-em dur'rūy 'jartōn, "he said: ' . . . I am lying'"; 'šārat kor če: 'khū kan "[the dog] made a sign that he should lift [him] up"; ha'rān ūzā če: 'ē 'ēi serr-a "he remained astonished [wondering]: 'What mystery is this?'"

b) After verbs of hoping, wishing and fearing:

'zur-an čī če 'zēn 'γus wanō "they wanted to come home". With-out če: mā u'mēd-an-a sa'bā 'ōsp 'γuniman "we hope to find a horse to-morrow". M berkhītō-em če merem-ē "I fear that I shall die", če hē ādam-ē mera " . . . that this man will die", če wā-i merir " . . . that you will die", če ōsp-om te hara-ī " . . . that my horse will be lost", če hē ādam mēren pa'rī " . . . that this man may be killed", mēren čī " . . . has been killed"; D berkhītu-im tū mo mun jānē "I fear that thou wilt kill me", če ōkū māniš mo mun jāna " . . . that that man will kill me". But with *na* and positive meaning: M berkhītō-em če mēren na pa'rī "I fear that he will be killed", G 'ān-em 'berkhītō-em če 'mērin 'na pa'rī; 'berkhītōn-em, 'na če nā'jōr

'paraman "I fear that we may become ill". Note *berkhetōn-em* 'na jara "I fear that he will not say" with negative meaning.

c) Final Clauses. 'ān pa'ram pēš ō'spān ēe 'na haran "I shall go after the horses, that they may not be lost"; hawī alafī dhēwī ēe xara "he wanted this grass in order to eat it". Without ēe: mā lāyaq na-iman tu ma mun puš jartūn (guri) "I am not worthy that thou shouldst call me (take me as) thy son".

d) Causal Clauses. 'ēhā, ēe . . . žū haž'dār pai'dā čhō "come, because a dragon has appeared".

e) Temporal Clauses. rha'γām-a ēe 'chemtōn "when spring comes"; hawī 'waxti ēe tū 'pādsā čhē "from the time when thou becamest a king".

f) Relative Clauses. V. 139.

g) Conditional Clauses. sa'bā ham ēe 'žī, žū čha'a'i-a te dahem "if thou comest to-morrow, I shall give thee one rupee"; ēe 'khānjāi 'laškar pai'dā pa'ri-a, 'jaγg ka'nen-ē na'rē "if an army appears somewhere, canst thou fight it?" Regarding conditional clauses with *agar* v. below.

agar "if".

222. In conditional clauses that may be realized, the verb is frequently put in the past tense in the protasis and in the aorist in the apodosis (cf. Phillott, § 128, e): *agar na'rim*, sa'bā 'žīm, *agar* 'na-m na'rī, 'na-ē žīm "if I can, I shall come to-morrow, if I cannot, I shall not come" (v. 205; but: *aga* 'mēren-ē 'na narem, *xu* xa'rem *te* "if I cannot kill it, I shall certainly eat it"); *aga* tū ōsp γunt, mā baxšiš-a dahem M "if thou findest the horse, I shall give thee a bakhshish". Cf. also: *aga* ōsp-e mā harī, tū paidā-ē kan M "if my horse is lost, thou must find it"; *agar* mā čāwear ōsp dhōr, pursān-eman kanta, ēe kân-ēn "if we see some horses, we ask to whom they belong"; *agar* 'phōr γulū 'dērō bōn, ō xu'kân hāse'li γulū 'āwura 'bōn, 'pāntōn ēe "if he has much grain, and his field has yielded much, he understands that . . .".

Without *agar*: žā gāi γusi na'γē, 'mērem-au *te* "if thou goest out of the house a second time, I shall kill thee".

With the aorist tense in the protasis: *agar sāl ċe kima'ti bē*, . . . *ā* . . . *guza'rān-an ċhemitōn* "if it is a year of dearth, we live . . ."; *agar 'khīn ċe 'xāeš-e 'jīnċ bə'roika 'dērō bē*, . . . *ā 'kantōn* "if anybody should wish to take a wife, he makes . . ."; *aga 'mu kun bi'yā bē, 'kārī bē* "if I shall have a brother, may he be good". Also in conditional clauses, the conditions of which are not realized: *tū a'ze 'āya bē, mun žū ċhaṭa'ī dā bē* "if thou hadst come yesterday, I would have given thee one rupee".

TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS.

I.

Standard Sentences (LSI). (M).

220. 'nām-i 'tān 'kā? "What is thy name?"
221. 'umr-i ha'wē 'ōspik'a cā sār-ā? "How old is this horse?"
222. 'eēn zā Šutul 'ēka dər'in-a? "How far is it from here to Shutul?"
223. tān 'bāwik'a 'γus cā 'puš hēn? "How many sons are there in thy father's house?"
224. nī'hēk pa'nān-e dər'in cēm. "I have walked a long way today".
225. kākika 'puš-um xī ho'wē ādamika 'jīn' ghīt. "The son of my uncle is married to the sister of that man".
226. 'zīn-e 'ōsp-e cəfōk'a ma 'γus sī. "In the house is the saddle of the white horse".
227. 'zīn 'pu-ar-e 'ōspik'a lām da. "Put the saddle upon the back of the horse".
228. u'dā 'puš-am γala'ba dehī. "I have beaten his son much".
229. hē 'ādam sō 'dhār-a 'māl cā'rēwetūn. "This man is grazing cattle on the top of the hill".
230. hē 'ādam sō'wār 'zēr-i tī 'nhaštō. "This man is sitting on a horse under the tree".
231. bōyā-i 'xī tar-ē 'ghānḍ-a. "His brother is taller than his sister".
232. ha'wē 'zāik'a bāi dī wo 'rhūš rupa'i-a. "The price of this thing is two rupees and a half".

233. *bâu-om. 'cĩnǎ 'γus tar 'nhaštǎ-a.* "My father lives in the small house".

234. *ha'wǐ rupa'ĩ 'udē kǎ da.* "Give this rupee to him".

235. *udhē kǎ tar rupa'ĩ q̃ 'gurē.* "Take the rupees from him".

236. *'mǎnde xǔb 'deh, 'bǎž guri 'munde beš.* "Beat him well and bind him with a rope".

237. *ho'wǐ cǎ'ĩ 'áwo neγ.* "Draw water from the well".

238. *da'mǎi c̃hǎ.* "Walk before me".

239. *kǎn 'puš-a pēš 'tǔ tar 'wēhǎ?* "Whose boy comes behind thee?"

240. *'kǐ tar-a ha'wǐ 'zǎ 'ghitǎ?* "From whom didst thou buy that?"

241. *žǔ dukǎn'dǎr-e deǎ'tǐ.* "From a shopkeeper of the village".

II.

A Dialogue (G).

A. *'Tǔ 'khǎnjǎi ē?* "From where art thou?"

B. *ǎn 'čutǔ'li-em.* "I am from Shutul".

A. *'Tǔ 'čǐ'kun ā'γē?* "Why hast thou come?"

B. *ǎn 'mǎkar-em.* "I am a soldier".

A. *'Mǎn kun sau'γǎt na 'áwǔr?* "Hast thou not brought me a present?"

B. *ǎn 'tǔ kun 'če sau'γǎt ārēm? Ma'nǎ 'sǎt tar sau'γǎt 'na sǐ 'čē 'tǔ kǎn 'ārem.* "What present should I bring thee? In my village there is no present which I can bring thee".

A. *'Mun kǎn 'pišt-e ka'bǔt yǎ 'čhaččǎ 'ār, 'ǎn-ē xa'rēm.* "Bring me blue or white mulberry-flour, and I will eat it".

B. *'Árem-ē.* "I will bring it".

III.

The Prodigal Son (M).

Žǔ ádam dǐ puš dērǎ bǎn. Puš-e c̃nǎ bǎw kun-ē jǎrǐ:
One man two son(s) having was. Son little father to-his said:

"*Ai bâw, hawî mâl-a taxsîm kan ma kân¹ hisâb da.*"
 "O father, that property-thine division make, me to share give".

Bâw mâl-e xukâ taxsîm kuṛ, zāṣân-e xukâ kun-ê
 Father property his-own division made sons his-own to-he
dâ. Câ ruč pēs(h)ân puš-e činō-ê mālân-ê jam
 gave. Some day(s) afterwards son little-his possessions-his collected

kuṛ, mulk-e dərîn tar rawân č(h)î. Okî mâl-e xukân-ê
 made, country far to going went. There property his-own-he

bîbâkî gum kuṛ. Waxtî çî hawî mālân hawî bâlō-e
 completely lost made. Time when those possessions that son

činō-ê gum kuṛ, hê mulk tar kâtî saxtî č(h)î,
 little-his lost had made, this country in famine hard became,

[*hawî bâlō hawî mālân hawî watan tar harêwî, qâtî uštâ*]
 [that boy those possessions that land in spent, famine arose,]

hê bâlō yurča č(h)î. Tartar-e žū âdam-e mutabar č(h)î,
 this boy hungry became. In-front-of one man rich he-went,

nûkar č(h)î. Hô âdam xukân yanîr tar-ê râhî kuṛ, yarō,
 servant became. That man own field to-him going made, sheep

čârêwa. Hê bâlō d(h)êwî çî hawî giâî yarwêka
 he-shall-graze. This boy wished that that grass-of the sheep (gen.!)

xartûn, hawî alafî dhêwî çe xara. [Hawî bâlō ba
 is eating that grass he-wished that he-may-eat. [That boy to

xu zər jârî: "Hê giâ yarō xartûn, mâ xareman.]
 his-own heart said: "This grass the-sheep is-eating, we may-eat.]

K(h)în udê kun zâ nâ dâ. Sôr tar-ê žū mûî hušî
 Anyone him to anything not gave. Head to-his one hair of-sense

âya, jârî: "Da bâw-om čâwar mazdûr hên, çalaba-in
 came, he-said: "With father-my some servant(s) are, much-they-are

¹ = mu(n) kun or mâkhân?

nağõn xartân, sîr c(h)ên, walêkin mâ enchâk *ğurcagî*
bread eating, satisfied they become, but we here from-hunger

mereman. Mâ uşteman, da bâw-om am param, mundê jarem:
are-dying. We will-rise, to father-my also I-will-go, (to)him I-will-say:

'Mâ da Xudâ, da tû gunâ kurû-m. Mâ lâyaq na-ıman,
'We with God, with thou sin have-done-I. We worthy not-are,

tu ma mun puş gurî. Ma mâ mızl-i zû muzdûr gure'."
thou me son callest (takest). Us like one servant take'".

Wapeşt uştâ, da bâw-e xukân c(h)î. Bâw-ê dərînî
Again he rose, to father his-own he-went. Father-his from-afar

mende dhõr, zõr-ê thî, da hê bâlõ-ê hala koş, dõst
him saw, heart-his burnt, to this boy-his running made, hand

mañdõ tar-ê andâzî, mundî muz-ê maçî koş. Puş bâw kun jarî:
neck on-his laid, him-he face-his kiss made. Son father to said:

"Ai bâw, mâ da Xudâi, da tû gunagâr-ıman; mâ lâyaq na-ıman,
"O father we with God, with thee sinner(s)-are we worthy not-are,

tu ma mun puş jartûn." *Bâw xukân nukarân kun farmâsî:*
thou me son (art) calling." Son his-own servants to commanded:

"Kâlâ xub ârûr, mundê âğunewûr, angûst'-ar-ê angûstârî
"Dress good bring-you, him dress-you, finger on-his ring

kanûr, pâ tar-ê kausarâ kanûr. Nağõn xariman, xuşwaxdî
make-you, foot on-his shoe make-you. Bread let-us-eat, merriment

kanıman, câ puş-an mura bûn, badê janwê c(h)û; harõ
let-us-make, because son-our dead was, now alive has-become; lost

bûn, badê-om çönt. Pêşte xuşwaxdî-an koş.
was, now I found. Then merriment they made.

Bad(h)êk puş-e ghâñd mē yanir hûst. Nazdik-e ma ғusika âya.
Now son big in field was. Near to-the-house he-came.

Ē yax-an hōt, xušwaγdī-an kor, baid-an dar kūp kor,
He voice-their heard, happiness-they made, song-they singing made,

hawī yax gū kun-ē āya [•]*[hōt]. Ē žū nūkar sadā-ē*
that voice ear to-his came [he heard]. He one servant calling-he

k(h)oji: "Xušwaγdī čī-kā kantān?" Nūkar jari čē:
asked: "Merriment what-for (they) are-making?" Servant said that:

"Biyā-i tāt āya, bāw-a γalaba naγōn dā." *Ē bālō*
"Brother thine came, father-thy much bread gave." This boy

xaḡa č(h)i, ma γus na č(h)i. *Bāw-ē ma bōr naγō,*
angry became, in house not went. Father-his outdoor emerged,

γalaba minnat kor. Bālō bāw kun jari: "Buč(h), γalaba sāl
much entreating made. Boy father to said: "See, many year(s)

mā xizmat-e tā kantān, hēč gašt az hukm-i tāt bērun
we service thine are-making, any time from command thine outside

na č(h)imān. Hēč kabī tū žū ešten mā kun na dā, čē mē
not we-went. Any time thou one kid us to not gave, that we

dōst o raḡiq pen xariman, xušwaxt parēman. Badē
friend(s) and comrade(s) with may-eat, happy we-may-become. Now

hawī puš-e tāt āγō, hawī kančani pen māl-e tāt-ē gum
that son thine has come, those harlot(s) with property thine-he lost

kurū, tū udē kun γalaba naγōn dā." *Bāw-ē juwāp-ē*
has-made, thou him to much bread gave." Father-his answer-him

jari: "Ai puš, tū mudām dāl-um hē, harči čī māk(h)ān-a,
gave: "O son, thou always with-me art, whatever that ours is,

tāt-a. Walē munāsib-a čē xušwaγdī kaniman, čā biyā-i
thine-is. But necessary-is that merriment we-make, because brother

tāt mura būn, jamčē č(h)i, harō būn, badē paidā čhi.
thine dead was alive became, lost was, now appeared became.

IV.

Anecdotes.

LSI. X, p. 244. Örmürî, Spec. 2. (M).

Sultâ 'Māmad žu 'gašt žu dī'vān ko 'ja'rî: "Zor-i 'tân-a
Sultan Mahmud one time one madman to said: "Heart thine-is
'če 'dhēwetun?" *Ja'rî* 'če: "Zor-i ma'nān-a 'ya'rōika 'dum
what wanting?" He-said that: "Heart mine-is sheep's tail
'dhēwetun." *Sultâ* te'č(h)ān pen-ē ma 'žū 'ādam ni'sān 'dā 'če:
wanting." Sultan eyes with-his to one man sign gave that:
"Udē kun žu 'zardak 'dā." Žu 'zardak-a (:ē?) 'āwura būn, ho'ī
"Him to one carrot give." One carrot-he brought had, that
dī'vān 'xūr. 'Sar-i 'xūd-ē 'šūr ko'ē, 'khanī. *Sultâ*
madman ate. Head his-own-he shaking made-he, be-laughed. Sultan
mundē 'ja'rî: "Čā-ī 'khāntūn?" *Žu'wāp-ē* 'ja'rî: "Ha'wē
to-him said: "Why-art-thou laughing?" Answer-he said: "That
'kēr tar-em 'khāntūn, ha'wi 'vaxtī ēi 'tū 'pādšā č(h)ē,
matter from-I-am laughing, that time-from that thou king becamest,
ha'wi 'dumba-ī 'ya'rōika čār'bū na 'dēra."
that tail of-sheep fat not has."

(Phon., G: *Sultān* 'Māmūd žū 'gašt žū dī'vān kun 'ja'rî: «Zvri
'tāna 'čī dhēv'tōn?» *Ja'rî* 'če: «Zvri ma'nāna 'ya'rōika 'dum d' dhēv'tōn?»
Sultān te'čhān penē ma 'žū 'ādam ni'sān dā 'če: «Udē 'kun žū 'zardak
dā.» Žū 'zardakē 'āwura būn, ho'vī dī'vān 'xūr, 'Sōre xu'kānē 'šūr kuv
(nōf) 'khanī. *Sultān* 'mundē 'ja'rî: «Čā-ī 'khāntōn?» *Žu'vāb(p)ē* 'ja'rî:
«Ha'vē 'kēr tarem 'khāntōn, ho'vī 'vaxtī 'čī 'tō 'pādšā čhī, ha'vī dum-
baī 'ya'rōika čār'bū na 'dēra.»¹

¹ In these transcriptions from the phonograph I have, for practical reasons
used a, ā, not a, ā.

LSI. X, p. 245. Örmürî, Spec. 3. (M).

Žū 'ādam bin, laggō'tā-i fa'qir 'ghīt, ča'a'kī. Fa'qir
 One man was, turban-of mendicant seized, ran-away. Mendicant
č(h)i, karbi'stān tar 'nhōšt. Mundē fə'lānī ja'rī: "Čā ēg
 went, cemetery in sat-down. To-him someone said: "Why here
'nhaštō hē? Hē 'ādam 'bāxča tar č(h)i." Fa'qir ju'wāb
 sitting art-thou? This man garden to went." Mendicant answer
dā: "Āxir ē 'ēg žē."
 gave: "Ultimately he here will-come."

(Phon., G: *Žū 'ādam bin, laggō'tāi faqir 'ghīt, ča'a'kī. Fa'qir*
qabrī'stān tar n'hōšt. Mundē fə'lānī ja'rī: "Čā eke'stak n'haštē?
Hē 'ādam 'bāxča tar č(h)i." Fa'kir ju'wāb dā: "Āxir 'ēg žē."

LSI. X, p. 246. Örmürî, Spec. 4. (M).

Žū 'ādam bī'ayl č(h)i, sū pa'nān-ē žū 'āhēn (ā'ina) 'γunt. Da
 One man stupid went, on road-he one mirror found. In
'umr-e xu'kān-ē 'hēc 'āhēn na 'dhōya būn. Ğala'ba xu'shāl č(h)i,
 life his-own-he any mirror not seen had. Very happy he-became,
'khanī. Mendē ē'dān xi'yāl bur: "Ā'hēna k(h)ān-i 'žāika
 he-laughed. Him of-this thought carried: "Mirror somebody else's
bin, hē 'ādam čē 'dhōr, 'xāwand-e āēne'k'a bin." 'Sōr-e
 was, this man whom he-saw, owner of-mirror was." Head
xu'kān-ē 'šūr-ē koṛ, 'ude ja'rī: "Hē 'zā 'māl-i 'tān-a;
 his-own-his shaking-he made, he said: "This thing property thine-is
'mā ma 'tō 'lām dāiman." Wa'pēs ra'mī, un'e'hāk-ē 'lām dā,
 we to thee left will-make. Back he-went, there-he left-it made,
ra'wān č(h)i.
 going went.

LSI, X, p. 464. Wakhī, Spec. 2. (M).

Žū dīwāna da darwāza-i dāulatmandi'ka 'āḡa, 'zā-ē
 One madman at door of-rich-man came something-he
 'dhēwī. Da'rūn-e 'ḡusi 'ḡax nar'ḡō čē: "Za'if ma
 asked-for. Within of-house-from voice emerged that Woman in
 'ḡus na 'hā." 'Mendē dīwāna ja'rī: "Mā zu na'ḡō 'dhēwī,
 house not is." To him madman said: "We one bread asked-for,
 za'if-an na dhēwō, čē 'hēkezm ju'wāb da'hā."
 woman-we not have-asked-for, that such answer he-should-give."

LSI, X, p. 464. Wakhī, Spec. 3. (M).

Žū ha'kimjī karbe'stān tar gu'zar koṛ, 'mux-ē rūi'māl pen ūṭāfī.
 One doctor graveyard to passing did, face-he scarf with he-covered.
 Žū ra'fiq-ē 'ude tar k(h)ō'jī: "Hē 'če sa'bap-a?" 'Hē
 One comrade-his him from asked: "This what reason-is?" This
 ha'kim ja'rī: "'Xalk tar xarbi'stān tar šar'menda-ēm; 'dārū
 doctor said: "People from graveyard in ashamed-I-am; medicine
 tar-e mā'khān 'huss 'muṛ."
 from our all died."

(Phon. G.: Žū ha'kimjī kabrī'stān tar gu'zar kōṛ, 'muxē rūi'māl
 pen ūṭāfī. Žū ra'fikē 'ude tar k(h)ō'jī: «Hē čī 'sabapāa?» 'Hē ha'kim
 ja'rī: 'Xalk tar kabrī'stān¹ tar šar'miindaēm. 'Dāru tarē mā'khān
 'hus muṛ.»

¹ First: kabrī°.

V. (T).

Žū pala'wā bī, 'nām-ē Ha'nīfa bī, ō yu'sī nar'γō, 'sī 'māneš-e xu'kân ham'râ ghīt. Hu 'čōr-ē 'ēhē šekâr ko. Žū mai'dân tar'ī za'hēn, ze'rēs, kabū'târ šekâr-an ko, 'zâe ēe kury-e dhârī pai'lân tar-an 'āya de'hi-an. Tu'lū šekâr-an ko, ma â'hū-an hum yu'lū dhī, ma 'husse-an zū 'jâi 'jam ko, 'zur-an 'chī, ēe zēn yus-wa'nō.

Bī'xabar 'gard o yu'bâr pai'dâ chī, bī'xabar mēn gar'dī chīl 'nafar pai'dâ chī, 'zū-ē 'tartar-ē 'āya, zâ'nân-ē a'peš dha'rēn. Jā'ri ēe: «Tu 'kai, ēe 'āyē ma'nâ šekârjâi tar?» Jā'ri: «'Ān-em pala'wân, nām-um Hanīfâ.» Jā'ri: «Tu 'nām-a 'jaγ, ēe 'tu kka-ē?» Jā'ri ēe: «'Ān-em Zai'γōn.» Huddī'nân-ē gufte'gū chī. 'Ē mun'dē ba šam'sēr 'dhi, ō men'dē, huddī'nân-ē 'jang ko. Ha'wī ka'stē, ēe 'nām-ē Zai'γōn bī, ō yala'ba (yu'lū) pala'wân-e zūr'āwār bī. Žū 'naiza-ē man'dō tar-e 'Māmad Hanīfân-ē de'hi. 'Ē sōr ō'spī čha'ri dha'ram tar. 'Čōr 'ruc bī'huš 'ūzâ. 'Āya ēe 'sōr-ē ka'tâ, 'dhōr-ē ēe 'hēz ja'nō 'na hā, ra'gân-ē mu'pō, az kârīgī 'sōr-ē ju'dâ na ko.

V.

There was a warrior whose name was Hanifa, he went out from home and took three of his own men with him. They all four went shooting. They came to a plain and shot partridges and pigeons; whatever kinds of mountain-birds appeared before them, they killed¹. They made a good bag, they killed many deer also and collected all of them in one place. Then they had a mind to go home.

Suddenly dustclouds rose, and suddenly out of the dust forty persons appeared, one of them went in front, and the rest kept back. She (: the one who went in front) said: "Who are you who have come to my shooting-ground?" He said: "I am a warrior, and my name is Hanifa." Then he said: "Tell me your name. Who are you?" She answered: "I am Zaighun." They started quarrelling. He struck her with his sword, and she him²; they both fought. This girl whose name was Zaighun, was a very mighty warrior. She thrust a spear at Mahmād Hanīfas neck. He fell from his horse to the ground. He remained unconscious for four days. She came to cut off his head; but she saw that he was not alive at all, all his veins being dead, and on account of his beauty she did not sever his head.

¹ Fizi az mu'γ-i kōh ēe ba pēhēdā (dūcār)-i'sân āmat, zadān.

² i ūra zad, ū ira.

'Huddē a'muika pu'sân-ē, cē ham'râ-ē bēn, hal'lâ koṛ ha'wī pala'wân wa'nō. Pala'wâ 'dhōṛ, cē 'huddi bâ'lâ 'āyē, ma 'huddi'nân-e bâ'lâna zū 'dōst pen ho'wī ka'stī-pala'wân 'ālī'sī, ma 'huddi bâ'lân ho'wī pala'wân zū 'dōst pen 'bōst, ma 'huddi'nân-ē 'tar-ē 'yūst, 'chēn dāl 'pādśā cē 'bâw-e ho'wī palawānīkā. 'Bâw-ē ja'rī: «'Tū-ē cā ba šekār 'whētōn? 'Žā 'gāi cē 'chē 'mērem-ā te.» 'Mendē pala'wâ 'buṛ-ē, 'zū yus tar ban'dī koṛ, cē: "Žā 'gāi hē bisar'yā 'na ka'nē!"

Mende 'lam daheman, 'bade sōr ha'wī 'ādamī 'gurīman, cē Zai'yōn 'dehō bō. 'Čōr ruč 'bād cē ē ba 'huš āya, jā'ī uštā, 'pī wo 'pū xukā thārī, 'dhōṛ-ē cē 'huddē bâ'lâna 'na hen. 'Elm-e ē'dân 'āya, cē ha'wī pala'wân ma 'mun-ē de'hī, 'mende 'buddē bâ'lân-ē buṛ ban'dī. Muṛ'bel 'yulām-ē 'ham ma 'dāl-ē 'āya, 'šukur-ē koṛ cē: «'Tu ham 'janō chē; čōr 'ruč tar tu 'muṛa bē, 'rōng-au ṛala'ba 'zīt phe'rō.» 'Huddi'nân-ē 'rāi chēn yus wa'nō.

'Māma-i 'dhōṛ cē 'puš-om 'āya. Pailân tar-e pušīka-i 'āya, ma 'puš-ē thārī, cē 'rōng-ē ṛala'ba 'zītō-a, ja'rī: «Čā 'rōng-e tāt 'zītō-a?" 'Ja'rī: «Ō 'māma, 'cī 'jartō? Ma 'mān zū 'rūzī guda'rō 'sōrī-m, cē

Both his consins, who accompanied him, came running towards this warrior (: the girl¹). She saw the two boys coming; and that warrior-maid seized both of the boys with one hand, bound them both with one hand, and drove them in front of her; they went to the king who was the father of that warrior-maid. Her father said: "Why do you go out shooting? If you go out another time, I shall kill you." Then he took this warrior and imprisoned her in a house [saying]: "Do not show such disobedience another time!"

Let us leave her and turn now to the man whom Zaighun had struck. Four days afterwards, when he recovered consciousness, he rose from the place, looked about him in all directions, and saw that the two boys were not there. Then he understood that this warrior had struck him and had carried both the boys away as prisoners. His slave Muqbil came to him and thanked God [saying]: "You have come back to life; for four days you were dead, and your colour had turned very pale." They both started homewards.

His mother saw that her son was coming. She came forward towards her son, she saw that his colour was very yellow, and she said: "Why is your colour so pale?" He answered: "Oh mother, what words are

¹ *ba taraf-i duxtar.*

'na khuj. 'Mâci ja'ri ce: «Çe rûz guda'rö? Jar dâl 'mân!» Jar
ce: «'Ân 'chê bêm zû mai'dân tarî, zû jo'wân pen-om 'jang kor.
'Magam 'pânt-om, ce hô'wi jo'wân 'kastê bî.» 'Mâci ja'ri ce: «Za'nêng-a
'pât, ce 'kastê bîn?» 'Mahmad Ha'nîfa ja'ri: «Ed'hêk tar-om 'pânt,
ce ta'mâm-e jânîka-i tâ 'zânû sô 'ösp lar'zî, 'pânt-om ce 'kastê-a.
Wa'lê zû 'zarb-e 'saxt-ê ma 'mun 'dhî. 'Çör 'ruç ân bî'huş çha'rêm,
'huş-om 'âya, ce na 'ö hâ, 'na a'mûika pu'sân-om, 'na çhil so'wârî,
ce xu 'pen-ê 'höst. Hai'rân ü'zâem, ce 'ân za'nêng ka'nem? Nâ'idâl
rux ba 'yus â'yem.»

'Mâci 'tâna dâ ce: «'Tû kaste'ka dö'stî çha'rê, çör ruç bî huş ü'zâhê,
'na-em 'pântön, ce 'ö za'nêngî 'kastê bîn, ce ma 'tö-ê 'dhî çör 'ruç
bî huş çha'rê. 'Mun 'dhîrañ 'mâci 'dêrö bî; 'Haidar 'bâw-a bê, ma
'tö zû 'kastê 'dêha! 'Höd 'wyâr, 'höt 'ruç xu'xu-m 'bâw-pen-a 'jang
kor, 'har ce-um 'kor, 'âxir-ê ma 'mun 'dhî. 'Mun ham 'bite men'dhêk
'bâw-au 'ghît, ma 'tö zû 'kastê 'dhî? Ba 'khâln 'sör-au 'âyê?» 'Puş-ê ja'ri

these (: what do you say)? A day [of ill-luck] has passed over my
head, do not ask." His mother said: "What day [of ill-luck] has
passed? Tell me!" He answered: "I had come to a plain, and [there]
a youth fought with me. But I understood that that youth were a
girl." His mother said: "How did you understand that she were a
girl?" Mahmad Hanîfa said: "I understood it for this reason that
the whole of her body, down to her knees, trembled on the horse;
then I understood that she were a girl. But she struck me a hard
blow. I fell down [and lay] senseless for four days; when I awoke
she was not there, nor the sons of my uncle, nor the forty horsemen
who were with her. I remained perplexed as to what I should do,
and, being helpless, I came home."

His mother rallied him [and said]: "You fell by the hand of a girl,
and for four days you remained senseless; I do not understand what
kind of girl she could be, who could strike you [in such a way that]
you fell [and lay there] for four days. Can you have a mother like
me¹ and can Haidar be your father, and yet a girl can beat you?
I myself fought for seven nights and seven days with your father;
but whatever I did, he finally beat me. Then I took this father of
yours; but a girl has beaten you! What has become of your head?"²

¹ *mîl-i mâ mēdar dāsta bāsi.*

² *ba kudām sar-it āmadî* "to which head of yours have you come?"

če: «Bas kan, 'mâci, če ma'nân 'zör tar-au 'âr andâ'zi! 'Tü če mâ'ci-m-ē, he'zail 'tâna ma 'mun 'dâ, 'zâ 'mardum-un te mu'dâm 'tâna dhâ.»

'Mendē yulâm-ē če 'xu pen-ē 'höst 'ghit-ē, dâl mâci'i ma bōr nar'yō. Ma Muq'bel yulâm-e xu'kân-ē ja'ri če: «Ma 'ösp-om 'zag 'zin kan, če hē 'tânaī če ma 'mun 'mâci-m dâ'wō, zâ 'tâyat 'na 'dērem, če eke'stak dha'rem.» 'Kasam-ē 'xūr če: «'Zân mun'dhēk 'kaštē 'bâw pen-ē be'žen na 'ēnem, 'zâ 'wil-ē 'hē wa'tan tar 'na zīm.» 'Hawī 'kasam-ē 'xūr, râ'hī chī.

Mâci'ka 'zur tar-ē wa'hī če: «Ma 'puš-om 'tâna 'dâ, 'na če he'wyak 'bite pa'nân-ē gu'ri-a, 'kâwun pa'ri-a.» Ma ka'nizân-ē wese'ji če: «Ču'mör, 'Mahmad Ha'nifaā 'yus tar, au'hâl-ē 'mun kun â'rör, če ma 'yus 'hâ yâ 'na.» Ē'yân chēn, a'pest â'yēn, ja'ri če: «Ma 'yus-ē 'na höst?» Ja'ri-an če: «Nâ.» Jā'ri če: «Ču'mör, 'har khân 'jāiy-au 'yōnt, au'hâl-ē 'mu kun 'zak â'rör!» Ē'dânân če ta'mâm lu'ri, 'hēc au'hâl-ē-an 'na yunt, kanizân dâl bī'bi-an â'yēn, ja'ri-an če: «Mâ ta'mâm lu'ri, 'nâ yunt.» Ē'dân 'elm za'hī če: «Ba hō'vi 'tâna-e

Her son said: "Stop, mother! You have thrown fire into my heart. If you, who are my mother, have jeered at me in this way, then other people will always jeer at me."

He took the slave who was with him and went out of his mother's house. He said to his slave Muqbīl: "Saddle my horse quickly, because, on account of my mother's jeers, I have no strength left to stay here." He took an oath [saying]: "As long as I do not bring that girl bound together with her father, I shall not come again to this country." He took this oath and departed.

His mother's heart turned towards him [and she thought]: "I have mocked my son, so that he will not again take this road, but will go in some [other] direction¹." She ordered her maids [saying]: "Go to Mahmad Hanifa's house, and bring me tidings of him, whether he is at home or not." They went, and came back. She said: "Was he not at home?" They answered: "He was not." She said: "Go, and wherever you find him, bring me tidings of him quickly." When the maids had searched everywhere, and had not found out anything about him, they came back to his mother and said: "We have searched everywhere, but have not found him." She understood that he had taken to the road on account of her rallying, and had gone forth to

¹ na ki hamī rāra bāz bigira, kudām taraf burawa.

ma'nân pa'nân-ê 'ghitô, 'bite un'hâk chô. Ma kan/zân-ê ja'ri ê: «Ma'nân 'ôsp ham 'zin ka'nôr, ê 'peš 'puš-om te 'ân ham pa'ram. Ê 'Haidar-ê xa'bar pa'ri, ju'wâb-e u'dâ 'â 'ê da'hem?»

Zû pa'nân ku 'puš-ê 'chî, zû pa'nân kun 'mâci 'chî. Ha'wî 'mâma-ê 'puš tar-ê ho'wî 'jangal tar, ê 'šekâr'jâi 'bîn, 'zag za'hî. Un'hâk ê 'mâci za'hî, 'dhôr-ê ê 'bite ho'wî 'kaštê 'âyô, 'chîl su'wâr xu 'pen-ê 'hâ. Ma bi'bi ê 'dhôr, nêz'dik-e ô'dân 'âya, ho'wî 'kaštê-e pala'wân, ê 'Mamad Ha'nifa-ê 'dhôra bôn, khuje'wî ê: «Tû ka-i, ê ma'nân 'šekâr'jâi tar 'âyê?» Ja'ri: «Ân-em, Bi'bi 'Hanifa 'nâm-um-a.»

Ê'dân 'nâm-ê ê 'pânt, 'sôr tar-ê 'âya, zû 'sam'sêr-ê 'sôr-e e'dê tar ha'wâla koř, dô 'yušt 'sôr tar-ê ma'ci, 'mende 'ka'iw buř. Ê 'ôsp-e ô'dân 'tünd bi, 'hai koř 'phâri 'bite 'âya. 'Bite 'huš 'sôr tar-ê 'âya, 'sam'sêr-ê ham ha'wâla koř, 'hu dôr 'pâ-i 'ôspi'ka-i ka'tî. 'Ôsp-ê 'cha'ri, 'yax-ê koř ê: «Mu'kân (= mun kun) 'ôsp 'raw 'ârôr, ê 'ôsp-e ma'nân-ê 'dhî.» Êde kun-an 'ôsp 'âwur, su'wâr 'chî.

Bi'xabar sa'dâ na'iyô, nêz'dik 'âya, ê 'Mahmad Ha'nifa je'law-e 'ôspi'ka-i mâmai'ka-i a'pešt ât, xu'xu-i 'jang-tar a'pâ 'chî. Ja'ri ê:

that place again. She said to her maids: "Saddle my horse also, that I, too, may go and search for him. If Haidar becomes aware of it, what answer shall I give him?"

Her son went by one road, and his mother went by another road. His mother came quickly before her son to the forest where the shooting-ground was. When she arrived there, she saw that the girl had come again, and forty horsemen were with her. When this warrior-maid, whom Mahmad Hanifa had seen, saw his mother, she approached her and said: "Who are you, who have come to my shooting-ground?" She said: "It is I, Bibi Hanifa is my name."

When she caught her name, the warrior-maid went towards her, struck her on the head with her sword, cut two fingers' [breadth] into her head, and she (Bibi Hanifa) became senseless. Her horse was swift, it ran and came back from the other side. She regained consciousness, then she, too, struck the girl with her sword, and cut off all four of her horse's feet. Her horse fell, and she shouted: "Bring me a horse quickly, because he has struck my horse." They brought her a horse, and she mounted it.

Suddenly a cry was heard; she (: Zaighun) approached the place where Mahmad Hanifa was standing ready to fight, having led his

‘Tū ‘ka-i? ‘Ĵa’rī: ‘Ān-em ‘Mahmad Ha’nīfa. ‘Ĵa’rī: ‘Ān xu ‘mundē ‘dehō bō, ō za’nēng ja’nō na’γō? ‘Ĵa’rī: ‘Ma ‘mun Xu’dāi dha’rēwī, ‘aga ‘tū ‘badē ma’nān ča’gī xa’lās čhē, ya’kīn-om čē pala’wān-ē. ‘Huddi’nān-ē šam’sēr ba šam’sēr čhēn. Zai’γōn sam’sēr-ē ha’wāla-ē kor ‘Mahmad Ha’nīfa kō. ‘Mahmad Ha’nīfa šam’sēr-ē ‘rat kor, ‘heč-ē ‘na la’gī. ‘Huddi’nān-ē ‘mēn ba ‘mēn čhē, ‘ē ‘mendē ‘kaš kor, ō ‘mundē¹. Na ‘ē dha’ram tar čha’rī, na ‘ō; huddi’nāna ‘qūwat-ē ‘zū bī.

‘Māma-i ‘dhōr čē: ‘Mahmad Ha’nīfa ‘hājes zī ‘kāl-a, ‘na-i čē ‘deha-i. ‘Ō ‘sōr-ē ‘luč kor, ‘rux ba Xu’dāi čha’rī čē: ‘Qūwat’dār tar ma ‘puš-om dha’rē[w]! ‘Ān ‘tō kun su’pārīs-om ku’rō. ‘Wa’khē Xu’dāi tar sa’dā āya čē: ‘Čhā, ma ‘puš-a ‘jar, čē huddi’nān-ē su’wār pa’ran, ‘ē u’dān ‘mēnī ‘āliša, ō ē’dān ‘mēnī, qū’wat kanan, ka’māl-e ma’nān ‘pa’ri kan!*

‘Awa’līna ālīšō, ma ‘Mahmad Hanīfān mēnī ‘ghīt-ē, čē ‘har čē ‘qūwat kōr, ‘qūwat-ē ‘ker ‘na kor, jā’I hež ju’kēwen na na’rī, ‘ōsp-ē

mother's horse back by the bridle.² She asked: "Who are you?" He answered: "I am Mahmad Hanifa." She said: "But I had smitten him, how is it that he has escaped alive?" He answered: "God protected me; but if you escape now from my clutches, I shall know that you are indeed a warrior." They both started fighting with their swords. Zaighun aimed a blow at Mahmad Hanifa with her sword; but he parried it, and it did not hit him. They both fought, holding each other in a tight embrace, she pulling at him, and he at her. Neither she nor he fell to the ground; the strength of both was equal.

Then his mother saw: "Mahmad Hanifa is becoming exhausted, now he must flee(?), lest she beat him."³ She uncovered her head, fell down facing God [and said]: "Save my son from the powerful one, I have entrusted him to thee." And there came a voice from God above: "Go and tell thy son that they shall both mount their horses; he shall seize her by the waist, and she him, and they shall try their strength. Then behold my perfection."

She grappled him first and seized him by the waist; but however much she exerted herself, her strength was of no avail; she could not move him from the spot, and his horse stuck in the mud up to the

¹ We should expect: ē ‘mundē . . . ō ‘mendē.

² 'brought back the bridle of his mother's horse.'

³ qūwat-iš kam ast, ājes āmad, hāli kāl-iš ast, nai ke bezana.

am 'tâ ba zâ'nû 'sû tar ma'ci. Ĵa'ri ċe: «'Badē 'tū 'qūwat-a kōr, ma'nân 'nūbat-a.» Ĵa'ri: «Ma'nân mēnī 'āleš 'har ċe 'qūwat 'dērē 'kan!» 'Dōst-ē de'hi, kamar'band-e Zaiyū'nân-ē 'āle'si 'qūwat-ē kor. Žū 'wil sōr 'ōspi hu'pât, āz'mân wanō-ē wa'khē 'γušt, ba'râbar ba si'târa ċhi.

'Mâma-i 'āya dâl 'puš-ē, ja'ri ċe: «'Huš kan, men'dē dha'ram tar na 'lam dai (= dahe), ċe 'ċhara, 'nai ċe 'šâr 'parya. 'Ān 'γax-e γai'bi 'hōt ċe: 'Ē 'tân 'jinē-a'. 'Mahmad Ha'nifa māmā'ka 'gap-ē ka'būl kor, āz'mân wanō-i 'thârī, ċe wa'khēi wa'hen 'āya. 'Hawerang sō 'dōst-ē dha'rēwī, ka'rārehā-ē ma 'dharam-ē 'ūnt. Bur'ka kaš'eka mu'xi du'rīn ċhi, men'dē ma 'mux-ē, 'Mahmad Ha'nifa dhōr, 'āsux-ē 'ċhi, ma 'sū 'ruč eke'stak 'Mahmad Ha'nifa bi'huš 'ċha'ri; 'bādaz 'šu 'ruč 'bād ba 'huš 'āya.

'Mâma-i 'γax kor, ja'ri ċe: «Dâl 'mun 'zē!» 'Mâma-i 'hala kanen 'āya, ja'ri: «Men'dī-om maha'qam be'žem, 'mendē 'gure, 'ċâ 'γus wa'nō, ċe-om 'qasam 'xūrō, 'tâ ċe 'bâw-ē be'žen na 'ēnem, wa'tan tar-ē na 'zim.» 'Mâma-i 'ċhi rux ba 'γus, pala'wân 'ċhi rux ba 'bâw-e kaš'tikā.

knees. Then he said: "Now you have tried your strength, and it is my turn." She answered: "Seize me by the waist, and use all the strength you have." He stretched out his hand and seized Zaighun's belt, and tried his strength. Suddenly he dragged her from the horse, and threw her high up towards the sky; she went straight towards the stars.

His mother came to her son and said: "Take care, don't let her fall down to the ground, lest she be hurt. I have heard a hidden voice saying that she is your wife." Mahmad Hanifa obeyed his mother's words, and looking towards the sky [he saw] that she was whirling down. He held her in this way with his hands, and let her slowly down to the ground. The veil slipped away from the girl's face, and Mahmad Hanifa saw her face. He fell in love with her, and, falling down, lay senseless on the spot for three days. After three days he regained consciousness.

Then his mother spoke, saying: "Come to me." He came running to his mother and said: "I shall bind her firmly, do you take her and go home. I have sworn not do come home, till I can bring her father bound with me." His mother went homewards, and the warrior (Mahmad Hanifa) sought the girl's father.

Žū 'mēhī 'bād za'hī wa'tan tar-e bāwī'ka-i. Žū 'wīl šam'sēr-ē 'nōt, da de'hō 'čha'fī, 'yala'ba-i u'fī. Sa'hār 'če 'čhī, 'edān pa'ilān tar-au 'hōt 'čā 'hō'pāt, ma 'hōt 'čā-n xaš'pūs 'kor. Ūā 'phārī 'āyēn, pala'wān 'phyārī 'čhī. 'Ösp-ē žū 'wīl heŋ'gas 'kor, 'sī kām'čīn-ē 'dehī, na rhā'zī. Ba 'čōrom'gī 'ösp 'xīst 'kor, 'xī 'čā'ī rhā'zī, āxa'ri tar-ē 'čha'fī, mēn 'čā tar. 'Thārī-an, 'če pala'wā mēn 'čā 'čha'fī, žū 'wīl ma 'laškar 'yax-ē 'kor. 'Laškar 'zā-ē 'če 'bīn 'āya dāl 'Aram 'Šā. 'Jā'ri 'če: «Zā-i 'če 'hēr, 'ger yu'hōr, ba 'zarb-e 'gīrika-i mē'rōr!» 'Īā 'zā-i 'če 'bēn, 'gīr-an 'yošt, 'čā 'tha'f 'čhī az 'gīr. 'Īān 'ja'fī 'če: «Badē mur, mu'žōr, 'pareman 'šār wanō!» 'Īā 'čhēn 'šār wanō, ma 'ösp-ē-an āle'sī-an.

Ma žū 'pādsā pen-ē ha'wī pala'wā 'jang 'kura bōn. 'Nām-e hō'wī pādsā'ika Mī'āt bīn, 'edē pen-ē bi'yādar-xānda'gī 'ghīta bōn. 'Ē 'āya sōr 'čā.

'Mendē 'qessa 'lam daheman, sōr hō'wī kaš'tē'ī du'bāra 'gurīman. Hō'wī ka'stī, 'če 'Mahmad Hanī'fān 'māčī pen 'rux ba 'yus 'čhō bōn, žū ma'idān tar-ē 'čhō bōn, 'če 'yāphu'nē 'saxt 'čhī. Žū 'wīl 'je'hān 'gard yu'bār ālī'sī, 'mendē 'Bībī Ha'nīfa 'yāphu'nē 'khū 'kor. 'bur-ē,

One month later he arrived in her father's land. At once he drew his sword, started fighting and slew many. When the morning came, they dug seven wells in front of him and covered them. They came from one side, and the warrior advanced from the other side. Suddenly his horse neighed, and he whipped it three times; but it did not move. The fourth time the horse leapt, flew over the six wells, but fell into the seventh. They saw that the warrior had fallen into the well, and he (Aram Shah) at once called the army. The whole army came to Aram Shah.¹ He said: "Throw stones all of you, and kill him with stone-pelting." All of them threw stones, and the well was filled with stones. Then they said: "Now he is dead, come, let us go to the town." They went to the town, and seized his horse.

This warrior had [formerly] fought with a certain king. The name of this king was Miat, and he had entered blood-brotherhood with him. He came to the well.

Let us leave this tale and revert to the girl. When this girl, who had gone home with Mahmad Hanifa's mother, had come to a certain plain, a strong wind arose. Suddenly clouds of dust covered the world, and the wind lifted Bibi Hanifa up, carried her away, and

¹ the father of Zaighun.

'adel ma 'yus-ē zahē'wī. 'Thārī ē: «'Ā bī'xabar 'yus tar-em, xu'kâ wa'tan tar za'hēm.» 'Dhur-ē, ēe ha'wī 'kaštō ēe 'nām-ē Zai'yūn bī, 'ē ne 'hā. Hē huddi'nān 'zū ma 'zāl tar ju'dā čha'rēn.

Ha'wī ka'stika, ēe dō'stān-ē 'bastō bīn, 'thārī ēe ha'zār su'wār nōz'dik 'āyēn. Ho'wī ha'zār nafarī'ka zū (:zū-ē) pād'sāi'ka 'puš bīn. 'Ō 'yala'ba pala'wān bīn, ma e'dān 'mux-ē ēe 'dhōr, 'ō 'āsux čhī. Zū 'wil-ē mun'dhēk suwā'rān ja'rī: «Ču'mōr, 'halka ka'nōr, āli'sōr, dāl 'mun-ē 'ēnōr!» Čhēn, āli'sī-an, 'mendē-an 'ānt. Jā'rī ēe: «Men'dē ba'rōr ma'nān 'jāi tar.» 'Mendē 'kašte-an zahē'wī 'jāi tar-ē.

Jādū'gari pai'dā čhī, pala'wān ja'rī ēe: «'Ai jādū'gar, ēe 'heč čā 'mu pen 'nā 'rhīstōn, maha'bat-ē 'hōč 'na sī.» Jā'rī ēe: «'Kir-ē te 'nī wyār 'rhēzem.» 'Āya dāl hō'wī 'kaštō, ēe 'nām-ē Zai'yōn bīn, 'ēde kun-ē 'pō yar'wēwī, ja'rī: «'Mendē tū 'ther! 'Param-e, ma pād'sāi'ka 'puš ham-ē 'dahem.» 'Ē ja'rī: «'Ān-ē 'na xarem.» 'Ē hō'wī 'pī gap'ār tar 'lam dā, hō'wī 'kaštō zāifi'ka, ēe jādū ōst 'kantōn, e'dān 'xōm-ē buṛ. 'Ē 'xōm tar-ē dhōr ēe: «'Di 'ādam 'āyēn, ma 'mun-en ha'wī 'ār tar 'thēwtan.» Zā'if ja'rī ēe: «'Ma 'mun 'čā mēn 'ār 'thēwtan?» Jā'rī ēe: «'Tū jādū'gar-ē. Čhā, dō'stān-e hō'wī Zai'yōnā la'sēw!»

brought her straight home. She saw that she was suddenly at home, and had arrived in her own land. She saw also that the girl whose name was Zaighun, was not there. These two had been separated from one another.

The girl, whose hands he had bound, saw one thousand horsemen approaching. One of these thousand horsemen was a prince. He was a great warrior, and when he saw her face, he fell in love with her. At once he said to those horsemen: "Go, run, seize her and bring her to me." They went and seized her and brought her to him. He said: "Take her to my place." They brought this girl to his place.

A sorceress appeared and the warrior said: "O sorceress, she will in nowise lie with me, she has no love [for me]." [The sorceress] said: "I shall arrange this affair to-night." She went to the girl whose name was Zaighun, she boiled milk for her and said: "Drink this. I shall go and give some to the prince also." The girl said: "I will not drink it." She placed the milk on the fireplace, and the old woman who practised sorcery had a dream. In this dream she saw two men coming, who burned her in this fire. The woman said:

Ē 'čhi dāl Zai'yōn, 'sōr-ē dāl 'pāi 'ūnt, ja'ri čē: «Har gu'nāl čē ku'pō'm, tū, Zai'yōn, 'baxš!» Ĵa'ri: «Ma 'tō-om 'bax'si.» Ĵa'ri: «Ha'wī dō'stān-om čē 'bastō-en, men'dhēkān. 'xē kan!» Ha'wī za'if-e ka'ttō 'čhi, 'arra sū'hān 'āwup-ē, ma ē'dān dō'stān-ē xa'lās kor. Ĵa'ri čē: «Šam'sēr 'dērē?» Ĵa'ri: «'Dērēm.» Ĵa'ri čē: «'Ōsp-e kārī ham 'dērē?» Ĵa'ri: «'Dērēm.» Meude 'ōsp u šam'sēr-ē pala'wān Zai'yūn kun 'āwup. Ē 'mēm 'bōst, ma 'ōsp-ē-an 'zīn kor, 'mōza 'pā-i kor, se'lāwa ma'qō tar-ē 'yošt, sōr 'ōsp su'wār čhi. Čhi ba 'jang, bi'xabar čhi, ma pairadā'rān-ē 'dhōr, mendā'nān-ē 'māt.

'Zā 'paltan xa'bar čhi, 'zū wil 'huss-ē sōr pala'wā, čē 'nām-ē Zai'yūn bi hal'lā kor. Ē 'mē tar-an da de'hō čha'ri, yala'ba-i 'māt, 'bāki 'mānda 'zā-i šikast 'xūr. Eke'stak mullā-i 'nhāt, tāb-e ha'wī Zai'yūnā 'čhēn. Ečēn'dī rā'i čhi a'pešt bāwi'ka 'jāi wanō. Dōs rūč bād za'hi bāwi'ka wa'tan tar-ē.

'Dhōr-ē, čē 'mardum yala'ba zu 'jāi 'jam hā. Ĵa'ri, ma zu i khu'jēwī čē: «'Ē 'čē 'hāl-a?» Ĵa'ri, čē: «'Mahmad Hanī'fā mēn 'čāh

"Why do you burn me in the fire?" They answered: "You are a sorceress, go, untie the hands of Zaighun."

She went to Zaighun, threw herself at her feet and said: "O Zaighun, forgive me whatever I have sinned against you." Zaighun answered "I have forgiven you." She (also) said: "Untie these my hands which are bound." The old woman went away and fetched a saw and a file and released her hands. She asked: "Have you got a sword?" [The old woman] answered: "Yes." She asked: "Have you got a good horse also?" She answered: "I have." She brought the sword and the horse to Zaighun. She girdled her waist, they saddled her horse, she put shoes on her feet and a sword round her neck. She mounted the horse, and went to fight. Suddenly she went and when she saw the guards she killed them.

The rest of the army became aware of this; they at once ran towards the warrior whose name was Zaighun. She started fighting amongst them and killed many of them; the remaining survivors(!) of them were defeated. She appointed a mulla there, and they came into the power of Zaighun. Thence she went back towards her father's place. Ten days later she arrived in her father's land.

She saw that many people were assembled in one place. She spoke and asked one of them: "What is this?". He answered: "They

'yoštō. Be'nā-e ndekā mātōi'ka 'dēran. Eēn'dī ma šam'sēr-ē nōt, ha'la-i koṛ, 'mēn tar-an dar 'āya, da de'hō čhaṛī. Men'dānān-ē ma ya'la'ba'gī māt, 'bāki 'mānda zā'f čaṭa'ki. Men'dānān-ē rūf kanen buṛ. Mēn 'arg dar 'āyēn, 'bōr-e argi'kā-n 'dā.

Zu 'wīl 'Mahmad Hanifa a'wē 'āya čē: «Mun'dhēk 'khāin-ē na 'mēra!» A pēz ra'mī, 'āya sō 'čāh, čē 'Mahmad Hanifa 'čhaṛō bōn, 'dhōṛ-ē, čē 'janō hā, 'na muṛō. 'Mahmad Hanifa čā'hi 'yax koṛ čē: «Ma'gam Zai'yūn 'yār-e ma'nān-ē, ma 'mun mēn čā'hi 'neṛ!» Ka'mand-ē se'par tar bōst, se'par-ē mēn 'čā 'yošt. Ja'ṛī: «Sōr e'dhāk 'nhīn, čē se'par tar bōst, se'par 'nhōst, 'har čē 'qūwat-ē kuṛ, 'neṛen 'na naṛī. 'neṛem-āu.» E sō se'par 'nhōst, 'har čē 'qūwat-ē kuṛ, 'neṛen 'na naṛī. Čā'hi 'yax koṛ čē: «Muy'bīl yulām-um 'ham hā, 'mundē ham 'yax ka'!»

Ma yulām-ē 'yax koṛ, yulām-ē 'āya, huddi'nān-ē 'qūwat koṛ, men'dhē-an 'čā'hi 'nōt, 'sail-an koṛ, čē pā'nān-ē xāp bujjula'ki čhēn. E'dān 'daṛd-e ya'la'ba'gī koṛ, ja'ṛī čē: «Ma 'mun en'hāk zā'hi 'lam da'hōr, 'wā ču'mōr!» Mendē-an 'lam dā, 'huddi 'čhēn. Bī'xabar

have thrown Mahmad Hanifa into a well, and intend to kill him." Then she drew her sword, ran and entered amongst them, and started fighting. She killed plenty of them, and the rest of them fled. Pursuing them she carried them away(?). They entered the castle, and shut the gate of the castle.

Suddenly she remembered Mahmad Hanifa [fearing] that someone might kill him. She went back and came to the well into which Mahmad Hanifa had fallen. She saw that he was alive and not dead. Mahmad Hanifa spoke from the well: "Assuredly, Zaighun, you are my friend, draw me out of the well." She tied a halter to a shield, threw the shield down into the well and said: "Sit down on it, and I will pull you out." He sat down on the shield; but however much she exerted herself, she could not pull him out. He shouted from the well: "There is my slave Muqbīl, call him."

She called his slave, he came, they both tried with all their might, and pulled him out of the well. They saw that his feet were torn from the ankles and down. He was in great pain, and said: "Leave me here alone, and go your way." They left him, and both went away. Suddenly some fairies appeared and fell in love with Mahmad

pa'riâ pa'dâ chēn, 'Mahmad Hanī'fân 'âšux bēn. Men'dē-an 'khū
koṛ, 'buṛ-an peš 'hōt paṛ'da-i- Kūikāf/kā. Pā'nân-e e'dân 'jōr
chēn.

'Mendē peš paṛ'da-i Kūi'kāf 'lam daheman, 'sōr pala'wân Zai'yūnī
'gurīmaⁿ. Će 'āya sōr 'cāh, 'dhōr-ē ĉe 'Mahmad Hanī'fa 'na hā. 'Ē
yalaba 'rhīnt, sē'lāba nōṭ ĉe ma-x'sōr 'mēra. 'Mendē 'yalaba 'mennat-an
koṛ ĉe: «Ma-x'sōr ĉe'kun 'mērtōn?» Eĉen'di ma Muṛ-bil-ē ja'ri ĉe:
«Muš, 'paraman wa'tan wanō, ma'gam 'yuniman-ē.» Muṛ-bil 'tar-ē
'dā, Zai'yūn peš'cha'n-ē, 'šār-e- Ma'dīna wanō 'chēn. 'Zu mmēhī 'bād
za'hēn ma Ma'dīna, 'sōr karbe'stānānī 'apaĉē 'na ĉhī ĉe: «'Qasam-um
'xūrō, 'bī 'Mahmad Hanī'fa 'yār-um te mēⁿ 'šār 'na param.»

Muṛ-bil 'yu'lām-ē ĉe 'Mahmad Hanī'fân pen 'hōst, ĉhī, ma 'mardum-ē
xa'bar koṛ, ja'ri ĉe: «'Ēken'hāk Zai'yūn 'āyō, har 'ĉi-m 'jartō, mē šār
nā 'zītō.» Ja'ri ĉe: «'Bī 'Mahmad Ha'nifa 'yār-om te 'šār tar 'na pa'ram.»
Ja'ri-an ĉe: «'Mahmad Ha'nifa 'kū hā?» Ja'ri ĉe: «'Ān-em 'ham na
'pāntōn, ha'rēwō-m.»

Hanifa. They lifted him up and carried him behind the seven curtains of Kohikaf. His feet became healed.

Let us leave him behind the curtains of Kohikaf and return to the warrior Zaighun. When she came [back] to the well, she saw that Mahmad Hanifa was not there. She wept bitterly and drew her sword to kill herself. They entreated her very earnestly and said: "Why should you kill yourself? "Then she said to Muqbil: "Come, let us go to our country, perhaps we may catch him." Muqbil went before and Zaighun behind, and they went towards the city of Medina. One month later they arrived at Medina, but did not proceed further than to the graveyards, because she had sworn not to enter the town without her friend Mahmad Hanifa.

His slave Muqbil, who was with Mahmad Hanifa¹, went and told the people and said: "Zaighun has come here; but whatever I say, she will not enter the town. She said that she would not enter the town without her friend Mahmad Hanifa." They said: "Where is Mahmad Hanifa?" He answered: "I do not know either; I have lost him."

¹ This statement is inconsistent with what has just been said about the fate of Mahmad Hanifa. Or: *hōst* = "used to be"?

'Haidar 'nāra dhī, 'zāe ēe 'mardum bīn 'jam ēhēn, ja'ri: 'Ĉā 'nāra-e bat'kār-a dhī? Ja'ri: «Puš-um ha'rō». Ja'ri ēe: «Kī 'xabar 'dā-ē?» Ja'ri: «Xu Zai'yūn 'āyō.» Ne'māz-ē 'xānī, 'dōst ba du'wā ēhī, ja'ri: «Xu'dāyā, 'puš-e ma'nā 'kū hā?» Taibī sa'dā 'āya: «Puš-e 'tān peš 'hōt pa'r'dā-e Kūhikāf hā; 'yaira Zai'yūn pālā'wā 'āsuq-e u'dān-a 'ēna-i te, 'zā 'khīn-ē te 'ēnen 'na nara».

Eēen'dī 'mēn-e Zai'yū'nān-an 'bōst, 'Mahmad Hanī'fān 'nām-an sō Zai'yūn 'lam dā, du'wā-n dā, rā'hī ēhī, mēn dī'wā za'hī, e'dānā pen-ē 'yalaba jang koṛ, 'tāb-ē kuṛ-an. Eēen'dī rux'sat ēhī, 'chī, sō dā'yāi za'hī, hē dā'yā tar-ē max'sōr 'gaḍ kōṛ. 'Zu mē'hī 'bād 'hū bar-e dā'yāi'kā za'hī, nōz'dik-e 'pa'rda-i Kūhikāf'ka za'hī. Uēen'dī u'stā 'chī, peš Kūhikāf tar za'hī, 'dhōṛ-ē ēe: 'Yār-om ēn'hāk hā. Ba'yal-ka'šī-an koṛ.

Uēen'dī rā'hī ēhēn, ā'yēn sōr karbe'stān-e 'Baqea za'hēn; karbe'stān-e 'Baqea nōz'dik-e šāri'kā-n bīn. 'Bite eke'stak 'Mahmad Hanī'fā a'wē 'āya ēe: «Ān qa'sam 'xūra bōn, 'tā ēe ma Zai'yūn 'bāw pen-ē be'žen 'na ēnem, wa'tan tar-ē 'na param.»

Haidar uttered a cry, and all the men who were there, assembled and said: "Why did you utter this ill-omened outcry?" He said: "My son is lost." They asked: "Who has told you so?" He said: "Zaighun herself has come." He recited a prayer and raised his hands in supplication and said: "O God, where is my son?" A hidden voice was heard: "Thy son is behind the seven curtains of Kohikaf; unless the warrior-maid Zaighun, who loves him, will bring him, nobody else can bring him."

Then they girdled the waist of Zaighun and gave her the name of Mahmad Hanifa.¹ They prayed and went away, they arrived amongst the demons, fought much with them, and subdued them. Then she took leave of them and went away. She came to a river and plunged into it. One month later she reached the farther shore of the river, and came close to the curtains of Kohikaf. She rose from there and penetrated behind Kohikaf, and saw that her friend was there. They embraced.

Then they set off and came to the graveyard of Baqea. The graveyard of Baqea was close to their town. There Mahmad Hanifa remembered again that he had sworn not to enter his [own] country, till he brought Zaighun bound together with her father.

¹ nām-i M. H. sar-i az Z. mōndan.

Ma 'laškar-ē rux'sat kōr, 'xuxu-ē ham 'Mahmad Hanīfa ma 'yus wanō na čhī, čā čē: «'Ān qa'sam 'xūrō, tā čē Zai'yūn 'bāw pen-ē bežen 'na ēnem, yus wa'nō-ē na 'xm.» Ečen'dī ja'ri wo rā'hī čhī ba 'jang, pēs'chan-ē 'bāw-ē ham rā'hī čhī, za'hī 'Aram Šā'ā 'jāi tar, čē Zai'yūnān 'bāw bēn.

Eke'stak-ē šam'sēr 'nōt, da 'jang a'pā čhī. 'Phārī 'laškar-e 'Aram Šā'ā 'āya, phyārī 'ē čhī. Da 'jang ča'spī, as ka'rārī de'hī, čē yūlu-ē 'māt, ečen'dī i'sāb-ē 'khīn na 'yōnt. 'Aram Šā šīkast 'xūr, učen'dī ča'čāki byāyika wa'tan tar-ē. 'Ō ham un'hāk 'pādsā bīn, 'hōd biyā 'Aram Šā 'dērō bōn, har 'khān-ē 'har 'mulk tar 'pādsā bīn. 'Āxer ul 'amr ma 'hōt biyā-i šī'kas dā.

VI (T).

'Mahmad Hanīfa 'Sāheb 'žu ruč 'yus tar 'nhaštō hōst, ha'wā-e šekārika 'sōr tar-ē 'āya. Ma 'ōsp-ē 'zīn kor, su'wār čhī. Čhī, 'čōr duba'ra-i Ma'dīnāika čhī'mī, heč šekār-ē na kor. Rā'hī čhī žu ja'ngal

He took leave of the army; but Mahmad Hanifa did not himself go home, because he had sworn not to come home, till he could bring Zaighun bound together with her father. Then he spoke and went out to fight. His father also started after him, and they came to the place of Aram Shah, who was the father of Zaighun.

There he drew his sword and stood up to fight. From one side came the army of Aram Shah, and he came from the other side. He got embroiled in the fight, he fought without stopping¹ and killed many, and nobody knew their number. Aram Shah was defeated and fled from there to his brother's country. The brother was also king of that country; Aram Shah had seven brothers, and each of them was king of some country. But finally he (M. H.) defeated his seven brothers.

VI.

One day Mahmad Hanifa Sahib was sitting in his house, and a desire to go out shooting seized him. He saddled his horse, and rode away. He went, rode four times round Medina, but did not have any shooting. He went away to a jungle; partridges appeared, and he killed

¹ aska'rārī "az karār".

tar, pai'ħantar-ē 'zirež 'āya, ma 'zirež-ē de'ħi, 'bōdana 'āya, men'di ham de'ħi, zū 'šer āya, ma 'šer-ē ham de'ħi.

Zū 'āhū pai'dā 'chī, 'dumb-e 'thūika āle'si, 'khū-i koṛ, ma'ħak dha'ram tar-ē 'dhi. Žā 'āhū pai'dā 'chī, 'ē 'dālī čaṭa'kī, 'dumb-e ē'dān-ē āle'si. 'Har čē peš'chan-ē 'hala-ē koṛ, āle'sen 'na-i na'ri. 'Thāri čē 'āhū hari, učen'di a'pež ra'mi, 'āya sōr šekār'jāi tar. Ma 'zai čē sai'dān bēn, ma 'huss-ē 'jam koṛ, 'bhār-ē ē'čēwī, be'nā-i čē ma 'huss-ē 'dherza.

'Thāri čē 'čōr duba'ra-i 'laškar pai'dā 'chī. 'Laškar žā-ē a'pešt ūzā, zū pala'wā, 'nām-ē 'sā-e Zariṅka'mar bi, 'āya nez'dik-e Mahmad Hanī'fa, 'ja'ri čē: «Či 'kantō ma'nā šikār'jāi tar?» 'Ja'ri: «'E xu'kā šikār'jā-om-a, 'tān čā bē?» 'Ja'ri: «'Nām-a 'kā?» 'Ja'ri: «'Nām-um Mahmad Hanī'fa, 'rūzi 'zitōn-em ān šikār. 'Tu 'nām-a 'jaṛ, 'nām-a 'kā?» 'Ja'ri: «'Nām-e ma'nān 'Šā-e Zariṅka'mar. «Huddi'nān-ē guftigū čhēn 'phyāri 'ē šam'sēr nōt, 'phāri 'ē. Huddi'nān-ē 'jang koṛ. 'Mahmad Hanī'fa 'hājes 'āya, 'jelan-e ōspi'ka 'yus wanō 'rhānt, be'nā-e čaṭakōi'ka-i koṛ čē: «'Hē pala'wā 'yala'ba qūwat'dār-a, ma 'mun ē ham 'mēra.»

them; quails appeared, and he killed them too; a lion appeared, and he killed the lion too.

A deer appeared; he seized its tail, lifted it up, and struck it hard against the ground. Another deer appeared, and ran away from him; he wanted to seize it by the tail. But however fast he rode after it, he could not seize it. He saw the deer disappear, then he turned and came back to the shooting-ground. He collected whatever game was there, made a bundle of it and intended to take it all on his back.

Then he saw that an army had appeared on all four sides.¹ Leaving the rest of his army behind a warrior whose name was Shah-i Zariṅkamar approached Mahmad Hanifa and said: "What are you doing in my shooting-ground?" He answered: "This is my own shooting-ground, how can it be yours?" He asked: "What is your name?" He answered: "My name is Mahmad Hanifa I come out shooting every day. Tell me your name. What is your name?" The other answered: "My name is Shah-i Zariṅkamar." They both started quarrelling; one drew his sword on the one side, the other on the other side. They both fought. Mahmad Hanifa became exhausted, turned the bridle of his horse towards home and sought to flee, thinking: "This warrior is very powerful and he will kill me, too".

¹ Lit.: "the four sides of an army (*čār pēr-i laškar*)."

'Dâli čata'kî, peš'čhan-ē 'Šâ-e Zariŋka'mar 'ōsp ham dhâwē'wî nez'dik za'hî. Dî 'pâ'e ōspi'ka-i âle'sî, 'rust-ē koŋ dhara'mî, 'sōr tar-ē wa'hēwî, dē'hî mhaŋ dha'ram tar. 'Ōsp-ē 'rîza' rîza čhî dha'ram tar.

'Mahmad Hanîfa sō 'zîni wa'khē rhâ'zî, 'phârî zîa'mâ 'dōst-ē šam'sēr tar buŋ, ha'wâla-i koŋ ma'hak 'fark tar-e 'Šâ-e Zariŋkamari'ka. 'Šâ-e Zariŋka'mar 'du nim čhî, zū nîm-ē 'pî čha'ŋî, 'zu nîm-ē 'pû čha'ŋî. 'Sōr-ē 'čupt koŋ, ma 'sōr-ē 'ghît, 'čhî. Ma 'sōr-ē ma wa'tan-e xu'kâ tar-ē zahē'wî, 'sōr-ē 'mix tar âwe'zân-ē kōŋ sō 'bōr.

Ečen'dî 'bâw-ē xa'bar čhî, 'bâw-ē ja'ŋî čē: «'Hē ker 'kî ku'ŋō?» 'Heč khîn dâl 'Alî gap 'na jōŋ, ŋala'ba 'qhar-ē sū'ŋî: «'Har kî ha'wî ker ku'ŋō, 'raw ja'ŋa čē 'ē sōr-e 'khâ pâlawa'nî'ka â.» 'Mahmad Hanîfa Sâheb jâ'î u'stâ, ja'ŋî: «Yâ 'dâdâ, ha'wî ker 'ân ku'ŋō.» Jâ'ŋî: «'Gap jaŋ čē za'nēng-a ku'ŋō.»

Jâ'ŋî čē: «'Â 'čhē bēm še'kâr. Bî'xabar 'laškar paî'dâ čhî, zâ 'laškar a'pež dha'ŋî, zū pâlawa'n a'pače 'âŋa 'mēnî laškari'ka-i, ja'ŋî: «'Čâ-ē tū 'zîtōn 'hē marya'zâr tar?» Jâ'ŋî: «'Hē marya'zâr xu'kân-om-a.»

He fled from him; but Shah-i Zarinkamar also spurred his horse and gained upon him. He seized two feet of his horse, lifted it up from the earth, swung it round his head, and struck it hard against the ground. The horse was smashed to pieces against the ground.

Mahmad Hanifa flew high up from the saddle, and, coming from the other side, put his hand on his sword and aimed a blow at Shah-i Zarinkamar's temples. Shah-i Zarinkamar split into two halves, one half of him falling on this side and one half on that side. Mahmad Hanifa cut off his head, took it, and went away. He brought the head to his own country, and hung it up on a peg over the gate.

Then his father heard about it and said: "Who has done this deed?" Nobody said a word to Ali, and he became very angry and said: "Whoever has done this deed, shall tell me quickly what warrior's head this is." Mahmad Hanifa Sahib rose and said: "O father, I have done this deed." His father said: "Tell me how you have done it."

Mahmad Hanifa answered: "I had gone out shooting. Suddenly an army appeared; the rest of the army kept back; but one warrior emerged from the middle of his army and asked: 'Why do you come to this field.' I answered that the field was my own. We both started quarrelling, he striking at me with his sword, and I at him. I saw that

Huddinân-an gufta/gûi kor, 'ô šam'sēr 'mun kun de'hī, â šam'sēr 'ude ku. 'Dhōr-om ċe 'ô ʔalaba gūwat'dâr bīn, ċaṭa'kēm ċe 'zīm ʔuz-wa'nō. Dī 'pā-i ōspika'i-m-ē âle'sī, 'sōr tar-ē 'daur dā, de'hī dha'ram tar, 'ōsp-om 'rīza 'rīza ċhī. Sō 'zīnī â wa'khē rhā'zēim, 'phārī zīa'mā šam'sēr-om 'nōt, de'hī mhak 'fark tar-ē. Šam'sēr-om 'du nisp-ē kor, 'sōr-ē-om ʔu'dā kor, ma 'ōsp-ē-om su'wār nhōšt, 'kala ân 'âwurō. »
'Bāw-ē hu'wāsi: «'Zā gāi še'kār 'na ċhā, ċe mā'khān duš'man ʔu'lū hā.»

'Dōz ruč 'Mahmad Hanī'fa Sāheb ma ʔus nhōšt, ċe 'dāda-i nesi'yat kuṛa bō. 'Bādaz dōz 'ruč 'iṣq sōr tar-ē 'āʔa šekāri'ka ċe: «'Ân pa'ram, še'kār kanem.» 'Bāf tar-ē pa'ʔuṭ, mā'ċī tar-ē 'ham pa'ʔuṭ, 'mardum 'xabar 'heč na ċhī.

Uštā-ē, ċhī še'kār, 'ōsp-e ab'laq 'Šā-e Zarīnkama'rā su'wār-ē 'nhōšt, 'hai ku'pō ċhī. 'Ĉhī duba'ra-i Madīna'īkā ċhī'mī. 'Ġāphunē ċhī, 'gurd uštā, pa'nān-e ʔusi'ka-i ha'rēwī. 'Ōsp-ē hō'wī 'ʔaṅgal tar â'muxta bī, 'dhāw-ē dā, 'ċhī hō'wī 'ʔaṅgal tar ċe â'muxta bī.

'Gard, ʔu'bār 'pū ċhī, 'dhōr-ē ċe: «'Ân ha'wī 'ʔaṅgal tar 'bete â'ʔēm.»

he was very powerful, and I fled, trying to get home. He seized two feet of my horse, swung it over his head, struck it against the ground, and the horse went to pieces. I was thrown high up from the saddle, and, coming down on the other side, drew my sword and hit him on the temples. My sword cut him in two halves, I severed his head, mounted his horse and have brought the head." His father scolded him and said: "Don't go out shooting another time, because we have many enemies."

For ten days Mahmad Hanifa Sahib stayed at home, as his father had advised him to do. After ten days he was overcome by his love of shooting, [and he thought]: "I will go shooting." He concealed it from his father, and he concealed it from his mother, too, and people did not suspect anything.

He rose and went out shooting. He mounted the piebald horse of Shah-i Zarīnkamar, whipped it and rode off. He went and rode round Medina. The wind blew and the dust rose, and he lost his way home. His horse knew that forest well, so it cantered and went to the forest that it knew.

The dust-storm abated and he saw that he had come again to the same forest. He looked about him, and suddenly an army appeared

Thārī, bī'xabar čār dubaraī laškar paidā čhī. Ē da 'jang čha'ī, men'dē-an āle'sī bu'an dāl 'pādsā.

'Pādsā hukm-e mātōi'ka koṛ, jallātān-ē dhēwī. Jāllātān-ē āyē dāl 'pādsā, ja'ī čē: «Čī 'jaṛtō ma 'mā? Jā'ī: «Men'dhēk 'Mahmad Hanīfa 'mērōr!» Jāllātān šam'sēr-an 'rust koṛ, čē 'dehan mak fark tar-e 'Mahmad Hanīfā. Ba hukm-e Xu'dā 'bāzū-ē ha'wā tar hušk, 'har čē kuṛ 'dehen-ē 'nā na'ī. Jā'ī: «Ē jādu'gar-a, men'dhēk ba'rōr, ban'dī kanōr.»

'Mende-an buṛ, bandī'xāna tar-an 'yušt. Jā'ī: «Lam-ē da'hōr čē ba 'xārī wu 'zārī 'mera. 'Nim-e na'yōni'ka da'hōr čē az yurča'gī ha'lāk 'parī-a.» Hu bandī'xāna tar da'rūntar-ē butān 'sē bēn, 'mende butān-ē 'ghīt, 'huss-ē xār koṛ. Paira'dār āya dāl 'pādsā, ja'ī: «Hē ban'dī ma 'butān huss 'xār koṛ.» 'Pādsā ja'ī: «Čū'mōr, ē'nōr-ē!»

'Mahmad Hanīfa dāl 'pādsā bu'an. Hugm-ē koṛ: «Te'čhān-ē kânō kanōr.» 'Har čē-an 'koṛ, te'čhān-ē 'nā na'ī kânō ka'nen. Jā'ī: «Ē jādu'gar-a.» Pēs'chan-ē pādsāi'ka kâset āya, ja'ī čē: «Muš,

from all four sides. He started fighting, but they caught him and brought him to the king.

The king commanded that he should be killed, and summoned the executioners. The executioners appeared before the king and said: "What do you command us?" The king said: "Kill this Mahmad Hanifa!" The executioners lifted their swords to strike Mahmad Hanifa on the temples. But by the command of God their arms withered, and however they tried, they were unable to strike him. The king said: "He is a sorcerer, take him away and imprison him."

They took him away and threw him into the prison. The king said: "Leave him, that he may die in pain and distress. Give him half a loaf that he may perish from hunger." Inside the prison there were some idols. He took the idols and smashed them all. The guard came to the king and said: "This prisoner has smashed all the idols." The king said: "Go and fetch him!"

They brought Mahmad Hanifa before the king. He ordered: "Blind his eyes!" However they tried, they could not blind his eyes. The king said that he was a sorcerer. A messenger arrived in the presence of the king and said: "Come, let us go, a certain king is giving a feast." The whole of the army rose and went to the feast in the other king's place.

'parama, fe'lâna 'pâdsâ mēmānī dēra! » 'Zâē čē 'laškar-ē bīn (bēn) uštāen o čhēn mēmānī 'zâ 'pâdsâ'ka 'jâi tar.

Ta'mīm 'pâdsâ bīn, zu 'dut-ē•dērō bōn. 'Dut-ē ham 'yala'ba 'sâheb-e muxi'kâ bīn, 'fakat 'rūē dhirang 'mux-ē bīn. Sō 'Mahmad Hanī'fa 'Sâheb 'âšūq čhī. Bandi'xâna tar hō'wī 'kaštē 'čhī, bandi'xâna tar za'hī 'kaštē. Paira'dârâ kun-ē hal'wâ dâ, hal'wâ tar-ē 'dârū-e bī'hušī 'gaḍ koṛ, pairadâ'râ kun-ē 'baxš koṛ, pairadâ'râ 'xūr, ma pairadâ'rân 'hussika 'sōr-ē 'čurī koṛ, 'čhī dâl 'Mahmad Hanī'fa, ja'ri: «'Â sōr 'tō 'âšūq-em.»

'Mahmad Hanī'fa Sâheb ja'ri čē: «Ma'nâ 'dōst o pā'nân zan'jīr-a». Ja'ri: «Ma zan'jīrân 'â ka'fem.» 'Čhī, 'arra su'hân-ē âwūr-ē, ma zan'jīrân-ē 'arra koṛ 'Mahmad Hanī'fa'ân 'dōst o 'pâi. 'Ē ma 'bōr na'jyō. 'Mahmad Hanī'fa 'Sâheb ja'ri: «Mu kun 'ōsp 'ēn, 'yalaba 'ōsp-e 'kârī bē, ba 'qūwat bē, čē 'ân pāla'wân-em.»

'Kaštē čhī, mē ka'mand dar 'âya, 'sail-ē kuṛ ma 'ōspâ, zū 'ōsp-e 'kârī ânt. 'Mahmad Hanī'fa Sâheb 'thâri čē 'ōsp-ē ham 'kârī-a, ja'ri: 'Čhâ, 'mu kun šam'sēr âr, 'guṛz âr, 'naiza âr, drēšī âr, 'mōza âr! » Ma 'huss-ē hē 'kaštē âwūr, ja'ri: «'Čhâ, ma 'čhel ka'nīz-i 'zâ-au ham 'gurē, čē 'paraman čē 'khīn 'xabar 'na pa'ri-a». Su'wâr čhēn,

It was King Tamim(?), and he had a daughter. His daughter had a very beautiful face, which was as radiant as the sun. She fell in love with Mahmad Hanifa Sahib. The girl went to the prison and arrived there. She gave the guards some sweets, and she had mixed some narcotic drug with the sweets. She gave them to the guards, who ate them; then she cut off the heads of all the guards, went to Mahmad Hanifa and said: "I am in love with you."

Mahmad Hanifa Sahib said: "My hands and feet are chained." She said: "I shall cut the chains." She went and fetched a saw and a file, and cut the chains of Mahmad Hanifa's hands and feet. [Mahmad Hanifa(?)] came out and said: "Bring me a horse! Let it be a very good horse, and a strong one, because I am a warrior."

The girl went and entered the stable and looked at the horses. She brought him a good horse. Mahmad Hanifa saw that the horse was good and said: "Go, and bring me a sword, a mace, a spear, a dress and shoes!" The girl brought all these things, and he said: "Take your forty other girls with you too, and let us go, that nobody may

'zâi če 'ösp-e pâdsâi'kâ höst, xa'zâna tar če dau'lat sô bôn, sô bhârgi-rân-ê 'bhâr koṛ. Ečen'di râhi çhên.

Žu 'bâlô-e kuṭṭô' höst, 'ede kun ubâli 'âya, men'di na 'mâta bôn. Ma zu 'qâter 'bâlô su'wâr nhöst, 'xabar-ê za'hêwi 'pâdsâ kun če: «Hô'wi ban'di ma 'dut-aw-ê 'ghit, 'chi, xa'zâna 'ham-ê buṛ, 'zâi če ô'spân höst, ma ô'spân-ê ham buṛ.»

'Laškar-e 'hê pâdsâi'ka o 'hu pâdsâi'ka zu 'jâi chi, sôr 'Mahmad Hanī'fa Sâheb â'yên. 'Mahmad Hanī'fa 'thâri če zu 'laškar 'âya. Žu 'pušta belan'di bin, ha'wi 'mâl u za'if, dau'lat ma 'huss-ê un'hâk buṛ, 'lam-ê dâ.

Xu'xu-ê uz'gī 'jang tar, da 'dehō čha'ri. Ha'zâr 'nafar-ê 'mât, 'yala'ba 'mânda chi, 'jangi chi dâl hō'wi za'if, ja'ri: «'Â 'yala'ba 'mânda čhêm.» Hō'wi za'if če 'âsuq-e 'Mahmad Hanī'fa bin ja'ri če: «'Ân-e pa'ram 'jang tar.» 'Ösp-ê su'wâr nhöst, pušta'i uz'gī, 'chi 'jang tar.

'Bâw-ê 'thâri če: «'Dut-e ma'nâ 'jang tar 'âyō.» 'Bâw-ê ja'ri: «'Čâ 'hê ker-a koṛ? Ma 'mun-an dâl 'mardum šarmê'wi. 'Tū 'Mahmad

be aware of it." They mounted all the horses belonging to the king; and all the riches that were in his treasury they loaded on the beasts of burden. Then they departed.

There was one lame boy [among the guards], whom she had not killed, because she thought it would be a sin. The boy mounted a mule, brought the news to the king [and said]: "That prisoner has taken your daughter and is gone. He has also carried away the treasure and all the horses which were at hand."

The armies of this king and that king assembled in one place, and went against 'Mahmad Hanī'fa. He saw that an army was arriving. There was a high plateau, to which he brought the cattle and the women and all the riches, and left them there.

He went down to the battle himself and plunged into the fray. He killed a thousand men and became very tired. Then he retired from the battle and went to the woman and said: "I am getting very tired." This woman, who was 'Mahmad Hanī'fa's mistress, said: "I shall enter the battle." So she mounted her horse, descended from the plateau, and entered the battle.

Her father saw that his daughter had entered the battle. He said: "Why have you done this? You have disgraced me before the people.

¹ First: lang.

Hanīfa Sāheb kun 'āsuq čhē, mardu'mān-ā ma 'mun 'tāna 'dhaitōn.»
 'Dut-ē ja'ri čē: «Pež 'gap na čhīm. 'Xub-um ku'rō, ha'zār tu 'dāda
 tar guda'rēm, 'Mahmad Hanīfa tar 'na, 'jān-um te sar'badal-e
 'Mahmad Hanīfa'ān kanem.» 'Bāw-ē ja'ri: «Āle'sōr-ē 'mendē 'dut-e
 ma'nān.»

Laška'rān sōr e'dē ham 'hallā-n koṛ, 'ē ham 'jang tar dar āya,
 ma 'sast 'nafar-ē 'māt. 'Āxer-ē ma pāla'wān čē 'nām-ē Hal'qama bīn
 ja'ri: «Čhā, ma 'dut-om 'āleš, 'ēn-ē! 'Nim-e pādšā'hī-m-a te da'hem.»

Hal'qama 'ōsp-ē su'wār čhī, se'lāba ghīt, rā'hī čhī, za'hī jang-'jāi
 tar. Ma ka'stī dhē'wī, ja'ri: «Čā 'he ker-a ku'rō?» 'Jā'ri: «'Xub-um
 ku'rō, mu'dā-a 'če-a? 'Ān 'tō tar ham guda'rēm, 'Mahmad Hanīfa
 tar 'na.»

Huddinān-ē 'jang koṛ, men'dē ka'stī āle'sī, 'bōst-ē, 'bur-ē dāl
 'pādšā. 'Pādšā 'hukm-e čōrmīxi'ka koṛ. 'Mendē-an čōr'mix koṛ.
 'Mahmad Hanīfa xa'bar čhī čē: «Ma ma'nān ra'fiq-an bur.» 'Mahmad
 Hanīfa 'jang tar čhī.

'Bāw-ē 'yus tar 'xōm dhuṛ čē: Ma'nā 'puš mēn ba'lā tar čha'rō.

You have become the mistress of Mahmad Hanifa, and people are mock-
 ing me." His daughter said: "Do not listen to rumours. I have done
 well, and I am better than a thousand fathers like you, but not than
 Mahmad Hanifa, and I will give my life to save him." Her father
 said: "Seize this daughter of mine."

The soldiers rushed at her, but she also entered the battle and killed
 sixty men. Finally the king said to a warrior, whose name was Hal-
 qama: "Go and seize my daughter and bring her here. [If you do,]
 I will give you half my kingdom."

Halqama mounted his horse, seized his sword and departed. He
 came to the battlefield, sought out the girl and said to her: "Why
 have you done this work?" She answered: "I have done well, what
 do you want? I am better than you, too, but not than Mahmad Ha-
 nifa."

They both fought; he caught the girl, bound her and brought her
 to the king. The king ordered that she should be impaled. Then they
 impaled her. When Mahmad Hanifa heard that they had carried off
 his comrade, he entered the battle [again].

His father saw in a dream at home, that disaster had befallen his
 son. He rose from his dream and cried aloud. All the people assembled

Xōmī uštā, zū nā'ra-i de'hī. Zāi ēe 'mardum bīn 'jam ēhēn, ja'ri: «Čā nā'ra-i bad'kāra de'hī?» Ja'ri: «'Puš-e ma'nā mē ba'lā čha'rō.» Ja'ri: «Ma 'Duldul-om ē'nōr!» 'Duldul-ē-an ānt, 'zīn-an koṛ, čel o 'čōr par'kāla e'rāq-ē ghīt, rā'hī čhī. Jabra'īl 'rag-e dharami'ka ba 'hukm-e Xu'dāyā 'kaš-ē koṛ, pa'nā ya'nōkō čhī.

Šā-e Mar'dān za'hī, 'dhuṛ-ē ēe 'puš-ē 'jang tar 'hā. 'Puš-ē ēe ma 'bāw-ē 'dhōṛ, 'yala'ba xuš'waxt čhī, 'pušt-e pā'nān-e bāwi'ka čha'ri. 'Bāw-ē uštē'wī, 'sōr-ē ma'čī koṛ. Du'bāra mē laškar Mahmad Hanīfa čhī, az xuš'waxti bāwi'ka-i ēe ma'ḍī 'bāw-ē 'bučha, ēe ja'ra: «'Puš-um hōwe'ka ho'qūf dēra, za'hī-a ha'zār 'māneš pen 'jang kantōn. 'Mahmad Hanīfa Sāheb za'hī-a ha'zār 'nafar pen 'dhētōn.» Ma 'bāw-ē ja'ri ēe: «'Tū ma'nān 'sail bučh, ēe 'ān-e pa'ram 'jang tar.»

Ja'ri wō ma 'ōsp-ē dhāwē'wī, 'čhī, mē 'laškar dar 'āya, ma 'laškar-ē ham 'yala'ba 'māt. 'Čhī, sōr 'āšūq-ē za'hī. 'Thāri ēe 'mende-an čōrmīx ku'rō. 'Čang-ē de'hī, men'dī hu'pāt, 'ānt-ē dāl 'bāw-ē. 'Bāw-ē ham xuš'waxt čhī, 'huddī bāwehā dar ā'yēn 'jang tar, da 'dehō čha'pen. Ha'wiqada'ri-an de'hī ēe bīhi'sāb, as 'kušta kuštā-n koṛ, as 'pušta pušta.

and said: "Why do you make this ill-omened outcry?" He answered: "Disaster has befallen my son." Then he said: "Bring me my horse Duldul." They brought him Duldul and saddled it; he took with him forty-four kinds of arms, and departed. At the command of God Gabriel narrowed the veins of the earth, and the way was shortened.

Shah-i Mardan (= Ali) arrived and saw that his son was engaged in the battle. The son saw his father, felt very glad, and fell down at his father's feet. His father raised him up and kissed his head. Mahmad Hanifa entered the battle a second time in order to please his father, to let him see his courage and say: "My son possesses such strength and he is going into battle alone against a thousand men. Mahmad Hanifa Sahib is fighting alone against a thousand men." He said to his father: "Look at me, I am going to enter the battle."

He spoke and let his horse canter. He went and entered into the army and killed many of the soldiers. Then he went on and arrived where his mistress was. He saw that they had impaled her. He seized her and tore her away and brought her to his father. His father also rejoiced, and both, father and son, entered the battle and plunged into killing. They killed so many that the killed could not be counted, and the slaughter was complete.

‘Āxer ul ‘amr laška‘rân a‘mân ‘dhēwi-an ċe: ‘Mā‘khā ‘zūrē wā ‘hudde bāwi‘hā kun na‘za hā, ‘wā ‘yalaba qūwat/dār-ēr. Ma ‘laškar-ē dilā’sā koṛ. ‘Mahmad Hanīfa•wo ‘bāw-ē ‘dumb-e ‘hudde pādšā‘āna āle’sī-an, ma ‘hudde pādšā‘ān-an dest‘gīr koṛ, ‘ānt-an mē ‘laškar. Pa’nān-an ghīt, ‘āyēn wa‘tan tar-e xu‘kā, ma ‘zāi ċe ‘laškar ham ‘bēn, men’dānān-an ham ‘ānt.

Eke’stak mē‘mānī ‘dā-en, har ‘khā kun-ē ‘zu ‘zu ‘lungī ‘dā-en, ‘zu ‘zu ‘jāma ‘dā-en. ‘Mendē ‘kaštē-an ‘Mahmad Hanīfa Sāheb kun ne‘kā kuṛ. ‘Laškar rux’sat ċhēn. ‘Mā-am ba murād, ‘wā ham.

‘Qissa ta‘mām ċhī.

VI, b¹.

Žū ‘ruč ‘Māhmad Ha’nīfa ‘Sāheb (ma) ‘yu’sī na‘r’rō, ‘č(h)ī še‘kār kun ‘yus-tara’fi. Učēn’dī čār ‘gerde-e Ma’dīna’ka-ē ‘daur kōr-e, ‘daur-e še‘kār-ē na ‘dhōṛ. Učēn’dī rā’i č(h)ī, č(h)ī, maryu’zār tarī za’bi.

Finally the armies asked for peace and said; "Our strength is poor compared with that of you two, father and son. You are very powerful." He comforted the army, and Mahmad Hanifa and his father tried to seize both kings, captured them and led them to the army. Then they set forth upon the road and arrived at their own country, and brought all the soldiers with them.

There they gave a feast, and they also gave every one a scarf and a dress. They married this girl to Mahmad Hanifa Sahib. Then the soldiers took leave. So we have arrived at our goal, and you, too.

The tale is finished.

VI, b.

One day Mahmad Hanifa Sahib left home; he went out shooting away from home. Then he went four times round Medina, but saw no . . . game. Then he went away, and came to the shooting-ground.

¹ The following is a transcription of two phonograph records, containing the beginning of the preceding tale. The text is in many places uncertain, and several passages could not be unravelled at all. In consequence it has proved impossible to give a complete translation of the text. It should, however, be easy, through a comparison with the preceding tale, to follow the main contents.

I have included this text, in spite of its lacunae, because it gives an example of the style and syntax of uninterrupted narration. Besides, it shows how a tale varies from time to time in the mouth of a non-professional narrator. It will be observed that several episodes are much shorter than in the dictated text, while others have been expanded.

‘Čhī, za’hi dāl ‘pādsā, čē ‘nām-ē ‘Šā-e Zariŋka’mar bī, . . . puš-e ‘pādsā-e Zariŋka’mar bī. Ja’rī čē: ‘Tu čekun ‘āyē ma’nān šekār’jāi tar?’ Ja’rī: ‘Šekār’jā-i xu’kān-om-a.’ Ja’rī: ‘Žā gāi ‘na žī, čē ‘sōr-a te čir-ē ka’nem.’ Ja’rī čē: ‘Šekār’jā-i ma’nān-a, ‘ān-əm mu’dām še’kār ‘ghī’tō.’

Ečen’di ‘Māmad Ha’nifā ‘Sāheb ma ‘Šā-e Zariŋka’mar hudi’nān-ē gufte’gūi č(h)ī, hudi’nān-ē gufte’gūi č(h)ī. ‘Har čē-an kōr pežāte(?) ka’nen, čē . . . jela’bā wo šamsērwanāi’ka(?) ba’dī-an kōr. ‘Āxer ‘Māmad Ha’nifā ‘Sāheb ba ‘tangī ‘āya, ‘Māmad Ha’nifā ‘Sāheb je’law-e őspe’ka-e rhāt, yus wa’nō-r-āya, yus wa’nō ‘rhāt ‘āya.

Ečen’di őrpā(?) . . . pā’nāna, pe’šti ‘Māmad Ha’nifā ‘Sāhebi’ka őspika’i ‘alka-n ‘yušt. ‘Šā-e Zariŋka’mar āli’ši, ‘sōr tar-ē ‘daur kōr, č(h)ī dha’ram tar, dha’ram tar-ē č(h)ī. ‘Ősp-ē ‘rīza ‘rīza ‘čhī, xu’xō-e ‘Māmad Ha’nifā ‘Sāheb ‘őspi sō zi’ni ās’mānwa’nō ‘rhāzi, ‘phāri-r ‘āya.

‘Čhī, yē’lō, ‘čhī ba’dan(?) tar-e ‘Šā-e Zariŋka’mar. ‘Šā-e Zariŋka’mar čē . . . ‘huđdi ma šī(?) ősp-ē ham . . . Ečen’di ‘sōr-e gu’zār kōr, č(h)ī ma Ma’dīna tar, Ma’dīna tar za’hi. Č(h)ī Ma’dīna ‘yus tar-ē. ‘Šekār-ē čē ‘buṛa bō, šekār-ē ma ‘yus bōr. ‘Huss ‘Haidar ‘Sāheb čē šekār-ē ma ‘yus bōr. Učen’di ‘kala-i bī, čē sō ‘bōr-e mahačiči’ka-i(?) āwēzān kōr.

He went, and came to a king, whose name was Shah-i Zarinkamar, . . . who was the son of king Zarinkamar. He said: "Why have you come to my shooting-ground?" [M. H.] answered: "It is my own shooting-ground." Then he said: "Do not come another time, or I shall split your head." He answered: "It is my shooting-ground, and I have always been shooting here."

Then M. H. S. and Sh. K. started quarrelling. Whatever they did . . . Finally M. H. S. got into a strait, M. H. S. turned his horse (: the bridle of his horse); he went homewards, he turned and went homewards.

Then . . . they ran after M. H. S.'s horse. Sh. Z. seized it, and swung it round his head, and it fell to the ground, to the ground it fell. His horse was smashed to pieces, and M. H. S. himself flew skyward up from the saddle, and came [down] on the other side.

He went, tumbled down, and fell on the body (?) of Sh. Z. When Sh. Z.'s . . . Then [M. H. S.] cut off [Sh. Z.'s] head, went towards Medina, and arrived there. He went home to Medina. He brought home the game which he had shot. Haidar Sahib brought all his game home (?). Then there was his head, which he hung up over the gate of the . . .

Sa'har čē č(h)ī, Šēr-e . . . Sa'har čē č(h)īī, 'Haidar 'āya, mē'mā xūb dē(?);
 'dhuṛ-ē čē sōr 'bōr-e malačičē-ka-i(?) šu 'kala-i āwezān-a, 'yalaba pa
 'yaibat-ā(?). 'Ē k(h)u'jēwī čē: •'Hē kala 'či kala 'hā?• 'Ē mēmān
 čē xāndī(?), ō ju'wāb kōr: «Ma 'yārā 'sāheb čē 'mardum bīn 'yax-ē . . .
 'Ja'ri čē: «He kker 'kī kuṛō, čē 'kala-e fe'lāna pālawāni-kā-ē 'āwurō?»
 'Mardu'mān 'huss 'kasam xūr, čē 'mā 'he ker 'na kuṛō.

Ečēn'dī 'Māmad Ha'nifa 'Sāheb n'stā, sa'lām-ē ba 'adap-ē 'buṛ,
 ja'ri: «'Yā 'dādā, ha'wī ker 'ān kuṛō.» Sa'lām-ē dha'rēwī(?). Šēr-e
 Xu'dā ja'ri čē: «'Zā gāl 'na kan, čē 'mā 'yulū dušman'dār-emān. 'Zā
 gāl 'yusī na'p'yē, 'mērem-an tē.»

'Māmad Ha'nifa sa'har tī(?) 'yus tar 'nhōst, 'yusi-ē 'hēč na 'n'tō.
 Žu 'ruč ha'wā-i šekāri-ka 'zur tar-ē 'āya čē: «Pa'rem sōr 'daur-e 'yusika,
 šekār kanem, 'čimēm.»

Ečēn'dī na'p'yō 'yusī, 'čār duba'ra-i 'yusi-ka-e šekār-ē kōr, šekār-ē
 'ham kōr, 'jaṛ tar-ē 'na ppa'ri. 'Ho'wī 'ōsp-ē čī 'Šā-e Žarīnkama'rān
 su'wār bīn, ab'lāq, mun'dhēk 'ham su'wār 'nhāsta bō. Ečēn'dī bīxa'bar
 'yā o 'yāphunē šū'ri, gar'dī pa'idā č(h)ī. 'Māmad Ha'nifā . . .

'Čārk o 'yāphunē bī pa'nān-e 'yusi-ka-ē 'ham harēwī. Ečēndī 'Māmad

The next morning the Lion [of God = Ali] . . . The next morning
 Haidar came, . . ., he saw three heads hanging over the gate of
 the . . ., it was very much hidden (?). He asked: "What head is
 this?" The guest who . . ., he answered: . . . He said: "Who has
 done this deed, and has brought the head of a certain warrior?" All
 the people swore that they had not done this deed.

Then M. H. S. rose, saluted him politely, and said: "O father,
 I have done this deed." He continued the salutation(?). The Lion of
 God said: "Do not do it another time; we have many enemies. If
 you go out from home another time, I shall kill you."

M. H. stayed at home . . ., he did not move out of the house.
 One day he was overcome by his love of shooting [and thought]: "I
 will go shooting round the house and take a walk."

Then he went out of the house, and walked four times round the
 house shooting; he did some shooting, but did not engage in any fight.
 He rode the piebald horse which Sh. Z. had ridden. Then suddenly
 a strong wind arose, and a dustcloud appeared. M. H. . . .

There was . . . and wind, and he lost his way home. Then M. H. S.'s

Ha'nifā Sāhebi'ka 'ōsp 'sōr 'khū 'kō'r, 'ē(h)ī ho'wī 'jaṅgal tarī, 'ē 'jaṅg-ē 'kuṛa bō, ho'wī 'jaṅgal tar za'hī.

Eēn'dī 'thāpī 'ē: 'šu llak 'fauj 'ēār dūba'rā-i 'jaṅgali'kā 'ham āli'šō. Jā'ri 'ē: «'Tu kka-i?» Jā'ri: «'Ān-em 'Māmad Hanīfā, 'nām-um, 'Šēr-e Xu'dā, 'bāw-um.» Jā'ri 'ē: «'Tū ma 'pušika mē'mān 'ēā'ē tu bu'ṛō?» Jā'ri 'ē: «'Har 'āryek(?) 'au bu'ṛō.» Jā'ri 'ē: «'Mendē 'ālīsōr 'ē 'mā-ē ban'dī bareman.»

Eēn'dī 'ēār dubara'i 'šu llak 'fauj 'ē dubara'i 'Māmad Hanīfān 'uštā. 'Māmad Hanīfā dhōr, 'šam'sēr 'khū-m bōr, 'yala'ba-ē 'dehī. As ka'rārī 'dhī, 'ē as ku'sta ku'stā, w-as pu'stā pu'stā-ē kōr. Eēn'dī 'ham 'āxer-ul 'amr ka'mand-an kōr, ha'stōs ka'mand-an sōr 'Māmad Hanīfa kō'r. Ha'stōs kaman'dī, 'šast ka'mandī dalē'wī, 'šūs ka'mandī 'jān tar-ē 'band xūr. Eēn'dī 'mendē-an sōr 'ōspī xu 'āwur, 'bōstun 'bōstun-ē-an(?) bōst.

. . . 'Šār ta mē'mān tar-an zahē-wī dāl 'pādsā. 'Pādsā jā'ri 'ē: «'Mendē huk'man 'mērōr.» 'Band-e mātōi'ka-an kōr, ma jal'lāt-an 'ānt. Jal'lāt 'šam'sēr 'nōt, 'ē 'Māmad Hanīfān 'sōr 'kaṭṭeā(?). 'Pāla'wān

horse raised its head and went to the forest where he had fought and arrived there.

Then he saw that an army of three lakhs had occupied the four quarters of the forest. [Their leader] said [to him]: "Who are you?" He answered: "M. H. is my name, the Lion of God is my father." He said: "Why have you carried away my son's . . .". He said: ". . .". He said: "Seize him, and let us take him away as a prisoner."

Then from all four quarters the army of three lakhs, which surrounded M. H., arose. Seeing this, M. H. raised his sword and slew many. He fought without stopping, and made a complete slaughter. Then finally they brought lassos, and threw eighteen lassos at M. H. He tore asunder eighteen lassos, sixty(?) lassos; but they bound his body with thirty lassos. Then they brought him [away] on horseback, and bound him firmly(?).

They brought him to the town to the king . . . The king said: "Kill him at my command(?)." They bound him ready for the execution and fetched the executioner. The executioner raised his sword in order to cut off M. H.'s head. Then the warrior said: "Do not kill me, for your

ja'ri çe: «Ma 'mun 'na de'hör, 'puš-e wá'khân 'hām dād 'dāda-m band'i há.» 'Mendi ja'ri: «'Har kâr (gâ?) çe 'puš-e pādšâi'ka band'i há, tu 'hām ba 'jâ-i 'puš-e pādšâi'ka band'i bē. 'Har waxti çe 'puš-e pādšâi'ka 'xa'lâs bî, 'tu ham 'xa'lâs pa'râ; 'aga 'ö 'mēri(?), 'tu pa-am 'mērien pa'râ.»

Ečen'di 'Māmad Ha'nifa 'Sâheb beham xūr(?) taŋ'gî tar . . . taŋ'gî tar-ē guda'ri, 'dhu'ē çe 'kunj-e mahačiči, 'kunj-e butxānai'ka tar 'butân sî; zū pa'sš-ē 'khū . . . , ma bu'tân-ē 'ham 'xa'râb kōr. Paira'dâr 'āya dâl 'pādšâ, ja'ri: «'Ai 'pādšâ, ho'wî band'i bu'tân-au 'xa'râb kōr.» Ja'ri: «Çu'mör, 'ēnör-ē.» Ma 'Māmad Hanī'fa pāla'wân-an 'ānt. 'Pādšâ ja'ri: «Çâ 'he kker-a ku'ō?» Ja'ri: «'He kker-e 'xa'râp-a, 'çâ tō-ē 'kantō? 'Žâ gâi 'he kker-a 'ham na 'kân, butpara'stî na kâ, ma Xu'dâ ā'wē 'kâ.»

'Māmad Ha'nifa 'pādšâ huš kōr, ma jal'lât çe 'dhör-ē, jal'lât šam'sēr wa'khē bu'j, çe mhak 'farq tar-e 'Māmad Hanī'fa pāla'wânika 'deha . . .

son, too, is a prisoner with my father." [They] said to him: "As long as(?) the king's son is a prisoner, you, too, shall be a prisoner in return. Whenever the king's son is released, you, too, will be released; if he dies(?), you, too, will be killed."

Then M. H. S. . . . , he passed through a narrow alley(?), he saw that there were some idols in the corner of the *mahačiči*, in the corner of the temple; he raised an axe, . . . and destroyed the idols. The guard came to the king and said: "Oh king, the prisoner has destroyed your idols." [The king] said: "Go and fetch him." Then they brought the warrior M. H. The king said: "Why have you done this deed?" He answered: "This is an evil deed, why are you doing it? Do not do it another time, do not worship idols, but remember God."

M. H. admonished(?) the king; but when he looked at the executioner, the executioner raised his sword to strike M. H. on the temples . . .

VII (T).

'Rûz-e çârşam'bê bîn, A'liâ 'zât çhî, 'rûz-e pönju'mî tar 'munde-an ham šî'nâ koṛ. 'Rûz-e dösu'mî tar 'inâci-ê ma 'bör naṛ'gö, dâl A'li 'Haidar 'çhi wa'lê zu haẓ'dâr. Haẓ'dâr 'sör-ê 'rust koṛ. 'Haidar ham 'döst 'yušt 'şuṇḍ tar-e haẓ'dârî'ka, ma haẓ'dâr-ê 'çir koṛ.

'Mâma-i ma 'yus 'âya, 'dhör-ê çe zu haẓ'dâr-a, 'yusi ma 'bör naṛ'gö, 'çhi ma 'xâ-ê ja'ri: «Çhâ, çe mâ'khân 'yus tar zu haẓ'dâr pa'idâ çhö, ma 'puš-um-ê 'qurt ku'gö.» 'Bâw-ê 'âya yus wa'nö, şam'sër-ê 'luč koṛ, dar 'âya ö 'yus tar, 'çhi çe ma haẓ'dâr 'deha.

'Dhör-ê çe haẓ'dâr 'muṛö, puš-e xu'kân-ê 'sail koṛ, pušî'ka 'zâ na 'çhö bö. Nez'dik-e haẓ'dârî'ka 'çhi, wo ö 'sail koṛ, 'dhör-ê çe haẓ'dâr 'çir-a. 'Bâw-ê xuš'waxt çhî, ba 'Haidar püs'xand koṛ. 'Bâw-ê ja'ri: «Xu'dâyâ! 'Puš-e ma'nâ zu-mêhin-a, ma haẓ'dâr-ê xu 'mâtö.»

'Haidar zu-saṛa çhî, ma 'yussi ma 'bör naṛ'gö, 'dhör-ê zu 'qal bälö hên. 'Mên tar-an 'Haidar çhî, bâ'lân ja'ri çe: «Ai 'Ali, 'zê çe ku'sti 'gurîman.» 'Ali ham 'luč koṛ, har'kâra tar da 'âya. Ku'sti-ê

VII

It was on a Wednesday that Ali was born, and on the fifth day they put him in the cradle. On the tenth day his mother went out, and lo! a dragon approached Ali Haidar. The dragon raised its head, but Haidar thrust his hand into the jaws of the dragon and tore it asunder.

When his mother came home she saw that a dragon was there. She went out, sought out her husband and said: "Come, a dragon has appeared in our house and has torn my son to pieces." The father came to the house, unsheathed his sword and entered that house. He went to kill the dragon.

He saw that the dragon was dead, and he looked at his own son [and saw], that nothing had happened to him. He approached the dragon and looked at it, and he saw that it was torn asunder. The father was glad and smiled at Haidar. He said: "Oh God, my son is one month old and he has killed the dragon."

When Haidar was one year old, he went out of the house and saw a party of boys. Haidar went among them and the boys said: "O Ali, come and let us wrestle." Ali also stripped off his clothes and entered the ring. He wrestled with the boys and beat the boys. There

ghit bâ'lân pen, ma bâ'lân-ê ham de'hî. «Çhel 'bâlō un'hāk hōst, 'Alî ma 'çhel-ê dehî, 'heç khîn 'tâb-ê n-âwuj bâ'lân 'kušti tar.

'Alî çe hōt-sara çhî, 'mên-e 'xukân-ê ō bōst, 'sam'sēr-ê ham 'mên tar 'ghît, râ'hî çhî mai'dâ wa'nō. 'Çhî, çe pen'jâ 'nafar pai'lântar-e Alîâ 'âyên. 'Zu wil 'huss-ê ja'ri: «Mâ ham pâla'wâ, 'zê çe kušti gurîman.» 'Zû-e 'ghânt pâla'wâ ja'ri çe: «'Ō 'bâlō-a.» 'Alî xu nez-dik çhî, ja'ri: «Xu kušti gurîer?» Pâla'wâ ja'ri: «'Hâ.»

'Alî 'kâz-ê luç koç, mai'dâ tar dar 'âya. Pâla'wân-e 'ghânt ja'ri: «Çinō 'sâgird-om 'uštâ.» 'Alî 'dhōç ma 'sâgirt, ja'ri: «Xu'xâu mai'dân tar 'zê, çe kušti 'gurîman.» Pâla'wâ ja'ri: «Ma sâ'gird-um de'he. 'Agar men'dê-a de'hî, ma 'mun ham wâ 'ham ('whâm) xo'hâd de'hî.»

'Alî çhî nez'dik tar. 'Huddî kušti ghît. 'Alî bi'lând 'rûst koç, de'hî dha'ram tar 'puxta. 'Sâgird-e pâlawânî'ka 'jâ ba 'jâ un'hāk muç. Xu'xu-e pâla'wâ 'jâ'î uštâ, rau 'çhî dâl 'Haidar: «'Çâ hê 'ker-a 'kuçō, tu? Ma ma'nâ 'sâgird-a 'bam xu de'hō-au, 'muçō.» 'Alî ja'ri: «'Zê tu!» 'Huddî ba'yal ba ba'yal 'jang u ma'sti-an koç. 'Alî zû wil 'nâra jō, men'dî 'dharamî 'rust koç, de'hî dha'ram tar wa'lê,

were forty boys; but Ali beat all forty, and not one of the boys defeated him in wrestling.

When Ali was seven years old, he girded his loins and also tied a sword round his waist. He went out towards the plain. While he was on the way fifty fellows came towards Ali. At once they all said: "We, too, are warriors, come and let us wrestle." A big warrior said: "He is but a boy." But Ali approached them and said: "Will you wrestle yourself?" The warrior answered: "Yes."

Ali stripped off his shirt and entered the field. The big warrior said: "My little pupil has risen." Ali looked at the pupil and said: "Come into the field yourself, and let us wrestle." The warrior said: "Beat my pupil! If you beat him, then you will indeed have beaten me, too."

Ali approached him, and they both started wrestling. Ali lifted him high up, and struck him hard against the ground. The pupil of the warrior died on the spot. The warrior himself rose, went quickly towards Haidar and said: "Why have you done this, you there! You have struck my pupil also, and he is dead." Ali said: "Come!" They both grappled and fought madly. Suddenly Ali cried aloud and

'sör-ē dī par'kāla čhī xu pālawāni'ka. Pan'jā nafar-e 'zā-ē mai'dāni čaṭa'kēn.

VIII (T).

A'mīr 'Hātām 'γus tar 'nhašt-ōst, ha'wā-e šekāri'ka 'sör tar-ē āya, ayā'lān tar-ē rux'sat ghīt, ja'ri: «'Ān-e pa'ram šekār kun.»

'γus'sī na'γ'ō, 'ōsp-ē su'wār čhī, 'ōsp-ē mai'dān wanō dhāwē'wī. 'Čhī, zū mai'dān tar-ē za'hī, zi'rež šekār-ē kuṛ, mur'γāwī, bōda'na šekār-ē koṛ, ma 'huss-ē 'jam koṛ, 'bhār ē'čēwī.

Bīxabar 'laškar paidā čhī, 'laškar ja'ri: «Če-kun 'āyē marγuzār tar?» Ja'ri: «'Ē ma'nā šekārjāy-a.» Pāla'wā, nām-ē 'Maqet bīn, γala'ba zū'rāwar bīn, 'āya dāl A'mīr 'Hātām, ja'ri čē: «'Nām-a 'kā?» Ja'ri: «'Nām-om A'li.» Ja'ri čē: «'Ān-em 'whētōn Makatul'lā peš 'sör-e Ali'kā.» Ja'ri čē: «A'li ān xu'xu-m-em. Har 'zūri čē 'dērē, zē, 'bade mā'lūm kan!»

Huddi'nān-ē gufti'gū čhēn, 'jang-an koṛ. Ma A'mīr 'Hātām-ē de'hī, 'sör-ē ka'fi. Ečēn'dī buṛ dāl Mu'qātel. Ja'ri čē: «'Ā ma 'Haidar de'hī, 'sör-em 'āwuṛ.»

lifted him up into the air; and lo! he struck him against the ground. The warrior's head split into two parts. The fifty other men fled from the field.

VIII.

Amir Hatam was sitting at home, when he was seized with a desire to go out shooting. He took leave of his family and said that he was going out shooting.

He went out of the house, mounted his horse, and let it canter towards the plain. He went on till he came to a plain, where he shot partridges, ducks and quails. He collected all of them and put the bag [on the horse].

Suddenly an army appeared and said: "Why have you come to this meadow?" He answered: "This is my shooting-ground." The warrior, whose name was Maqet, was very fierce, he went towards Amir Hatam and asked: "What is your name?" He answered: "My name is Ali." Maqet said: "I am going to Mekka to fetch Ali's head." He answered: "I myself am Ali. Come now and show whatever strength you possess!"

They both began quarrelling and started fighting. Maqet killed Amir Hatam and cut off his head. Then he brought it to Muqatil and said that he had killed Ali and brought his head.

Ösp-e a'pešt ra'mī, čhī, ma 'γuss-ē za'hī, ma A'li ja'ri čē: «Ba hēwaz-e tā sōri'ka A'mir Hāta'mā sōr-an ka'ṭi, bu'an sār-e Muqāte'lān tar.» 'Gurž-ē, šam'sēr-ē γark-e, hīneka bīn. 'Ali ja'ri čē: «Ba tā'qīq čē mātō-an.»

'Ali 'nāra de'hi, zāē čē 'mardum bēn 'jam čhēn, šus ha'zār laškar-ē 'xu pen 'ghīt, rā'hī čhī sōr sār-e Muqāte'lān. Ösp-ē 'dhōr čē 'Ali rā'hī čhī laškar pen, ösp-ē ham ham-rā-e Haida'rān rā'hī čhī, ösp-e A'mir Hāta'mā 'tartar-ē w^ahētōn öst, Haidar laškar pen peš'chan-ē.

Čhē, maryu'zār tar zahēn. 'Dhōr-an čē maryu'zār ruša'nī-a, malāi'kān huss uz'gēn ba je'nāza-e A'mir Hātami'kā. A'li za'hī sōr 'muḍa-e A'mir Hāta'mā. A'mir Hātām ma A'li sa'lām dā, ja'ri: «Ai biyā, tu čē-kā 'γir kor, čē ma 'mun-an 'māt, 'muḍa-m eke'stak γošt, sōr-um-an bu' sār-e Muqāte'lā tar.» 'Ali ma A'mir Hātām un'hāk 'gūr kor, ösp-ē su'wār nhōšt, šus ha'zār laškar pen rā'hī čhī, sār-e Muqāte'lā tar za'hī. Nez'dik-e sārī'ka-e Muqāte'lā za'hī, ma laškar-ē a'peš lam dā.

Ali 'apače čhī, 'dhōr-ē čē čōr dūba'ra-i kālai'ka-i 'xandak-a. 'Dhōr-ē

His horse turned back, ran, and coming to his house said to Ali: "They have cut off the head of Amir Hatam instead of your head, and they have brought it to the city of Muqatil." His mace and his sword were smeared with blood. Ali said: "They have certainly killed him."

Ali shouted, and all the men who were there assembled. He took an army of thirty thousand men with him and departed towards the city of Muqatil. When his (Amir Hatam's) horse saw that Ali started with an army, it accompanied Haidar (: Ali); Amir Hatam's horse went in front, and Haidar came behind with the army.

They went on and came to the field. They saw that the field was illuminated, and that all the angels were descending for the funeral of Amir Hatam. Ali arrived at Amir Hatam's corpse. Amir Hatam saluted Ali and said: "O my brother, why did you arrive so late? Now they have killed me and have thrown my corpse here; my head they have taken to the city of Muqatil." Ali buried Amir Hatam there, mounted his horse, departed with the thirty thousand warriors and came to the city of Muqatil. He approached the city, but left the army behind.

Ali went forward and saw that there was a moat on all four sides

če 'yalaba 'xandak-e bīa'zīmī-a, 'šast gaz 'bar-e xandakī'kay-a. 'Āya, sō 'xandak 'apā 'čhī.

Sō na'far paira'dār-e bōri'ka bīn, ha'wī pairadārān 'thārī-an če: «Žu su'wār 'hu bbar-e 'xandak tar a'pā hā.» Paira'dārā 'yax ko' če: «Tu če'kāra ē? Ža'hī su'wār sō 'xandak a'pā hē.» Jā'fī če: «Ā 'qāsed-e 'Zang pādšā'ka-ēm, γu'lām-e Māmari'ā. 'Xabar 'čhēn če Ma'qet pāla'wā 'sōr-e Haidarān-ē āwu'rō. 'Pādšā ma 'mun xabar-gī'rānī wese'jī. 'Ā az xušwax'tī ā'γēm, če ma šā-e¹ Muqāte'lā bu'čhem. 'Ala ba 'pādšā-e mā'khā xušwax'tī 'čhī, ma 'mun-ē az xušwax'tī wese'jī. 'Eka ō ham ē ku'mak ku zē šus ha'zār 'paltan pen, če 'mardum-e Madīna'ī 'mardum-e bīta'mīz-a. Na bādāi če sōr 'tō 'Umar 'laškar 'nepa.»

H'awī qāse'dān 'čhēn dāl 'pādšā. Mu'qātel jā'fī če: «Ču'mōr, 'ēnōr-ē.» Ke'stī-an āwu'r, mē ke'stī-an 'nhānt, 'Haidar u 'Duldul-ē xanda'kī 'ke'stī kun guda'rēn. Sōr 'ōspī-an ma 'Haidar 'ūnt, ma 'ōsp-ē-an bu'r, bandī-an ko'r. 'Mendē-an bu'r 'hōt ka'lā da'rūn-tar.

of the castle. He saw that it was a very marvellous moat; its width was sixty ells. He came and halted at the moat.

There were one hundred guards at the gate, and they saw that one horseman had halted at the other side of the moat. They shouted to him: "What are you doing? [Why] do you halt alone on horseback at the moat?" He said: "I am a messenger from King Zang, a slave of [the vizier] Mamar. They heard that Maqet had brought the head of Haidar, and the king sent me to inquire. I come with pleasure, that I might see King Muqatel. Our king rejoiced much, and he sent me on account of his joy. He himself will also come to your(?) assistance² with thirty thousand soldiers, because the people of Medina are lawless people. I hope Umar will not bring out his army against you."

These messengers went to the king. Muqatil said: "Go and bring him." They brought a boat and placed him in the boat. Haidar and his horse Duldul crossed the moat in the boat. They tore Haidar down from the horse, took the horse away, and made him prisoner. They carried him inside seven castles.

¹ šār-e?

² ēna ke ū ham kumak-īd mēāya. But ē?

'Haidar za'hī dāl 'pādsā-e Mu'qātel, sa'lām-ē 'dā wu 'nhōšt. Ĵa'ri ċe: «Ede kun šarāb ā'rōr, ċe 'ē ša'rāb 'xara.» Ĵa'ri: «Ā ba 'taxt o 'baxt-e tā 'qasam-um xu'řō, ċe, ša'rāb-ē 'na xa'rēm.» Ĵa'ri: «Ču'mōr, na'ŷōn ā'rōr!» Ĵa'ri: «Na'ŷōn-ē 'am 'na xa'rēm. Xu 'mēhī nā'jōr hastam, 'ā zā xu'řō tar pa'rhiž-em. 'Aga xa'rēm, 'jān tar-e 'mā na 'nhintōn, 'fārež na 'dēra.»

Bī'xabar bin ċe 'Maqet pāla'wā 'laškar pen dāl Mu'qātel 'āya. 'Haidar ĵa'ri: «Če-kun 'āya ē?» Ĵa'ri ċe: «Ma 'dut-om 'wāda 'dāwō, ba'di te nīkā kanem, 'dahem-ē te.» 'Haidar ĵa'ri ċe: «Če-kun-ē te da'hē? 'Tu xu'xā-w pād'sā-ē, žū pāla'wā blši, 'xub na 'dēra, ċe tu 'ēde kun 'dud da'hē. 'Nām-a te dāl 'zā pād'sā'an tar 'bad pa'ri-a, ċe 'pād'sā ma 'dut-ē žū pālawā'nī kun dā; ma 'tō-ē 'khanan. Ma 'dut-a 'na da!»

'Pādsā ĵa'ri: «Ha'wi pāla'wā 'mu kun 'xūbī ku'řō, 'sōr-e Haida'rān-ē 'āwupō, ma 'dut-om 'wāda dā'wō, 'badi te nīkā ka'nem, 'dahem-ē.» Ĵa'ri ċe: «Du'rūy-a 'na bādā'i ċe 'tō pen 'makər ka'na. 'Alī ĵa'nō bē, wa'tan tar ma 'dut-e tān 'ō ba 'hila ba'ra. Če ma 'Haidar 'ā

Haidar came before King Muqatil, saluted him and sat down. The king said: "Bring him wine, that he may drink it." He answered: "I have sworn by your throne and fortune not to drink wine." The king said: "Go and bring bread!" He answered: "Nor do I eat bread. I was ill for six months, and am forbidden to eat anything. When I eat it does not stay within my body, and does not agree with me."

Suddenly it happened that the warrior Maqet came to Muqatil with his army. Haidar said: "Why has he come?" The king said: "I have promised him my daughter; now I shall arrange the wedding and give her to him." Haidar said: "Why do you give her to him? You are a king yourself, he is a low-born(?) warrior; it is not meet that you should give him your daughter. Your name will be dishonoured among other kings, because a king has given his daughter to a warrior. They will laugh at you. Do not give him your daughter!"

The king said: "This warrior has done me a service, he has brought Haidar's head. I have promised him my daughter, now I shall celebrate the wedding and give her to him." Haidar said: "Take care that he is not lying to you, and trying to deceive you. If Ali is alive, he may carry your daughter away home by some ruse. For I have seen Haidar, he is a great warrior, nobody has such strong arms

dhörö, 'yalaba pāla'wān-e 'ghānd-a, 'tāb-e dōstī'ka-i u'dā 'khin na 'dēra. Žu 'sar 'ā 'dāl 'tar-ē sāgir'dī ku'rō, 'qūwat-e e'dān-um dhu'rō.»

Bī'xabar 'Maqet 'jāi 'uštā, Ali'ā gim'bān-ē dōst-ē ma'hakam āle'sī. Ma'qed ja'ri če: «Sör-e Haida'rā ō'kā oke'stak āwēzān-a, 'tō ma 'mun durū'gūi 'nertōn, 'qūwat-e ma'nā 'mardum tar 'khin na 'dēra, 'nām-um 'Maqed-e pāla'wā-a.» Čör čapi'lāki Haida'rā 'mux tar 'dhī, giri'bān-ē dalē'wī. 'Haidar 'nāra dē'hī. E'dā 'hudde kālā'jāni āle'sī, e'dān 'dōst-ē nōt, 'dōst-ē ha'wāla koř man'dō tar-ē, man'dō-ē durīn rhā'zī.

Mu'qātel 'hukm koř če: «Zāi 'laškar-ē 'žör, ma 'Haidar 'dehör, če 'ē dāl 'mā nām-e xu'kān-ē ya'lat ja'rō. 'E xu 'qāsed na bö, 'e 'Haidar bö.»

IX (T.)

'Qāsem 'nām-e zū ādami'ka bīn. Mirā'nā 'puš bī, 'ō sau'dāgar bīn. Čör 'šutur 'dērō bōn, dī 'khör, zū 'ōsp.

Ha'zār rupaikū 'čā-ē 'ghīt, ma 'šutu'rān-ē 'bhār kuř, 'yusī nar'gō, 'čhī, sō Nāx'tā za'hī. Učen'dī 'kūč koř, čhī sō 'Lārum če pa'nān-e

as he has. I have been his pupil for one year, and I have seen his strength."

Suddenly Maqet rose from his place and forcibly seized Ali by the collar with his hand. Maqet said: "Look, Ali's head is hanging there, and you accuse me of lying. No man possesses my strength; my name is Maqet the warrior." He gave Haidar four slaps in the face and tore his collar. Haidar cried aloud. He seized both his upper-arms, pulled his arms, and struck his neck with his hand; his neck (sic!) flew far away.

Then Muqatil commanded: "The whole army shall come and fight with Haidar, because he has told me his name wrongly. He was not a messenger, but Haidar."

IX.

Qasim was the name of a man. He was the son of Miran¹ and he was a merchant. He had four camels, two asses and one horse.

He bought one thousand rupees' worth of tea, loaded it on the camels, left his home and journeyed till he came to Nakhtan. He

¹ Later on the father is called Qasim and the son Mirza.

šuturi'kā bīn. Lārum tar za'hī, Lārum tar wi'yār dha'ri. Dī 'ēūr
pai'dā 'chēn, ma 'e'dān 'čā'yān, šutu'rān, 'zāhī 'če 'māl hōst, 'burān.
'Qāsem sau'dagar Lārumī a'pōs ra'mi, 'āya ma 'yus.

Ma 'bāw-ē ja'ri: «Ma 'mun dī 'ēūr 'luē kuṛ, 'zāhī 'če 'bhār o 'māl-e
ma'nān ham 'bur.» 'Bāw-ē ja'ri: «'Ēnōr ma 'dī puš-e 'zā.» Ma
'huddē pu'sān-ē-an 'ānt dāl 'bāw-ē. 'Žū-i 'kal bīn, 'zū-i 'kōr. Men'dānān
(Iā) 'bāw-ē ja'ri: «Ču'mōr ba sau'dāga'ri 'če ma bi'yā-e 'ghāṇḍ-ōw-an
'luē kuṛō 'ēūrā. 'Wā ma 'hudde ō'spā 'noḡel 'bhār ka'nōr, 'ču'mōr
ba sau'dāga'ri. 'Magam ho'wī 'ēūrān sōr 'wā ham 'zēn, 'sōr tar-an
'če 'āya, ma 'ēūrān āli'sēr (-ōr?)!»

Iā 'yussī na'yēn, 'huddī bi'yāra 'rāhī 'chēn. 'Kal-ē 'ghāṇḍ bīn,
'kōr-ē 'čīnō bīn. Iān rā'hī 'chēn. Bi'yā-e 'ghāṇḍ-ē ja'ri ma bi'yā-e
'čīnō 'če: «'Tu ham 'zū kūčā'nōk 'mēn tar 'gure, 'če mā'khān tar
pai'lā 'xaif 'dēra.» Bi'yā-e 'čīnō ja'ri: «'Tu 'chō, 'gure kūčā'nōk, 'če
'tū aq'li ē.» Bi'yā-e 'ghāṇḍ-ē kūčā'nōk 'mēn tar de'hī, 'chē sōr
Nāx'tān 'če pa'nān-e Lārumi'kā 'howirang bīn. 'Žā pa'nān na 'dērō bōn.

travelled on from that place and went to the Larum Pass, where
there was a camel-road. He came to Larum and stayed there for the
night. Then two thieves appeared, and carried away the tea and the
camels and the rest of his goods. The merchant Qasim returned
from Larum and came home.

He said to his father: "Two thieves have stripped me and have
carried away all my goods and property." His father told him to bring
his two other sons, and he brought both of them before their father.
One of them was bald, the other blind. Their father said to them:
"Go out as merchants, because thieves have stripped your eldest
brother. You must load both horses with dried fruits and go out
trading. Those thieves will certainly come upon you too; but when
they do, you must catch them."

The two brothers went out of the house and departed. The bald-
headed one was the elder, and the blind one was the younger. When
they departed, the elder brother said to the younger: "You too must
take a knife in your belt, in order that wild beasts may keep away
from us." The younger brother said: "You go and get the knife,
because you are wise." The elder brother put the knife in his belt,
and they went to Nakhtau, because the road to Larum goes that
way. There was no other road.

Sō Nāx'tā iā wiyār dha'rēn. Bi'yā-e 'čīnō-ē rhī'zī, bi'yā-e 'ghāṇḍ-ē 'paira dā. Bi'yā-e 'čīnō 'xōm-ē buṛ, bi'yā-e 'ghāṇḍ-ē kūčā'nōk 'nōt, de'hī mahak xīṭ tar-e bi'yā-e 'kōr-e. •E'dā muṛ.

Učēn'dī 'kūč kuṛ, 'čhī sō 'Lārom, okē'stak ho'wī 'hudde ču'rān paī'dā čhēn. 'He kkal ma čū'rā du'rīnī dhur čē: «Selā'bān-an 'luč 'ā'yēn sō 'māl-e ma'nā.» Žū 'gir 'sō bōn, pež 'gir tar 'pež čhī, ma 'hudde ō'spān-ē du'rīn 'lam dā 'bhār pen-an. 'He čū'rān nez'dīk ā'yēn, 'dhuṛan čē: «'Khīn 'na hā, mālā ya'lā-a, 'xāwand-an 'na hā.» Iā čhēn, ma 'hudde ō'spān-an 'bhār kuṛ, ā'yēn 'barr-e girika ku guda'rēn.

Kal bālō dhur čē: «Ma ma'nā 'māl-ē 'buṛ.» Ma Xu'dā-e xu'kān-ē a'wē koṛ, kūčā'nōk-ē 'luč koṛ. Bi'xabar peš 'puč-e 'hudde čū'rāna za'hī, kūčā'nōk-ē pō 'sāna-i žū'ka-i ha'wāla koṛ. Ō muṛ, ma žū 'zā-e čū'rāna ho'wī 'bālō-e 'kal āli'sī, ja'rī čē: «Tu ma ma'nā bāwika mālān-a 'či koṛ? Ma 'čāy-a 'či koṛ?» Ja'rī čē: «Žū 'jāy-om 'lam dā'wō.»

They passed the night at Nakhtan. The younger brother fell asleep, and the elder kept watch. The younger brother had a dream, and the elder brother drew his knife and stuck it into the belly of his blind brother, who died.¹

Then he travelled on and came to Larum, where the two thieves made their appearance. The bald-headed boy saw from far off that the thieves were approaching his goods with drawn swords. There was a boulder near by, and he concealed himself behind the boulder and placed the two horses at a distance, together with their burdens. The thieves approached and saw that nobody was there, that the beasts were loose, and that their master was not present. They went and loaded the two horses; then they came and went round the boulder.

The bald-headed boy saw that they were carrying away his goods. He remembered his God, drew his sword, and all at once he was behind the two thieves and thrust his knife into the shoulder of one of them. He died and the boy caught the other thief and said to him: "What have you done with my father's beasts, and what have you done with the tea?" He answered: "I have put them all in one place."

¹ *c'dā* as a subject is curious.

Hō'wī 'bālō-e 'kal mun'dhēk 'čūr-ē 'tar-ē yušt, dōs'tān-ē 'bōst, peš 'puč-ē 'bāši 'mhākam āli'šī. Ha'wī kal 'bālō 'nēs-e kūčānōki'ka pen ba ma'zāk-ē ōst 'dhetōn čē: •'Magam ha'wī 'čūr 'berkha, bāwi'ka 'māl-om-ē čē bu'rō, 'magam ni'sān-om daha. Čūr ja'ri: «Ma 'mun 'na deh, hō'wī 'māl-e bāwi'kā te da'hem.» Čūr bu'r sō 'māl-e bāwi'ka-i za'hēwī. He kkal 'bālō 'dhōr čē: «'Māl-e 'bāwi'ka-m hōwi-'rang sī, 'hej bi'jā-ē na 'čhō.» Ma čā'yān-ē 'bhār koj, ma 'zāi čē bhār'gīr bīn 'tarī 'yušt, he 'bālō peš'čhan 'hai kanen 'āya.

Nez'dik-e watanikā za'hī. 'Qāsem sau'dāgar 'dhu'r čē: «'Kal 'puš-e ma'nā 'yala'ba 'māl āwu'rō, 'puš-e 'kōr-om 'na hā.» Čhī pai'lān tar, 'kal 'bālō 'dhu'r čē: «'Bāw-om 'āya.» Čhī, dāl pā'nān-e bāwi'ka-i čha'ri. 'Bāw-ē ja'ri: «'Hu bbiya 'čē kōr?» Jā'ri: «'Munde čūrān 'māt.» Dāl 'bāw-ē 'drūy ja'ri: «Dāl 'bāw-om ja'rem: ma bi'yā-om 'ā 'mātō, ma 'mun ham 'ē 'mēra 'dāda-m.» Jā'ri: «Ma bi-yā-e ma'nā čūrān 'mātō, ma 'zū-e čūrāna 'ān ham 'mātō, ma zū 'zāy-om be'žen 'māl o as'bāp-e 'tān pen čē 'bu'ra bōn-ē, 'munde-m am 'āwu'rō.»

The bald-headed boy drove the thief before him, bound his hands, and tied them tightly behind his back with a rope. He pricked him softly with the point of the knife [and thought]: "Let this thief who has stolen my father's goods be a little afraid, and perhaps he will show them to me." The thief said: "Do not prick me, and I will show you your father's goods." The thief led him, and brought him to his father's goods. The bald-headed boy saw that they were in order, and that nothing was missing. He loaded the tea on the beasts of burden, and drove them before him. The bald-headed boy came behind, whipping them on.

When the boy drew near to his own country, the merchant Qasim saw that his bald-headed son was bringing back much merchandise and that his blind son was not there. He went forward, and the bald-headed boy saw his father coming. Then he went and fell at his father's feet. His father asked: "What has your brother done?" He answered: "Thieves have killed him." He lied to his father [thinking]: "If I tell my father that I have killed my brother, he will kill me in return." [Therefore] he said: "Thieves have killed my brother; I have killed one of the thieves, and I have bound and brought another of them, who had run away with your goods and merchandise."¹

¹ If *pen* is correct, *bu'ra bōn* must mean something like "had run away". But perhaps two constructions: "carried off" and "ran away with" have got mixed up.

'Bâw-ê xuš'waxt čhi. 'Mende 'mâl-ê 'âwuṛ ma 'yuss-ê, 'ta-e koṛ, ma mâlân-ê buṛ, 'hêl-ê koṛ. 'Tussî 'bâw-ê naṛ'yo, čhi peš 'puš-e 'kôr-ê če: «Men'dê-an 'khân jâi 'dehō(r)?» 'Bâw-ê 'âya 'yus, ma 'kal 'puš-ê 'ja'ri: «'Â ma bi'ya na 'yunt. Har 'khâ 'jây-om lû'ri, 'na hâ, na 'murda-i na 'zinda-i.» 'Kal 'ja'ri: «'Tu 'dâda-e ma'nâ bî'aql ê.»

'Kal 'tar-ê dâ, 'Qâsem 'bâw-ê peš'chan. 'Un'hâkî mun'dhêk bi'ya-e 'kôr-ê če 'dehō bôn, ma 'bâw-ê buṛ. Ni'sân-ê dâ, 'ja'ri: «'E'kê 'murda-e pušî'ká.» 'Kalika 'puṭ'ar-ê ma 'murda 'dâ. 'Kal 'tartar-ê, 'Qâsem 'bâw-ê peš'chan. 'Â'yên, sô 'hî za'hên. 'Kal pa'ri če dar'yâ yulû-â. Mun'dhêk 'murda-i biyai'ka-i pu'tî dar'yâ tar 'yušt. 'Dâda-ê 'farq tar-ê 'dhi če: «'Murda-e pušî'ka-m-a 'čâ dar'yâ tar 'yušt?» Ha'wî kal 'puš-ê 'ja'ri če: «'Murda 'janō čhi, pu'tî-m-ê 'xis koṛ 'xuxu-ê dar'yâ tar. Ma'nâ gu'nâ 'če-â, če 'tu-ê ma 'môn 'dhētōn,¹ 'kâwanō čaṭa'kem?» 'Bâw-ê 'zâri koṛ, ma 'puš-e 'kal-ê 'ja'ri: «Hu 'puš-e 'kôr-um če 'čhi, 'čhi. 'Bade 'tu mu kun ja'nō bî.»

His father rejoiced and brought the merchandise into the house and unloaded it; he took the beasts away and let them loose. His father left home and went to search for his blind son, to see where they had killed him. Then he came home again, and said to his bald-headed son: "I have not found your brother. Wherever I searched, he was not there, neither alive nor dead." The baldhead said: "You are a fool, O my father!"

The baldhead went in front and his father Qasim behind. He took his father to the place where he had killed his blind brother. He pointed out the spot and said: "Look, here is your sons's corpse." The father put the corpse on the baldhead's back, [and they went away], the baldhead in front, and his father behind. When they came to a bridge, the baldhead saw that the river was full, and he threw his brother's corpse from his back into the river. Then his father hit him on the temples and asked why he had thrown his son's corpse into the river. The bald-headed son answered: "The corpse came to life, and leapt of its own accord from my back into the river. Is it any fault of mine, that you should beat me? Where shall I flee?" His father lamented and said to his bald-headed son: "My blind son who has gone, has gone [for ever]. Now you must live for me."

¹ Var.: bi'yâ-m dar'yâ tar xis koṛ, tu 'bâw-um ma'mun-ê 'dhētōn.

He puš-e 'kal-ē ma-x'sör-ē 'tag yušt, ja'ri: «Ma'nā 'zur-um-ē āli'sō.»
 'Qāsem 'bāw-ē ja'ri če: «'Ān 'ēi ka'nem tā?» Jāri: «'Mun 'puṭ kan.»
 'Bāw-ē men'dhēk kal-'puš-ē 'puṭ koṛ, 'āt-ē sō 'zi, 'zi tar dar 'āya.
 'Mušt-ē du'rīn buṛ, ha'wāla-ē koṛ, 'mhak peš 'gūy-e bāwi'ka-i. Hē
 'bāw-ē bi'huš 'chī, 'zi tar 'cha'ri. 'Puš-ē 'dhōṛ če: «'Ā 'ēi ka'nem?»
 Har ka'bi bē, 'dāda-m te ma 'mun 'mēra. 'Žē če kâ'sūr-um ba'dhēk
 dāli gu'rīm.» 'Ghit-ē, dhā'ri-ē hu'pāt, 'sör-ē ham 'yōš koṛ, a'brōān-ē
 am 'yōš koṛ, me'jān-e te'chāna-i ham hu'pāt. 'Ghit-ē, 'sör-e čōli'ka-i
 ka'ti.

'Čī wa'tan tar-ē xa'bar koṛ: «Čū'mör, ma 'dāda-m 'ēnör, če ma
 mō čū'rān 'rūf koṛ. 'Ā 'dāli-an čaṭa'kēm, ma 'dāda-m-an āli'si, yala'ba
 'nāsak-an udhe'kā ku'rō.»

'Puš-e 'ghāṇḍ-ē, Mirzā 'nām 'dērō bōn, 'ō ham rā'hi 'chī. 'Āya,
 ma 'bāw-ē 'dhur, če dhā'ri am hupā'tōi, 'sör-e 'ham 'yōš ku'rōi, a'brō
 u me'jān-ē ham 'yōš ku'rōi, 'nūk-e čōli'ka-i am ka'tōi. 'Mendi der'zi,
 'ānt-ē ma 'yus dāl 'jinč-ē. 'Jinč-ē da 'rhintō 'chī, ja'ri: «Ma ma'nā

Then the bald-headed son feigned to be mad and said: "My heart aches." His father Qasim said: "What can I do for you?"¹ He answered: "Take me on your back." His father took the bald-headed son on his back, carried him to a stream, and entered the stream. The boy raised his fist and struck his father behind the ear. His father was stunned and fell into the stream. His son saw it [and thought]: "What shall I do? My father may kill me any time. Come, let me take my . . . (?)² from him." He seized him and pulled out his beard, cut the hair of his head and his eyebrows, and pulled out his eyelashes. Then he took and cut off his penis.

He went to his own country and told [the people]: "Come and fetch my father, for thieves have pursued me."³ I escaped from them; but they caught my father, and have mutilated him terribly."

Then his eldest son, whose name was Mirza, went away, too. He came and saw his father, [and saw] that his beard had been pulled out, and that the hair of his head, as well as the eyebrows and eyelashes, had been cut off, and that the tip of his penis had been cut off. He took him on his back and brought him home to his wife. His wife started

¹ 'ēi kunum-it, diga? Is tā = "diga" or = tā?

² kâ'sūr, transl. by yōr, I do not understand.

³ or ma 'mā "us"?

'xâ 'kêrangî ku'rô? 'Puš-e 'kal-ê ja'ri če: «Ču'rân ma 'dáda-m-an 'herangî ku'rô.»

'Kal ja'ri ma 'mâma-i: «'Mu kun du ha'zâr rupa'î da, če 'ân pa'ram ba saudāga'ri. Tâ 'dáda-m 'jōr čema'mâ 'âne (: 'ân ma?) 'zīm.» 'Šu ha'zâr rupa'î 'mâma-i 'dâ, 'ši ham šutūr dâ, 'di 'ōsp-ê 'dâ. Ja'ri: «Ču saudāga'ri.»

He 'puš-e 'kal-ê 'yussî na'γō, ma šutu'rân-ê 'bhâr kor. Čhî zū mai'dân tar, zū wi'yâr 'sōri guda'ri, 'sâri če 'čhî, šutu'rân-ê 'hai kor, čhî sō zū čiš'ma. Hō'wi čiš'ma'î 'âwə-ê 'ghît, 'šup-ê kor. Šu (ši) 'farxam-ê 'ghît 'sōr tar-ê, ma 'sōr-ê su'nâ, du farxam ma 'mux-ê su'nâ. Hō'wi bâlō-ê 'kal bi'xabar 'sōr tar-ê 'dōst kor, ja'ri: «'Wâê! 'Ân 'kal bēm, 'bade ma'nân 'sōr dōš 'naṭō!» 'Āhina jiba'kî 'nōṭ, 'thâri če 'he kkal 'yala'ba 'sâheb-e 'sūrat čhō. 'Ghît-ê, ma šutu'rân-ê ham ya'lâ kor, ja'ri: «'Harkî 'bara, 'bara.» 'Āyēn ma šutu'rân am 'bu'an. Ma zū 'ōsp-ê ham xu'dâika 'dâ-ê, zū 'ōsp-ê 'zīn kor, sōr 'ōsp su'wâr nhōšt.

'Čhî, zū 'šâr tar za'hî. He 'šâr tar 'dî ha'zâr rupa'î 'nōṭ, 'tit-ê kor, ja'ri: «'Har kî 'guria xu'dâi.» Wačha'nē šârîka 'čhî, ma zū

weeping and said: "What have they done to my husband?" Her bald-headed son said: "The thieves have done this to my father."

Then the bald-headed son said to his mother: "Give me two thousand rupees, that I may go out trading. I shall not (?) return till my father has been healed." His mother gave him three thousand rupees, and also three camels and two horses, and said to him: "Go out trading."

The bald-headed son went out of the house and loaded the camels. Then he went to a plain, and one night passed. In the morning he urged on his camels and came to a spring. He took some water from that spring and supped it. He took three handfuls of water for his head and washed it, and washed his face with two handfuls. Suddenly the bald-headed boy put his hand to his head and said: "O, I used to be bald, but now hair has grown on my head." He took a mirror from his pocket and saw that he had become very beautiful. He took his camels and let them loose, saying: "Let anyone take them who wants to." Some people came and took the camels away. Then he gave away one of the horses, too, as alms. He saddled the other horse and mounted it.

He went on and came to a town. In this town he took out two thousand rupees and scattered them, saying: "Let everybody take them

'kury-ē dhur, ha'zār rupa'ī dā-ē, 'munde 'kury-ē ghīt. Čhī dāl 'pādsā. Nām-e pādsā'ka Faruxfāl bin. Ja'ri ē: «Ān 'tō kun pīs'kaš 'āwupō.» Ja'ri ē: «Če-ā 'āwupō?» Ja'ri: «Žū 'kury-e 'yalaba 'kāri, 'dum dēra, 'bāl dēra, 'tāj dēra.» He 'pādsā yala'ba xuš'waxt čhī, ja'ri: «Ā 'pādsā, 'tu wa'zīr-un.»

'Ē wa'zīr-ē pādsā'ka čhī. Ma 'pādsā-ē ja'ri: «'Tu mu 'kun 'du lak 'paltan da, ē' ān-ē pa'ram ba 'jang.» He 'pādsā 'du lak 'paltan 'ede kun 'dā. He wa'zīr 'šārī na'γō, 'čhī ba 'jang sōr 'Tāmās 'pādsā. 'Tāmās 'pādsā xabar čhī, ē: «Sō 'mun wa'zīr-e Faruxfālā ba 'jang āγō 'du lak laš'kar pen.» Ma 'čōr lak laš'kar-ē mai'dā tar wese'ji: «Ču'mōr wā, 'jang ka'nōr!»

'He kal ma laš'karā ja'ri: «Wā ke'nāra bōr!» Ma 'paltan-ē du'rīn 'lam dā. Xu'xū-ē čhī 'jang tar. 'Jang tar-ē čhī, šam'sēr-ē 'nōt, da 'dehō čha'ri. Žū 'tešh-e waziri'kā 'kōr koγ, paltan wanō 'āya, 'paltan dhōr ē: «Te'čhī-ā 'hīn 'whētōn.» Ma 'paltan-ē 'hugm koγ, ja'ri: «'Tešh-e ma'nā 'kōr čhō, wā 'anus(?) ham pa'ri-ēr!»

as alms." Then he went down into the town, and, seeing a hen, bought it for a thousand rupees. Then he went to the king, whose name was Farukhfal, and said: "I have brought you a present." "What have you brought?" He answered: "I have brought a very good hen; it has a tail and wings and a comb." The king was very pleased and said: "I am the king, and you are my vizier."

He became the king's vizier and said to the king: "Give me two lakhs of soldiers, that I may go to the war." The king gave him two lakhs of soldiers, and the vizier went out of the town to fight with King Tamas. When King Tamas heard it, he said: "Farukhfal's vizier has come to fight me with two lakhs of soldiers." Then he sent an army of four lakhs into the field and said: "Go and fight."

The bald-headed boy said to the soldiers: "Stand aside." And he stationed the army at a distance. Then he himself went to fight, and when he entered the battle, he drew his sword and started fighting. He blinded one eye of their vizier¹, and [the vizier] went to his army, who saw that blood was running from his eye. He drew up the army and said: "My eye has been blinded, you can all see it."

¹ = waziri'ka-an. Grammatically I should prefer the translation: "They (: the enemy) blinded the vizier (: the bald-headed boy)"; but the context renders more probable the translation given above.

Paltan ja'ri: «Mâ 'če 'kaneman?» J'a'ri 'če: «Ču'mör, ha'wi 'laškar pen 'jang ka'nör!» Paltanâ 'hala kor, 'paltan-e Kaiku'bád päd'säika 'ham za'hî, kuma'ki waziri'ka 'čhî. 'Mende päd'säika laška'rân-an 'ši'kas dâ, 'tân 'čata'kên, 'čhên dâl 'pâdsâ. 'Pâdsâ ja'ri 'če: «Če'kun 'čata'kên?» J'a'ri: «'Wa'tan-a wa'tan 'laškar âli'sö.»

Farux'fâl 'pâdsâ 'čata'ki, ho'wi wa'zir-ê 'pâdsâ 'čhî. 'Âya dâl 'pâdsâ 'če 'kury-ê 'dâ bö'n. J'a'ri: «Ta'yâri kan 'če 'mun o 'tân 'jang-a.» 'Pâdsâ [ja'ri]: «'Tu xu wa'zir-e ma'nâ-ê. 'Čâ-ê 'mu pen 'jang 'kantö?» J'a'ri: «Bi-bâs'xâst ê, a'dâlat-ê na 'kantön, 'yaur-e yaribi'ka-i na 'kantön.» Ečen'dî hê 'pâdsâ dhu' 'če: «'Hê wa'zir-a 'mu pen 'jang kantön.» 'Hê 'pâdsâ bi-'jang 'čata'ki. 'Xatt-ê kor 'Qâsem 'bâw kun-ê 'če: «'Žê, 'če 'pâdsâ ân 'čhêm.» Ho'wi 'bâw-ê ja'ri 'če: «'E 'kal 'sai'tân-a, ma 'mun-a 'bâzi 'dhaitön.» 'Xatt kun-ê 'na 'čhî.

Bi'xabar zû turb re'sâla sör 'yus-e bâwi'ka wese'ji, ja'ri: «Ču'mör, ma 'bâw-om 'kûč pen-ê 'enör, ma ma'nân 'kûč ham 'enör.» He resâ'lân 'hai-an kor, 'čhên, Qâse'mâ 'yus tar 'tâ 'čhên, ja'ri: «Ma 'tö

The army said: "What shall we do?" He said: "Go and fight with that army!" The soldiers charged, and the army of King Kaikubad also came to assist the vizier. They defeated the soldiers of this king (: Farukhfal), who fled and went to the king. The king asked why they fled. They said that the [enemy's] army had taken the whole land.

Then King Farukhfal [too] fled, and his vizier became king. He went to the king [Farukhfal], to whom he had given the hen, and said: "Prepare for a fight between you and me." The king said: "But you are my vizier. Why do you want to fight me?" [The bald-headed boy] answered: "You do not reflect and you do not govern with justice or consider the poor." Then the king saw that his vizier was going to fight him, and he fled without fighting. The bald-headed boy wrote a letter to his father Qasim [and said]: "Come, for I have become a king." But his father said: "This bald-head is a devil, and he is only cheating me." So he did not accept his invitation.

Suddenly he sent a troop of cavalymen to his father's house, saying to them: "Go, and bring my father and his family, and also my own family." The cavalry men hurried off, dismounted at Qasim's house, and said: "The king has asked for you." He gave the cavalymen

'pâdsâ 'dhewō. Resâ'lân kun-ē māse'li dâ, re'sâle 'kūč-e e'dân-a¹
ghīt, 'âwuy-an dâl 'pâdsâ. Jā'ri: «Ma 'bâw-aw-an 'ânt-an.» Jā'ri:
«E'nôr-ē dâl tar-om.»

Ma 'Qâsem-an 'buṛ dâl 'puš-ē čē 'pâdsâ čhō bôn. 'Bâw-ē da 'âya,
zū sâr'wân dhurang 'mâwar 'jân tar-ē, ba'zu 'jân tar-ē, tufangi'ka
'pūs 'sōr tar-ē. 'Pâdsâ 'hukm koṛ čē «'Mende ne'ṛōr!» Men'dē
qâpč'i'ân 'nōṭ-an, 'Qâsem ma 'bōr naṛ'ṛō(n), 'puš tar-ē 'xešem koṛ.
Jā'ri čē: «'Puš-e ma'nâ 'bade 'pâdsâ čhō, da'mâγ-ē be'land čhō. 'Tâ
bîn zîr-e dōst-an, 'bade čē 'hukm kana, 'mēran-um te.»

'Bâw-ē ru'hen čhī dâl 'jīnč-ē, jā'ri: «'Puš-e ma'nâ čē 'pâdsâ čhō,
ma 'mun-ē de'hen, de'hen darbâ'ri ma 'bōr-an naṭ-an.» 'Jīnč-ē jā'ri
ma 'Qâsem 'xâ-ē čē: «'Žē čē 'mâ u 'tū dâl ha'wī pu'si-an ča'takeman.»
Huddinân-ē dâl 'pâdsâ 'xešem koṛ, čhē, zū mai'dân tar-ē za'hēn.
Žū 'ti 'sō bôn. 'Bix-e tika tar zū 'čišma-i e'stâwō 'âwo 'sō bôn.
'Xâ-ē ma 'jīnč-ē jā'ri čē: «'Žū ga'ri 'pareman, 'ta-e hō'wī 'ti 'nhineman
čē 'sēγ-a, 'âwo ham un'hāk sī, na'ṛōn am 'xareman, zū ga'ri

a present, and they took his family, brought them to the king, saying:
"We have brought your father." He said: "Bring him into my
presence."

Then they brought Qasim into the presence of his son who had be-
come a king. His father entered, [dressed] like a camel-driver. He
wore a woollen jacket and black trousers (?), and on his head he had
a musketeer's cap (?). The king ordered them to take him away. Then
the doorkeepers took him out, and Qasim went, feeling angry with his
son. He said: "Now my son has become a king and gives himself
airs. When he was small he was in our power; but now they will
kill me at his command."

His father went weeping to his wife and said: "My son, who has
become a king, has beaten me and driven me out of the *darbar*." "His
wife said to her husband Qasim: "Come, let us run away from our
son." Both of them became angry with the king, and they went away
and came to a plain. There there was a tree, and at the foot of the
tree was a spring of cold water. The husband said to his wife: "Let
us go and sit down for a while under that tree. There is shade and

¹ -an?

² This sentence is an anacoluthon, starting with -ē "he" as a subject and continu-
ing with an "they".

'rhizeman.» Qāsem na'γōn-ē pu'tī lasēwī, 'hudde 'xā wo 'jīnē da 'xūrō 'čhēn. Na'γōn-an 'xūr 'āwo-an 'thōr. 'Sēy-e 'tika tar rhī'zēn, 'xōm-an buṛ.

'Pādsā ma ardali'ān-ē ja'ri: «Ču'mōr, 'dāda-i ma'nā 'kū 'čhī? 'Jigar-om 'xūn koṛ, na'ī 'če 'xešem ku'řō bē, zuṛ-ē 'mō tar 'daṛd ku'řō bē.» Ardali'ān 'čhēn ma 'γus-ē ma 'bāw-ē-an ma 'γus 'na γunt. Ardali'ān a'pešt āyēn dāl 'pādsā, ja'ri: «Ma 'bāw-aw-an 'na γunt, ma 'γus 'na hōst.» Jā'ri: «Žē, 'turp-e re'sāla 'ēnōr, 'če peš 'dāda-m wese'jēm. 'Dāda-m 'mun tar 'xešem ku'řō.»

'Dī sat su'wār re'sāla dāl 'pādsā āyēn. Jā'ri: «Ču'mōr, ma 'dāda-m ē'nōr, 'če 'mu pen-ē dā'wā ku'řō, 'xešem-ē ku'řō 'mun tar.» Resā'lān ja'ri: «Yā 'pādsā, 'mā 'khān jāi 'paraman? 'Kāwanō 'lūrīman? 'Jāy-e u'dān-an 'na dhu'řō.» Sōr resā'lān 'pādsā 'khār 'čhī, re'sālān ō'spān-an su'wār 'nhāstan, 'lūr 'čhē.

Na'γēn, 'čhēn, žū mai'dā tar-ē za'hēn, 'thāri-an 'če žū 'ti sī, dāl hō'wī 'ti risā'lā za'hēn. 'Dhuṛ-an 'če 'Qāsem u 'jīnē-ē 'zuṛ ba 'zuṛ 'rhizō-ēn, men'dānān re'sālān 'xōmī 'čidē'wī. 'Hē 'hudde 'xā wu jīnē

water too, let us eat our food and lie down for a while." Qasim took the food off his back, and husband and wife started eating. They ate their food and drank water. Then they lay down in the shade of the tree and fell asleep.

The king said to his orderlies: "Go [and see], where my father has gone. I am distressed, [fearing] that he may have got angry with me and that his heart may be offended with me." The orderlies went to his [father's] house, but did not find his father at home. They came back to the king and said: "We did not find your father, he was not at home." Then he said: "Go and bring a troop of cavalrymen whom I can send to find my father. He has become angry with me."

Two hundred cavalrymen appeared before the king, who said to them: "Go and fetch my father, for he has quarrelled with me and has become angry with me." The cavalrymen said: "O king, to what place shall we go, and in what direction shall we seek? We have not seen where he is." The king became angry with the cavalrymen, and they mounted their horses and went to search [for his father].

They went away, rode, and came to a plain. There they espied a tree, and the cavalrymen approached it. Then they saw Qasim and his wife sleeping in each others' arms. They awakened them, and

u'stāen. Re'sālān ja'ri: «Mu'zōr, 'pareman! Ma 'wā huddi'nān 'pādsā 'dhēwō.» Hō huddi'nān ja'ri-an ēe: «'Mā-ē 'na 'paraman.» Re'sālān ma 'Qāsem u jinč-ē am ma huddi'nān-ē-an 'bōst, sōr 'ōsp-an su'wār ku'an, ma huddi'nān-ē-an dāl 'pādsā bu.

Re'sālān ja'ri: «Yā 'pādsā, ma 'Qāsem u 'jinč-ē-an 'ant.» 'Pādsā ja'ri: «'Ēnōr-ē 'dāl mun.» Ma 'Qāsem-an bu dāl 'pādsā, sa'lām-e pādsā'āna-i dā, 'dōst-e 'rāst tar-e pād'sāika 'nhōst. 'Pādsā ja'ri: «'Tū 'dāda-m-ē, 'ān 'pādsā, tu wa'zir-e rāsti'ka-m 'bē!»

Hō'wī re'sālān ēe ma 'dāda-i pādsāi'kā-n ānta bōn, 'pādsā mun'dhek kun wese'ji, peš Mirzā biya-ye 'ghāḡ-ē hē re'sālān 'ham ēhēn. Mirzān 'yus tar za'hēn, ma Mirzā-an ja'ri: «'Muš, ēe biyā-a 'pādsā ēhō, 'dādā wa'zir. Ma 'tō 'ham-ē dhē'wō.»

Mirzā dī 'puš gu'rīn-ē re'sālā pen 'āya. Žū 'puš-e Mirzā zū kama'ri ēha'ri. 'Ē 'muṣ, men'dī 'gūr kor. Žū 'puš-e zā pen-ē dāl 'pādsā biya-ē za'hī. Re'sālān dāl 'pādsā ēhēn, a/pā ēhēn, ja'ri: «Yā 'pādsā, ma Merzā biyā-w-an zū 'puš pen-ē 'ant, zū 'puš-e zā-ē kama'ri ēha'ri, 'muṣ.» 'Pādsā ja'ri: «'Čumōr, ma Mirzā biyā-om ē'nōr!»

husband and wife both rose. The cavalymen said: "Come, let us go! The king has called for both of you." They said that they would not go. Then the cavalymen bound Qasim and his wife, put them on horseback and took them to the king.

There they said: "O king, we have brought Qasim and his wife." The king said: "Bring them into my presence." Then they brought Qasim to the king, and he gave him the royal salaam, and sat down at his right hand. The king said: "You are my father; I am king, and you shall be the vizier of my right hand."

The king sent those cavalymen, who had brought his father, to his eldest brother Mirza, and they went to fetch him. They came to Mirza's house and said to him: "Come, your brother has become a king, and your father a vizier. He has called for you, too."

Mirza took his two sons and went with the cavalymen. One of his sons fell down a precipice and was killed. His father buried him, and went with his other son to his brother, the king. The cavalymen approached the king, halted, and said: "O king, we have brought your brother Mirza and one of his sons. His other son fell from a rock and was killed." The king said: "Go, and bring my brother Mirza."

Re'sâlân ma Mir'zâ bi'yay-an 'bur. 'Pâdsâ 'dhur, u'stâ, Mirzâ'an pî'sânî ma'êi kor, ja'ri: «'Puš-e tâ pa'nân tar 'mur, tu xu'xâ-w 'janô bî.» Čau'kî 'döst-e 'čap tar-ê 'pâdsâ 'lam dâ, ma Mer'zâ-e bi'yâ-ê ja'ri: «'Nhîn!» Mirzâ 'nhöst. 'Pâdsâ ja'ri: «'Dâda-m wa'zir-e döst-e 'râstika-m, 'tu Mer'zâ bi'ya-om wa'zir-e 'döst-e 'čapika-m.» Ma Mer'zâ-ê ja'ri: «'Tû zâ ho'qûf dērē, ēe 'khân jâi la'skar pai'dâ 'pari-a, 'jang ka'nen-ē na'rē?» Jā'ri: «'Nâ, 'ân-e 'na narem.» Zû čapi'lâk-ē 'pâdsâ mahak 'mux tar-e Mirzâ bi'ya-e 'ghaḥḍika-i 'dhi. Mirzâ bî-naḥk bin, 'jâi 'heč na u'stâ. 'Bâw-ē ja'ri: «'Čâ 'dhî?» 'Pâdsâ ja'ri čē: «'Xub-um kor. 'Aga 'mu kun bi'yâ 'bē, 'kârî 'bē, 'nē čē na 'bē, 'kačal bi'yâ 'heč na 'bē.»

Ma 'bâw-ē 'padšâ khuje'wi, ja'ri: «'Zû pa'lang-a Nârwaṭi'â tar, mun'dî 'ēnen na'rē, yâ 'na-i na'rē?». 'Bâw-ē ja'ri: «'Aga 'ēnen-ē 'na na'rem, xu xa'rem te. 'Ān-ē 'gap-e tu 'pušika-m na 'nim, 'har kû wesejē, 'param-ē.» 'Bâw-ē čhi ma 'yus. Jîne tar-ē rux'sat ghî, ja'ri: «'Puš-um-â ma 'mun we'seštō sō pa'lang, 'â 'žim yâ 'na?» Jîne-e 'Qâsem du'wâ dâ, ja'ri: «'Čhō, em'salla 'ēnî te.»

The cavalrymen brought his brother Mirza. When the king saw him, he rose, kissed Mirza's forehead and said: "Your son died on the road, but you remained alive yourself." The king placed a chair on his left hand and bade his brother Mirza sit there. Mirza sat down. The king said: "My father is the vizier of my right hand; you, my brother Mirza, are the vizier of my left hand." And he said further: "Have you got any strength, so that, if an army should appear somewhere, you can fight against it?" Mirza answered: "No, I cannot do so." Then the king gave his eldest brother Mirza a slap on the face. Mirza had no sense of honour and did not rise. But his father asked: "Why did you strike him?" The king answered: "I have done well. If I am to have a brother, he must be brave; if he is not that, and is worthless, it is better that he should not exist at all."

Then the king asked his father, saying: "There is a panther at Narvatiān, can you bring it here or not?" His father answered: "If I cannot bring it, I shall at any rate eat it. I shall not transgress your command, my son, but go wherever you send me." Then his father went home, took leave of his wife and said: "My son is sending me against the panther, shall I go or not?" Qasim's wife prayed and said: "Go, and if it please God, you will bring it back."

Ma Merzâ 'pâdsâ dilâ'sâ-ê kor, ja'ri: «'Aga 'nâ-w ham na'ri, har 'ker êe 'ân ja'rê (?), ja'r: 'narem-ê.» Merzâ ja'ri: «Ja'r! 'Khân jâ'y-əm te wese'jê?» Ja'ri: «'Ĉhō, Dā'lāsang tar zū 'kurri sī, 'mēn-ē 'yus dhirang-a, 'mē 'kurri tar zū 'šer hā. Ma 'šer ĉhu, 'gure, zō! 'Žū 'teĉh-e šeri'ka 'kōr-a, 'pā-e 'rāst-e šeri'ka ham 'šutŭ-a, 'šāx-e 'rāst-e šeri'ka-m rhā'zōy-a.»

Merzâ 'jāi u'stā, bi'yā 'pâdsâ tar-ē du'wā ghīt, 'mēn-e xu'kân-ē 'bōst, šam'sēr-ē 'dōst-ē ghīt, sōr 'ōsp su'wār-ē ĉhī. 'Ĉhī, zū mai'dān tar-ē za'hī. 'Uk-ē wi'yār kor. Sa'hār ĉhī, Merzâ 'ōsp-ē su'wār 'nhōst, Dā'lāsang tar za'hī.

Šam'sēr-ē 'luē kor. 'Phārī 'šer 'āya, 'phyārī Mirzâ šam'sēr-e 'luē ha'la kor sō 'šer. 'Šer ham 'šupd-ē 'xēi kor, ha'la-i kor, nez'dik-e Mirzâ'ân za'hī. Mirzâ 'šer tar ber'khī, 'dehen-ē 'na nari, šam'sēr-e xu'kân-ē Merzâ mhak 'šup-tar-e šeri'ka dā. 'Šer ĉe 'qūwat kor, šam'sēr ka'ten ĉhī, šup'dī 'tā ba 'dumb-e šeri'ka šam'sēr ka'tī. Ma 'šer-ē 'nespe-e 'ĉap-ē sōr 'ōsp Mirzâ 'bhār kor, 'ānt-ē dāl 'pâdsâ.

'Pâdsâ 'dhuŭ ĉe: «Bi'yā-e ma'nān 'šer 'ānt, ma laška'rān-ē pailān

The king consoled Mirza, saying: "Whatever task I propose, say that you can do it, even if you cannot." Mirza said: "Tell me where you are going to send me." The king said: "Go to Dalansang; there is a ravine there, and in the middle of it there is something resembling a house, and in that ravine there lives a lion. Go up to the lion, seize it, and come back. The lion is blind in one eye and lame in the right foot, and its right horn (sic!) is broken."

Mirza rose, prayed before his brother the king, girded his loins, and taking a sword in his hand mounted a horse. Then he set out and came to a plain where he spent the night. Next morning Mirza mounted his horse and came to Dalansang.

There he unsheathed his sword. The lion came from the opposite side, and from his side Mirza ran with his naked sword to attack the lion. The lion opened its jaws, ran and drew near to Mirza. Mirza was afraid of the lion and could not kill it; but he struck with his sword at the lion's jaws. Though the lion stood at bay, it was cut open by the sword from the jaws to the tail. Mirza loaded the left half of the lion on his horse, and took it to the king.

When the king saw that his brother had brought the lion, he sent his soldiers to meet him. The soldiers went towards him and saw

tar wesejī. Laška'rān pai'lān tar 'čhēn, laška'rān ham ma 'šēr sōr 'ōsp 'bhār ku'ṛōi 'dhōj. Mer'zā ma 'šēr sōr 'ōspi m'haḡ 'mēn 'laška'r-ē 'yušt. 'Laška'r ber'khi, 'žu lak 'laška'r bēn, 'huss-ē 'murda-e 'šērika tar čaṭa'kēn.

Mir'zā 'yax koj: «'Na čaṭa'kōr, čē 'ē 'šēr-a mu'ṛō». Palta'nā nez-dik-e 'šēri'ka 'āyēn, 'munde 'šēr-an dhuṛ, hai'rān ūzā'hī. Palta'nān mē 'xu ja'ṛī-an čē: «'Hē pādšāi'ka bi'yā pāla'wān-e 'ghāṇḍ-a. 'Pādšā 'yala'ba guda'rō bōn, 'mende 'šēr 'khīn de'hen 'na narī. 'Bade bi'yā-e pādšāi'ka pāla'wān Mir'zā dehō, 'nīm-ē 'āwuṛō.»

'Pādšā-e tari'wāl 'du lak laška'r sōr 'šēr wesejō bōn, ma 'laška'r-ē 'šēr šikast 'dā bōn. 'Žu 'tūp pen 'žū 'šāx-e 'šēri'ka tar la'gō bōn, 'šāx-ē 'xār ku'ṛō bōn. 'Žū sepāi'ka tu'fang 'tečh tar-e 'šēri'ka la'gō bōn, 'tečh-ē 'kōr kuṛa bōn. 'Žū re'sāla 'pā tar-ē ba tal'wār dehō bō, 'pā-ē 'xār kuṛa bōn. Ma 'hōt ha'zār 'paltan-e ho'wī 'pādšā-e ga'nika 'šēr 'māta bōn, da'nānān pen 'čīr 'čīr 'kuṛa bōn.

'Bade bi'yā-e pādšāi'ka 'čhī, ma 'šēr-ē āli'sō, 'čīr-ē ku'ṛō, 'nesp-ē 'ghitō, 'āwuṛō. 'Mende 'šēr am 'buṛ dāl 'pādšā. Mer'zā am 'čhī

the lion which he had loaded on his horse. Mirza threw the lion down from the horse among the soldiers, who were terrified. There was one lakh of soldiers; but they all fled from the dead body of the lion.

Mirza shouted: "Do not run away, the lion is dead." The soldiers approached the lion, and when they saw it, they became astonished and said among themselves: "This brother of the king is a great warrior. The king has travelled about much; but [he has not found] anyone who could kill this lion. Now the king's brother, the warrior Mirza, has killed it and brought half of it here."

A former king had sent two lakhs of soldiers against the lion, and the lion had defeated the soldiers. One of the lion's horns had been hit by a cannon, and had been broken. One of the lion's eyes had been hit by a soldier's rifle, and had been blinded. One cavalryman had hit the lion's feet with his sabre, and the foot had been broken. But the lion had killed seven thousand soldiers of that ancient king, and had crushed them with its teeth.

Now the king's brother came, caught the lion and cut it up; and he took half of it and brought it. He also brought the [whole?] lion

dâl 'pâdsâ, sô çau'kî 'nhöst. Ĵa'ri: «Šâ'bâš, bi'yâ! 'Tu pâla'wân-e 'ghâñd-ê.»

X (G).

Žū kačō-ârak bin. 'Whētōn ōst 'dhâr tar, zū 'bhâr 'kačō ōst 'ârtōn, 'mundē ōst pha'râtetōn, 'ârtōn ōst, bhây-e kačōi'ka ōst na'ÿōn 'xartōn.

'Ĉhî 'dhâr tar, du 'bhâr ka'čōi hu'pât, 'zū 'bhâr-ê â'wur, 'zū 'bhâr-ê 'lam dâ. Sa'bâ kun-ê 'ÿarp o 'ÿâr uz'gî, ĉi'men 'na na'ri; 'ÿarp o 'ÿâr ka'râr koř, ĉhî ĉe ma 'kačō é 'âra. 'Ĉhî, ĉe kačōi'kân-ê bu'řō, thē'wōi, Ĵa'ri ĉe: «Ā žâ 'ĉi ka'nem, 'kačō 'na sî ĉe ba'rem, pha'râtem, 'wâřōn gu'rîm, na'ÿōn xa'rem.»

'Thârî ĉe 'bhây-e u'dân 'tilla phe'řō, ma 'huss-ê 'jam koř, dâ'men tar-ê 'ghîť, 'âÿa ma 'ÿus, daulat'mand ĉhî.

'Ē 'dî 'puš koř, 'nâm-e žūi'ka 'Sâd 'lam dâ, žūi'ka Sâ'hîd. 'Ĉhî bâ'zâr tar, zū 'kury-ê 'ghîť, gu'rîn-ê 'âÿa ma 'ÿus ĉe: «Pu'sân-om

to the king. Then Mirza went to the king, and sat down on the chair. The king said: "Well done, O brother! You are a great warrior."

X.

There was a furze-gatherer. He used to go to the hills, and bring an armful of furze and sell it, (bring it) and eat bread for the price the furze fetched.

Once he went to the hill, and pulled out two armfuls of furze. One of them he took with him; but the other he left behind. Next day there was a storm of snow and rain, and he could not walk about. When the storm abated, he went to fetch the furze. When he came to take away the furze, it had been set alight. Then he said: "What else can I do? There is no furze for me to take and sell, that I may buy flour and eat bread."

Then he saw that the ash [from the furze] had turned into gold; he collected all of it, took it in the skirt of his robe, and went home. He became a rich man.

He had two sons, and called the one Sad, the other Sabîd. Once he went to the bazar and bought a hen. He took it and went home [thinking]: "My sons can play with it." The hen laid an egg, and

'wáýaran.» Hō'wī 'kury zū 'ēx 'lam dā, 'mende 'ēx-ē 'ghīt, 'chī bá'zār tar, 'mende 'har 'khān jāi 'īmē'wī, 'khīn na 'ghīt.

Zū 'ādam 'thārī, 'ē 'dhōr-ē, 'yat-ē kor. Jā'ī: «'Ēx-a 'ār dāl 'mun, 'ān-ē pa 'bhāl gu'rīm.» Jā'ī: «'Bhāy-ē 'ēi kō?» Jā'ī: «'Ān-em 'na 'fām'tōn.» Jā'ī: «'Ān-em¹ 'yūst rupa'ī gu'rīm.» Jā'ī: «'Zā-e 'ēx am 'dērē?» Jā'ī: «'Hā, 'kury 'dērem, 'aga 'lam dāha, 'ārem-ē.»

'Čel 'ēx bu'ē o pharā'tī, 'daulat-e yala'ba-i 'ghīt. 'Āya dukān'dār, jā'ī ma zū 'kattō za'īf: «'Čhā, wa'tan tar 'īm, har 'khān jāi 'ē 'kury-e ab'laq-a 'dhu' ma 'mun 'xabar kan.» 'Kattō za'īf 'chī, 'huss-e yu'sāna 'chīmī, 'āya kačō-āraki'ka 'yus, 'āya 'ē en'hāk ma 'kury-e ab'laq-ē 'dhōr, a'pēs 'chī, ma dukān'dār-ē xa'bar kor.

Dukān'dār jā'ī ma 'kattō za'īf: «'Čhō, ma 'jīnč-e kačō-āraki'ka 'mun pen 'jōr kan!» 'Daulat-ē dā, 'kattō-e za'īf 'āya dāl kačō-āraki'ka 'jīnč. Jā'ī 'ē: «'Zū dukān'dār hā, ma tō'ī u'dhek pen 'jōr ka'nem,

he took the egg to the bazar. He walked about with it everywhere; but nobody bought it.

Then a man caught sight of him, and noticing him, shouted and said: "Bring your egg to me, and I will buy it." And he said: "What is the price?" [The furze-gatherer] answered: "I do not know." The man said: "I shall buy it for twenty rupees." And he asked: "Have you got another egg?" He answered: "Yes, I have a hen; if it lays any eggs, I will bring them."

He brought and sold forty eggs, and received much money. The shopkeeper went and said to an old woman: "Go, walk about in the country, and if you see a piebald hen anywhere, tell me." The old woman went and walked about to all the houses. She came to the furze-gatherer's house; she came and saw a piebald hen there; and she returned and told the shopkeeper.

Then the shopkeeper said to the old woman: "Go and make an arrangement for me with the furze-gatherer's wife." He gave her money and the old woman went to the furze-gatherer's wife and said to her: "There is a shopkeeper, and I am to make an arrangement between him and you. He is a good-looking young man, and possesses

¹ 'Ān-ē?

ɣala'ba xūb ju'wân-a, 'daulat ham ɣulū dēra. Ma kury-a mēr, ɕe dukân'dâr-ē mhēmân-e tân 'žē.»

Kačō-āraki'ka 'jīnē 'ghīt, ma •kury-ē 'mât. Ma 'katō zaf-ē ja'ri: «'Cho ma dukân'dâr 'ēn!» Katō zaf 'čhī pēs dukân'dâr. Ma dukân'dâr gu'rīn 'āya, 'yūs-e kuryi'kā xūr, 'mende zaf-ē 'ghīt, 'čhī, 'bur-ē ma 'yus-ē. 'Xâ o 'jīnē 'čhī, 'yuss o 'bōr-e xukân-ē e'lā kor, ma dukân'dâr-ē 'ghīt, ma pu'sân-ē ham mai'dân tar lam dâ.

XI (G).

Sul'tân 'Mâmūd 'pâdsâ bīn, dī 'ōsp 'dērō bōn, 'zūika nām-ē 'lāphō'nē bīn, 'zūika 'nām-ē A'ir bīn. Ma mhēta'rân-ē ja'ri ɕe: «Men'dânân ba'kâr dha'rēwōr, ɕe ē'ân xūb 'čâk 'paran!» Zū 'ruc-ē 'dhōr ɕe xa'râb čhēn; ma mhēta'rân-ē ja'ri ɕe: «'Ōsp-e ma'nân 'čâ xa'râb čhēn?» Mhēta'rân ja'ri ɕe: «Wiyâr 'jīnč-aw-â 'žitōn, ma 'zūi-a su'wâr 'chemtōn; zâ xa'wân-a 'žitōn, ma zâ-ē-a su'wâr 'čhemtōn. 'Whēwetōn-a, 'mâ-iman na 'pântân ɕe 'khân jâya 'whēwetōn.»

much wealth. Kill your hen, that the shopkeeper may come as your guest.»

The furze-gatherer's wife took and killed the hen, and said to the old woman: "Go and bring the shopkeeper." The old woman went to fetch the shopkeeper, and brought him back with her. He ate the meat of the hen, seized the woman, and carried her away to his house. So they became husband and wife. She left her own house and hearth, and left her sons also in the plain.

XI.

Sultan Mahmud was the name of a king; he had two horses, the one was called Wind, and the other Cloud.¹ The king said to his grooms: "Take good care of these [horses] that they may become nice and fat." One day he saw that they looked bad, and he said to the grooms: "Why do my horses look so bad?" They answered: "Your wife comes one night and rides away on one of them, another night she comes and rides away on the back of the other. She goes for a ride; but we do not know where she goes."

¹ Cf. Semenov: *Materialy dlja izuč. narčija gorn. tačikov centr. Azii*, II, 36: *duŭta asp dōšt, yaktaš Abr va yakši Bōd.*

Sultân 'Mâmūd xu'ká 'zuř tar 'fikər kuř. Ho'wī xa'wán 'xõm-ē 'na buř, 'jīnč-ē 'dālī u'stā, ma'bõr na'γõ. 'Ē pēs'chan-ē na'γõ, 'jīnč-ē 'tartar-ē, 'ē pēs'chan-ē 'chī. 'Jīnč-ē xīa Sultân 'Mâmūd na 'dhuř.

'Ē 'chī zū 'jāi 'dhār tar, oke'stāk zū 'khur 'sõ bõn, oke'stāk āsu-qān-ē hastan. Āsu-qān-ē sõr tar-ē 'khār chēn çe: «Čá 'yīr 'āyē?» 'Jīnč-ē ja'řī çe: «Sultân 'Mâmūdān 'xõm õst na 'bartõn.» Mend-ē'ān u'stē'wī, 'ē da 'wāyār chī, ē'dānān 'maila 'sur koř, ē'dē 'yu'ld 'yīr wāya'ri.

Sultân 'Mâmūd un'hāk pa'pā hõst, 'sāil-ē dhõř. Dāl 'ēdē tar zū la'tai čār'bī sõ bõn, tē-e pad'dõ 'dērõ bõn, sõ 'daur ku'řõ tar mend-'hěk pen'dī koř, kālān-e 'jīnčeka tar-ē. 'Wāxt-e ruxsa'tī 'jīnčeka-ē çe 'chī, xu'xu-ē tar-ē 'dā, 'āya, 'jīnč-ē 'mendē 'hēc na 'dhõř. 'Āya, 'jāi tar-ē rhī'zi. 'Pēs tar-ē 'jīnč-ē ham za'hī, ka'rār dāl 'xāē rhī'zi.

Zū 'sāt çe rhī'zi Sultân 'Mâmūd ma'lak xūr, da'gas kuř. 'Jīnj-ē ja'řī çe: «Čá bī'wār 'chē xu 'sõr-a larzē'wī?» Sultân 'Mâmūd ja'řī: «Čī (= čī-ē) 'jartõn, çe 'saxt 'xõm-um 'dhõř.» 'Jā'řī çe: «Čī 'xõm-a 'dhõř?» 'Jā'řī: «'Xõm-um 'dhõř, çe tū 'yu'sī na'γõ, ma 'õsp-e A'ir-a

Sultan Mahmud considered the matter in his heart. That night he could not fall asleep, and his wife rose from his side and went out. He went after her; his wife went in front, and he behind. But his wife did not see Sultan Mahmud.

She went on and came to a hill where there was a cave, and her lovers were there. Her lovers got angry with her [and said]: "Why have you come so late?" His wife answered: "Sultan Mahmud did not fall asleep." They made her stand up, and she began dancing. They made merry and played music, and she danced till it was very late.

Sultan Mahmud stood there watching her. He had a greasy rag which was full of black oil, and as his wife turned round, he squeezed it on to her clothes. When the time came for his wife to take leave, he went before her and came [home], and she did not see him at all. He came [home], and lay down on his bed. After him his wife also arrived and lay down quietly by her husband's side.

At once when she lay down Sultan Mahmud moved and shook himself. His wife asked: "Why are you so restless, and why did you shake your head?" Sultan Mahmud said: "Why do you ask? I have had a bad dream." She asked: "What did you dream?" He

su wâr nhöst, 'chê zu 'dhâr tar, oke'stāk zu 'khur 'sō bōn. 'Ān ma 'ōsp-e Ġāphōnē su wâr 'nhāstam, 'ān ham un'hak za'hēm. Oke'stak 'čāwâr haba'sī tāt āsu'qān haṣṭan. Sōr 'tō-an šanufart koṣ, sōr 'tō yala'ba 'khār 'chēn. 'Tō ma 'mun 'šāb dā, ja'ri-a 'čē: 'Nī xa'wān 'ōst Sultān Māmūdān 'xōm na 'bartōn, ma'nān 'yir-um 'čī. 'Bete ma 'tō-an uštēwī, tu da wā'yār 'chē. 'Tō wāya'ri; dāl 'mun la'tay-e tēle'kā 'čār'bi sō bōn, munde'hēk-um 'tāt kā'lān tar tu'ri, tāt kā'lān 'čār'bi 'čī.»

'Jinē-ē ja'ri 'čē: 'Tō-ē du'rūy 'jartōn, 'xōm xi'yāl-a. 'Ja'ri: 'Agar 'xōm xi'yāl-a, 'ān-em du'rūy 'jartōn, ma kā'lān-an 'ār 'čē 'ān ruša'nī tar bu'chēm. 'Agar ma'nān 'sūy 'rāst-a, xu kā'lān-an 'čār'bi-a, agar du'rūy-a, be'dān tāt 'sūy 'rāst-a, 'čē 'xōm xi'yāl-a. 'Ma kā'lān 'jinē-ē ā'wūr, thārī 'čē kā'lā-ē hōst 'čār'bi 'chō, dāl Sultān 'Māmūd lej'ji.

'Ē zū 'elm a'wē 'dērō bōn, 'čē ma 'māneš 'ōst e'spō phe'rēwtōn. Ha'wī za'if ba 'xirō-ē uštā 'čē 'ē'dān 'mux 'astara. Hō'wī 'elm-ē xā'nī, Sultān 'Māmūd-ē e'spō phre'wī. Ma pairadā'rān-ē ja'ri 'čē: 'Mendē

answered: "I dreamt that you went out of the house, mounted Cloud, and went to a mountain where there was a cave. I mounted Wind, and went there too. There were some negroes there who were your lovers. They scolded you and became very angry with you. You cursed me and said: 'Tonight Sultan Mahmud did not fall asleep, and that was why I came so late.' After that they made you stand up, and you started dancing. While you were dancing, I took a rag, greasy with oil, which I had brought. I dripped the oil on to your clothes, and they became greasy."

Then his wife said: "You are lying, a dream is only a fancy." He said: "If a dream is only a fancy, and I am lying, bring your clothes that I may look at them in the light. If my word is true, then your clothes will be greasy; if it is a lie, well, then what you say is true, and a dream is only a fancy." His wife brought her clothes, and they saw that her clothes had become greasy, and she felt ashamed before Sultan Mahmud.

She had learned a charm, by which she changed men into dogs. The woman rose in a friendly way to wipe his face. She recited the charm and turned Sultan Mahmud into a dog. Then she said to the guards: "Why have you allowed this dog to enter the king's castle?"

e'spō 'čekun 'lām dāwō, 'če pādśāi'ka 'kās'r tar ā'γō? Pairadā'rān
'mendē e'spō ma 'bōr 'nōt. Jā'ri 'če: «De'hen, de'hen śā'ri ma 'bōr ka'nōr!»

'Mendē e'spō-e pad'dō ph'rēwō bōṇ. Śār bā'zār tar-ē 'hukəm koṇ
'če: «'Har jāy-ō e'spō-ye 'paddō γōnt, 'janōr-ē!» 'Har jāi 'astan 'če
ma e'spō-e 'paddō 'γōntan, 'jantan astan. 'Hē e'spō xu 'māneś bīn,
'ēde 'fāmī 'če: «Ma'nān jīnē 'hukəm ku'ṛō 'če har 'khān jāy-ō e'spō-e
'paddō γōnt, 'janōr-ē.»

'E huš'yār bīn, zū 'dhār tar aū'zī 'če: «Ma 'mun 'khīn 'na γuna.»
Čā ruē-ē hō'wī 'dhār tar guzə'rān kōṇ, un'hāk-ē zu 'khur 'γōnt, un'hāk
dar 'āya. Hō'wī 'khur tar γu'lū 'daulat sō bōn, 'ēde dhōṛ 'če: «'Bade
'γīr sōr mu'nī guda'rō.» Sōr 'ēde γurēa'gī γāwe'ri koṇ, jā'ri 'če:
«Pa'ram bā'zār tar, magam mardumi'kā nhā'mōṛ 'čhō bē, ma 'mun
'khīn na 'mēra, magam 'zā γu'nem 'če xa'rēm.»

Ber'khen, ber'khen 'āya, ma'ṛōk, ma'ṛōk 'āya, dāl du'kān-e na'γōn-
phakōi'kā. Un'hāk rhī'zī, zū dī 'ṭōk-e na'γōni'kā 'thōi u'dhek e'spō kun
andā'zī, 'ēde xūr, a'stafi 'sīr 'čhī. 'Mendē 'khīn na 'dhī. Čā ruē-ē dāl
hō'wī na'γōn-pe'čāk dha'ri, har 'rūē 'ōst 'ēde kun na'γōni'kā 'thōi'γā
'dhaitōn, 'ē 'ōst 'xartōn.

The guards chased the dog away, and she said: "Beat this dog and drive it out of the town."

She had turned him into a black dog, and in the town and the bazar she ordered that they should kill the black dog, wherever they found it. And in every place where they found the black dog, they [tried to] kill it. But this dog was a man, and he understood that his wife had ordered them to kill the black dog wherever they found it.

He was wise and fled to a mountain, in order that nobody should find him. He stayed for some days on that mountain, and found a cave there which he entered. There was a great treasure in that cave. When he saw that a long time had passed, and when he was much pained by hunger, he said: "I will go to the bazar, people will certainly have forgotten me, and they will not kill me. But I may find something to eat."

Full of fear and slowly, slowly he approached [the bazar], and came to a baker's shop. There he lay down, and they threw one or two bits of burnt bread to the dog. He ate them and filled his belly. Nobody touched him. He stayed for some days with the baker, who gave him every day some bits of burnt bread which he ate.

‘Ĉa ‘ruĉ sōrī gudarī, pā’nān tar-ē ha’wī na’γōn-peĉakikā pa’li, dō’γund (‘dumb) o ‘sōr pen-ē ōst men’dhēk na’γōn-peĉāk ‘dhētōn, ‘tar-ē ōst ‘dhaitōn ĉe: ‘Zē! ‘Hē na’γōn-peĉāk ōst ‘pō na ‘kantōn.

‘Āxer zū ‘ruĉ-ē ja’rī ĉe: ‘Ān peš e’dhēk e’spō pa’ram, ĉe ‘ēya ma ‘mun ‘ēi ‘jartōn, yā ‘khān jāy-ā ‘whēwetōn. E’spō ‘tar-ē ‘dā, na’γōn-peĉāk pēšĉhan-ē ‘ĉhī, ‘ĉhī hō’wī ‘dhār tar-ē zahē’wī, hō’wī ‘khur tar-ē a’paĉē koγ. Hōdī’nān-ē dar ‘āyēn, ‘hē na’γōn-peĉāk dau’lat-e γu’lū ‘dhōγ, hai’rān ūzā, ĉe: ‘Ē ‘ēi serra? Ha’wī e’spō i’sārat koγ ĉe: ‘Khū kan! ‘Hē na’γōn-peĉāk az-‘ān-ĉe ĉe ‘zūrī-ē ōst ‘zhaitōn der’zī. Ma ‘bōr na’γō, a’pēst ‘āya, e’spō ham pēšĉhan-ē ‘āya, ‘γus tar-e na’γōn-peĉakikā za’hēn, ‘mendē e’spō-ē ‘ham mēn ‘γus-ē ‘bōγ, mēn’dī ma ‘γus tar-ē ‘bōst.

Ma bōrī ‘dute na’γōn-peĉakikā ‘āya, men’dhēk e’spō-ē ĉe ‘dhōγ, ‘mux-ē ūta’fi. Bāw-ē ma ‘sōrī ‘khār ‘ĉhī ĉe: ‘Māneš-a ‘māneš tar mux ‘ūtaftōn, ‘tō e’spō tar ‘ĉa mux ūta’fi? Ja’rī ĉe: ‘Āi bāw, ‘tū sōr ‘mun tar ‘khār ‘na ‘ĉhā, ĉe ‘mun zū rūĉ suwā’rī Sultān Māmū’dān ‘dhōγa bōn, te’ĉhān-e ha’wī espōi’ka-m ba te’ĉhān-e

Several days passed, and he used to follow at the heels of the baker; he would brush against him with his tail and his head, and would walk in front of him [as if he wanted him] to follow. But the baker did not understand.

At last one day the baker said: "I will follow the dog [to see], what it is that he wants to tell me, or where he is going." The dog went in front and the baker behind. They went on, and came to the hill, and he sent [the dog] before him into the cave. They both entered it, and when the baker saw the rich treasure, he was astonished [and said]: "What mystery is this?" But the dog made a sign to him that he should pick it up. The baker took as much as he was able to carry on his back. Then he went out, and returned [to town]. The dog followed him, and when they reached the baker's house, the baker took it into the house and tied it up there.

The baker's daughter entered the house, and when she saw the dog, she covered her face. Her father was angry with her [and said]: "A human being covers his face in the presence of another human being; but why did you cover your face in the presence of a dog?" She answered: "O father, do not be angry with me; but one day I saw Sultan Mahmud riding, and I saw the eyes of this dog in the eyes of

Sultân Mâmūdân 'dhōr, fa'kat udhe'kân te'chân 'dhīrang-ēn. > Hē e'spō da xušwax'ti kuřō 'čhī, sōr-ē čukēwī.

Na'γōn-pečaki'kā 'jīnč 'ham hōwī, 'elm a'wē 'dērō bōn, men'dhēk e'spō-ē 'bete 'māneš ph'rē'wī, sa'ī čē ha'wī e'spō Sultân Maha'mūd bīn. Ha'wī na'γōn-pečāk 'bā'zār tar 'čhī, ma zū 'mudreb-ē 'ānt, ē'dān 'sōr o tōn-ē ba'kār 'sutra kuř, kâ'lān-e pādšā'ī 'ēde kun āyunē'wī. Zū 'elm 'bete na'γōn-pečaki'kā 'jīnč ma Sultân Maha'mūd a'wē dā, men'dī ja'ri čē: «Čhē, čē za'hē men'dhēk 'elm 'xānē. 'Jīnč-a čē dāl tō 'āya, men'dhēk 'elm 'xānē, 'mux tar-ē 'phī kanē, 'jīnč-au te 'khōr 'phera. 'Agar 'na xānē, 'ō-ē ma 'tō zā-e 'zā phe'rēwa, 'beti Xu'dāī 'pāna, čē 'ān tār sar'waxt kun za'hem, ya 'na za'hem.»

Sultân 'Mhāmūd čē ma 'yus-e xu'kân 'čhī, 'jīnč-ē ō'stā, čē 'beti 'mendē zā phe'rēwa. 'Ēde mun'dhēk 'elm čē na'γōn-pečaki'kā 'jīnč a'wē dā bōn, xā'nī, 'jīnč-ē 'mux tar-ē 'phī kor. 'Ē 'khōr ph'rī, ma ma'kân-rūya'kân-ē ja'ri: «Ēdhe'kân zū 'pālān 'rhēzōr, 'udē tar 'tēz 'tēz, 'tendura 'tendura kū'kân-e āhe'nī tā'bē ka'nōr. 'Har ruč 'wyār o 'rūč sōr 'ēde tār ma'kânān asta'rōr, 'zān 'har ka'bi čē me'rā.»

Sultan Mahmud; their eyes are exactly alike." Then the dog rejoiced and nodded its head.

The baker's wife, who also knew that charm, changed the dog into a man again, and sure enough this dog was Sultan Mahmud! Then the baker went to the bazar and brought a barber who trimmed his head (: hair and beard) and his body beautifully, and dressed him in a royal robe. Then the baker's wife taught Sultan Mahmud a charm and said to him: "Go, and when you get home, recite this charm. When your wife approaches you, you must recite this charm and breathe into her face; then she will turn into a donkey. If you do not recite it, she will turn you into something else, and God knows if I shall arrive again in time or not."

When Sultan Mahmud came home, his wife rose in order to turn him into something else. But he recited the charm which he had learnt from the baker's wife, and breathed into his wife's face. She was changed into a donkey, and he said to the sweepers: "Make a pack-saddle for her, and pierce it with very sharp and pointed iron nails. Then put the sweepings on her back daily, night and day, until she dies."

Ē ta'mām čhi. Sultān Mhāmūd sōr pādsāi xu'kân bar 'hâl čhi, mun'dhēk na'yōn-pečak-ē wa'zīr-e xu'kân 'râst, 'xūb mēn 'xu tar 'dūst čhēn. 'Harēe 'daulatī čē hōwī 'dhâr tar mēn 'khur tar 'dhōra bōn, 'huss-ē-an ā'wōr. Ba max'sat za'hēn, 'kissa ham a'dât čhi.

XII (G).

(The Seasons).

Rha'yām-ā čē čhemtō, γarpān-a 'āwā čhemtōn. Har 'dhārī čē 'rux ba 'rūč-a 'γarpi-ā 'nitōn. 'Mā-iman u'čēnd 'zōx 'ārtan, ma čōrpā'yān-iman un'hak 'bartan, ča'rēwtan, ma buj o 'gū o 'γarō 'bartan-iman, ča'rēwtan-iman. 'Bādaz e'dē 'hōss γarpā čē na'yō, 'āwē čhi, 'bete gi'hāy-ā 'nitōn. Hō gi'hāi 'hōss xara'nē-a, 'māneš-a 'ham ō 'xartōn, 'buj o 'gū o 'γarō 'ham-ā 'xartōn. 'Agar 'sāl čē kima'tī bē, hō'wī gi'hāy-e 'dhārikā pen-ā 'šu mēhī rha'yām guza'rān-an 'čhemtōn. 'Bete 'bādaz ō'dē 'tī-ā 'zhaitōn. 'Bete 'tī pen-ā guza'rān-an 'čhemtōn. 'Bete rha'yām-eman 'zō 'phīstān. 'Tī čē za'hī, pēs ō'dē-a 'zō 'zhaitōn, pēs ō'dē 'čā ruč 'bād 'ganum-a 'zhaitōn. 'Tī čē 'nō

This was done. Sultan Mahmud came back to his kingdom, made the baker his vizier, and they became great friends. They brought away all the treasures which they had seen in the cave in that hill. They attained the object of their wishes, and the tale is finished, too.

XII.

(The Seasons).

When spring comes, the snows melt. The snow disappears from every mountain which faces the sun. We fetch fire-wood from there, and bring out the cattle there for grazing — goats, cows and sheep. Afterwards, when all the snow has disappeared and melted, then the herbs come out. All these herbs are edible; both men and goats, cows and sheep eat them. If it should be a year of dearth, we live on these mountain herbs during the three months of spring.

Then the mulberries ripen, and we feed on them. Then we sow barley in spring, and when the mulberries have ripened, the barley ripens, and some days afterwards the wheat also ripens. When the mulberries are newly ripened, we plough for the maize. The mulberries

za'hī, jōwā'ri-iman me'lēwtān. Šu me'hī-yā 'tī 'bītōn, šu me'hī 'bād-ā 'lhās 'chemtō, šu me'hī 'bād-ā jōwā'ri ham 'zhaitōn.

'Bāzē mardume'kā-n ēe 'māl 'dēra, 'buḡ yā 'gū, men'dānān gu'rīn-ā 'dhār tar 'whēwetōn. Ho'wī dhārān tar-ā 'whētōn, ēe mu'dām oke'stak 'ḡarp sī, ēe 'hēč 'āw-ā na 'chemtōn, 'hē sa'fī 'zā saḡ 'kun-ā ū'zētōn. Un'hāk-a 'whētōn, ēe 'liwōn, ku'rūt-ā ḡulū 'kantōn, ḡulū kā'ri¹ ham-a 'zītōn.

'Ē xāsiātān-e xāraī'kā čhī, 'bete 'sāmur-a 'chemtōn. 'Hē mardu'mī ēe 'dhār hā, 'kūč-ā 'kantōn, 'sāt kun-ā 'zītōn. Eke'stak ēe 'āya, 'agar 'phōḡ ḡulū 'dērō bōn, ō xu'kān hāse'li ḡulū 'āwura bōn, 'pāntōn ēe 'hēwyak zu 'saḡ-ē 'bas-un te ka'na. 'Xūb, wa 'agar 'na, 'phōḡ-ā pa 'bāi gu'rītōn.

Sari'sta-e zāmāi'kāy-ā ba'rābar 'kantōn. 'Zōx-ā 'jam 'kantōn, ḡirānī-yān-e ḡusi'kāy-ā 'adel 'kantōn. 'Agar 'khīn ēe 'xāč-e 'jīnč bē'ḡōika 'dērō bē, sari'stā-e mēmāni'kāy-ā ba'rābar 'kantōn, 'jīnč-a 'bartōn.

'Sāmuri'kā ham a'dāt čhī, 'bete zāmā ēe 'chemtōn, ḡarp-ā 'ḡārtōn, 'pōnč xa'wān, yā 'hōt xa'wān, yā 'ōšt xa'wān. 'Harči ēe 'ḡāra, ba

last three months, then they are finished. Three months after that the maize also gets ripe.

Now those people who have cattle, goats or cows, take them and go to the mountains. They go to those mountains where there is always snow, which never melts, and which remains from one year to another. There they go to prepare plenty of ghee, and dried curds. It is very agreeable, too.

This was the nature of summer. Then comes autumn. The people who are in the mountains make for home, and come to the village. When they arrive there, if they have much grain, and their own fields have yielded much, they understand that it will be enough for one year, and it is well. But, if not, they have to buy grain.

They make all sorts of preparations for the winter, collect fire-wood, and repair the damages to their houses. If anybody should wish to take a wife, he makes all sorts of preparations for a feast, and then he marries.

When the autumn is finished, and winter comes, it begins to snow, for five, or seven, or eight nights. However much it snows, it snows according to the will of God. At one time he gives snow up to the

¹ First ba'kār, afterwards declared to be a Nijran form.

'xudrat-e Xu'dāyān 'yārtōn-a. 'Bāz-ē 'waxtiy-a 'zū qadd 'yarp 'dhaitōn,
'bāz-ē 'waxtiy-a 'zū 'mēn 'dhaitōn, 'bāz-ē 'waxtiy-a 'zū 'zānū 'dhaitōn.
'Bete 'čā ruč 'če ha'wā-e 'sāf kuṛ, hō'wī 'dhārān 'če 'mux-ē ba 'rūč-a
u para'tāf-a, učen'dānī-ān 'nitōn, 'dhārī 'če nī'sōr-a wā 'sēy-a, u'čend-ā
'zān 'če Ha'mal 'na pa'rī, 'yarpi-ā 'āwō 'na 'čhemtōn, 'na 'nitōn.

XIII (T).

Ŧu'sī ā'yēn 'Jābul Sa'rā, učen'dī ā'yēn Čārīkār, učen'dī ā'yēn Kāla-
'bāy, učen'dī ā'yēn 'Kābul. Eki'stak A'mīr Sāeb 'hukm-e jangi'kā
kuṛ. Ečen'dī ō'stāima, 'čhēma ma 'Jalālā'bād. 'Jalālā'bād za'hēma sō
'jang. Oke'stak 'hōd ruč 'jang-an kuṛ. Učen'dī 'bādaz 'hōd ruč az
'jang xa'lās 'čhēma, 'āyeman 'beti 'Kābul. A'mīr 'Sāheb 'yala'ba
dilā'sāi dā, ja'ri 'če: «Ču'mōr, 'harkī ma 'watan-ē! 'Har ka'bī-m 'če
'dhēwē, 'hāzer en'hāki 'žir!»

height of a man, at another time up to the waist, at another time up
to the knee. Later on, when the air has been clear for some days,
the snow begins to disappear from those mountains which face the
sun and the south. But from those mountains which lie in the shade,
towards the north, the snow does not melt and disappear, till the
month of the Ram (March-April) comes.

XIII.

They (: we) came from home to Jabl-us-Siraj, from there to Charikar,
from there to Kalabagh and from there to Kabul. Here the Emir
Sahib ordered us to go to the war. Then we rose, and went to
Jalalabad. We came to Jalalabad on account of the war. There we
fought for seven days. Then, after seven days, we finished fighting
and came to Kabul again. The Emir Sahib encouraged us and said:
"Go, everyone to his home! And whenever I call for you, you must
come here and be ready."

XIV (T).

Šutu'li čhēman mēn Au'yā. Oke'stak ha'zār tufan'dār 'sōr tar-an āya. 'Edē pen-an yala'ba fang-e 'saxt kuṛ. Učen'di ma Au'yā ba 'zūr-an ūnt, āyeman Pen'jīr.

Pen'jīrī ja'ri: «Čā hē 'ker-a kuṛ?» «'Ān āya bēm čē e'dān 'māl ba'rēm. 'Tū kuma'ki e'dān-a kuṛ. Mē 'mā o 'tō dušma'nī čhī, 'jān-au ete'āt kān! Žū 'sīr-am 'surb gu're! Du 'sīr-am 'dārū gu're! Hō tufang-am gu'rē, čē-ān o 'tū 'dhēman-ē; yā 'tū 'merē, yā 'ān.»

Ausa'kāl āya, mē 'mān o 'tō 'sulu-an 'dahiman. Žā gāhī 'ān o tū gufta'gūi na 'kanīman. 'Aga žā 'gāhī čē-ān o 'tō gufta'gūi koṛ, hōt ha'zār rupa'i 'jurm bī. Ausa'kālān čhēn ma yu'sān-an. Hē 'gap-an dāl a'yāl-e yusi'kā na ja'rē čē mā 'čhē bēman ba ausa'kālī, ma Au'yān-an ba ausa'kālī ūnt.

Au'yān yala'ba xušwaxt čhī, čē: «Tū 'kōm-e ma'nān ē.» Učen'di āya Au'yān, Palawā-saṅk tā čhī. Bixabar Au'yā mē xō gufto'gūi

XIV.

We went from Shutul and came among the Afghans. There one thousand riflemen came against us. We fought very hard with them. Then we brought the Afghans (down?) by force, and came to Panjshir.

The Panjshiris said: "Why have you done this?" "I had come to carry away his goods. You brought him assistance. Enmity arose between us and you; take care of yourself. Take one ounce of lead and two ounces of gunpowder. And take this rifle, and let us fight. And either you or I shall die."

"The headman has come, let us make peace between us. Let us not quarrel another time. If some other time you and I have quarrelled, the fine shall be 7000 rupees." The headmen went to their houses. We did not tell our families at home,¹ that we had gone to the headman, and [that?] we had brought the Afghans down to the headman.

The Afghans were very pleased and said: "You are of our tribe." Then the Afghans came, and went as far as Pahlavansang. Suddenly the Afghans began to quarrel among themselves and then they fought

¹ i gap dušdār ind meāne-i mardum.

kor. Eke'stak tu'fang-jaŋ'gí čhēn. Žū 'ádam muř, badu'čām-an 'dā
mē xō, wa'khō čhē mē 'xō.

XV (G).

Žū wa'tan bīn, žū za'if bīn. Hō-wī za'if āšūq'bāz bīn, ja'ri čē:
«'Ān za'nēng ma xā-m 'gum ka'nem, čē 'kā-wa'nō pa'ri-a, xu'xu-m
'āšūq pen-om sāat'tēr ka'nem?» Ja'ri: «'Dhār, čē žu 'čal-ē ka'nem.»

'Xā-ē 'mullā bīn, wiyār čē 'γus tar 'āya, ja'ri čē: «'Wō 'xā-e
ma'nā, 'pādsā ma 'kull 'mullān 'dhēwō. 'Har ke čē tar'yāk-e 'bēd
'pāna, dha'rēwtōn-ē-a; 'agar 'na 'pāna, 'mērtōn-ē-a.» Hē 'mullā ja'ri
čē: «'Ā za'nēng ka'nem?» Ja'ri čē: «'Tu wyāra'wyār kā-wa'nō aūz,
'khāin wa'tan-e 'žā tar, čē ma'gam dā'ninda-e panjbēdi'ka γu'nē,
sa'bax gu'ri, 'bite 'zī.»

Hē 'mullā pa'nā ghit, wyāra'wyār na'γō, hē sā'ri ča'ka'ki (aūzi).
'Ē 'čhī, žū 'sār-e žā tar-ē za'hī, žu 'jāi sōr žu 'hauz tar 'nhōšt. Hō-wī
hau'zī astan zaifān-e hō-wī sāri'kā 'āwo 'bartan, 'čōr, 'pōnj za'if

with rifles. One man fell. They paid the fine and made peace among
themselves.

XV.

In a certain country there was a woman. The woman had a lover,
and she said: "How can I get my husband out of the way, making
him go somewhere, while I amuse myself with my lover." And she
said: "Just wait, and I will play him a trick."

Her husband was a mulla, and at night, when he came home, she
said to him: "O my husband, the king has called for all the mullas.
He spares everyone who knows the *bēd*-antidote¹; if anyone does
not know it, he kills him." The mulla said: "What shall I do?"
She said: "Run away this very night somewhere, to some other
country. Perhaps you may find somebody who knows the *panjbēd*,
and you can learn it and come back."

So this mulla took to the road; that very night he went out, and
fled from the town. He journeyed and came to another town, and
sat down in a place near a tank. The women of that town used to
take water from the tank, and now four or five women came there.

¹ *tar'yāke bēd, panjbēd* v. Voc.

zu 'jâi â'yên. 'Dhör'an êe un'hâk zû 'mâneš 'nhaštō-a, 'dhör-an êe 'hē 'mâneš 'mullā-a, 'xūb 'mâneš-(âdam-)a, wa'lē yussa'mand 'nhaštō.

'Hē zaifā ja'ri êe: «'Wō 'mâneš! Tu 'čâ eke'stak 'heqa peri'sân, yussa'mand 'nhaštō?» 'Ja'ri êe: «'Wō xī'ân-om! Ma 'mun na khu'jōr, êe 'gap-e sax'ti ma'nâ 'pače-tar 'âγō, 'zâe êe elâj-um ka'nen 'na na'rēr, 'ker-um ijrâ 'na parī. 'Čâ m-ēr khu'jēwtan?» 'Ja'ri êe: «'Magam na'ri-an 'kir-aw-an ijrâ kuṛ.» 'Ja'ri êe: «Tu 'jaṛ êe 'ēi kir 'sōr tar-au čha'γō, 'ēi 'sūγ tar 'band u'zâē?»

'Ja'ri êe: «Zū wi'yâr ma 'mun 'jinē-um ja'ri êe: 'Wō 'mēr, 'pâdsâ ma 'mullââ 'dhēwō. 'Har ke 'elm-e panjbēdi'ka 'pâna, dha'rēwtōn-ē-a, 'baxsiš-ē 'ham-â 'dhaitōn (dahetōn); 'agar 'na pâna, 'mērtōn-ē-a.' 'Mun ja'ri êe: 'Ân za'nēy ka'nem? 'Ân-em xu 'na 'pântōn.' 'Jinē-om ja'ri êe: 'Čhâ! 'Magam 'khâin wa'tan tar yu'nē, az 'bar ka'nē, 'bite zī.' 'Êka 'ân yus'si na'γēm. 'Paes 'ruča, yâ 'yušt 'ruča pa'nân â'yēm, ba 'jân-e xu'kâ hai'rân u'zâhem, ma 'har ki-m khu'jēwtōn, 'jartōn-â êe: 'Ân 'elm-e panjbēd a'wē na 'dērem, 'na-em 'pântōn.»

'Hē zaifân kha'nī, mē xu tar-an ja'ri êe: «'Hē mânešikā jinē

They saw a man sitting there, and they saw that he was a mulla and a good-looking man; but that he was sitting there [looking] dejected.

These women said: "O man, why are you sitting here so sad and angry?" He answered: "O my sisters, do not ask me, for I am faced by a difficult matter. You cannot find any way out for me, and my task will not be accomplished. Why do you ask me?" They said: "Perhaps we can accomplish your task." They said: "Tell us what task you are faced by. In what matter are you at a loss?"

He said: "One night my wife said to me: 'O my husband, the king has called for all the mullas. Whoever knows the *panjbēd*-charm, that man he spares and gives a present; but if anybody does not know it, he kills him.' I said: 'What shall I do? I do not know it.' Then my wife said: 'Go, perhaps you may find it in some country, if so, you must learn it by heart and come home.' Afterwards I went out of the house. I have travelled for fifteen or twenty days; but I have remained perplexed in mind, for everyone I ask says that he has not learnt the *panjbēd*-charm, and does not know anything about it."

Then these women laughed and said among themselves: "The wife

āṣuq'bāz-a, 'mendi-a 'gum kantōn ḍe xu'xu-ē ra'fiq pen-ē 'niš ka'nen
bē wa'tan tar. 'Žōr ḍe 'mā 'hu ppōnj-an men'dhēk 'māneš a'wē 'daheman
ḍe he'wyak yu'lū sargar'dān ḍhḍ.

'Hu ppōnḍ-ē ja'ri ḍe: «'Xūb-a, a'wē te 'daheman.» 'Žū-i ja'ri ḍe:
«'Awwal 'nūbat-e ma'nā.» Men'di buṛ, ma 'yuss-ē ni'sā dā, ja'ri:
«'Ekwi'yak 'yuss-um-a. 'Yus tar ja'rem dāl 'xā-m te ḍe žu xīyu'rōk-um
mhēmān-om āyō. 'Xūb pa'law-ē ham pe'cem, li'wōn-ē te ham yu'lū
ka'nem. 'Žū 'yuss-e ža'hī jāy-a te 'rhēzem, un^a'hāk-ē huddi'nān-an
te 'nhīneman. 'Har ḍe ḍe 'mun ja'ri, 'tū ba 'harf-e ma'nā kanē, ma'nā
'sūy gu'ri!»

'Hē 'mullā ja'ri ḍe: «'Xūb». 'Hawī āt-an kuṛ. 'Hē za'if āwo
gu'rīn ma 'yus ḍhī, ja'ri ḍe: «'Ān 'žū xīyu'rōk-um āyō, mhēmān-om
hā.» Ma 'xā-ē wese'ji, ra'hō wo li'wōn az-ān-ḍe ma'sāla-e dastikā
bīn, gu'rīn āya, 'yūs-ē ham āwuṛ. Men'di 'xūb ba kāri'gi 'phōk.

Ne'māz-e šām ḍe ḍhī, 'jāi ham alāhī'da 'yus tar 'rhāst kuṛ, ma
rra'hō-ē ham da'sti 'nōt, 'majma tar men'dhēk 'mullā-ē, ḍe ja'rō bōn

of this man has a lover, and she has got him out of the way in order
to dally with her lover at home. Come, we five must teach this man,
for he is very miserable."

All five of them said: "Very well, let us teach him." Then one
of them said: "It is my turn first." She took him away, showed
him her house and said: "This is my house. I will tell my husband
in the house that my sister's son has come as my guest. I will cook
a good pillau and prepare much *ghee* for him. Then I will get ready
a separate house for you, where you and I can sit. Whatever I may
say, you must do as I tell you and obey my word."

"Very well," said the mulla. And they made this agreement. The
woman took the water and went home and said [to her husband]:
"My sister's son has come,¹ and he is my guest." She sent her
husband out, and he came back bringing rice and *ghee* and all that
pertains to the ingredients of the cooking-pot. He also brought meat,
and she cooked it well and carefully.

When the evening came, she prepared a room for him in a separate
house. She took the rice out of the cooking-pot, and placed it on a

¹ There is an anacoluthon in this sentence. Literally: "I, my sister's son has
come." Probably the narrator intended to say something like: "I have seen . . ."
but changed his mind.

če xīyū'ǒk-um-a, alāhe'dī 'yus tar 'nhānt, ma 'xā-ē ja'ri če: «Wā 'hē 'yus tar bē'or! 'Ān-ē za'hī xīyū'ǒk kun-um te na'γōn ba'rem, xu'xu-m te za'hī 'xu pen-ē te hō'wī •yus tar na'γōn xa'rem, če ma'nā xīyū'ǒk lejja'nāk-a. Na'i če 'wā tar lejja, na'γōn 'na xara, un'hāk za'hī bē, če na'γōn xara, če 'ezzat-ē pa'ri.»

Dāl 'xā-ē 'heweza'il ja'ri, na'γōn-ē 'ghīt, 'ēhī, na'γōn-an 'pačetar 'lam dā. Hō'wī za'if o hō'wī 'mullā, če ja'ǒ bōn-ē: xīyū'ǒk-um-a, za'hī 'nhaštan, da na'γōn 'xūǒ ēhēn.

Žū dī te'ka na'γōn-an če 'xūr, mun'dhēk 'mullā-i če ja'ǒ bōn: xīyū'ǒk-um-a, ja'ri če: «'Ušte, 'mun pen ker-e ba'dī kan, agar 'na-i kanē, ba mē'rō-au te da'hem.»

Ha'wī 'mullā ja'ri če: «'Ān-e 'ker-e ba'dī 'na ka'nem. Ma 'mun-au 'tartar-ē ja'ri če: 'ē xīyū'ǒk-um-a. Za'nēng 'ān 'tō kun ker-e ba'dī ka'nem? 'Ān-e guna'gār pa'ram. 'Nāteq mun ker-e ba'dī 'na ku'ǒ, 'na-i ka'nem.» Hō'wī za'if ja'ri če: «'Na kanē, 'yax kanem če 'mēran-au.» Ja'ri: «'Sabr-e ma'nā ba Xu'dāe, 'ān-ē 'ker-e ba'dī 'na kanem.»

tray before the mulla, whom she had said was her sister's son, in the separate house. To her husband she said: "You must stay in this house. I will take the food alone to my sister's son, and alone I will eat the food together with him in that house, because he is very shy. Lest he should feel shy before you and not eat his food, let him be alone there and eat his food, in order that his honour may be saved."

When she had spoken to her husband in this manner, she took the food, and went and placed it before him. The woman and the mulla, whom she had said to be her sister's son, sat down alone and began to eat.

When they had eaten one or two mouthfuls, she said to the mulla whom she had called her sister's son: "Rise and do evil (: commit adultery) with me; if you will not do it, I will have you killed."

The mulla answered: "I will not do evil. You have called me your sister's son in the presence of your husband, how can I do evil with you? I should become a sinner. Never, indeed, have I done evil and I will not do it." The woman said: "If you don't, I shall call people to come and kill you." He answered: "I trust in God, and I will not do evil with you."

'Howēzail-ē ċe ja'ri, 'ēiq-ē jō, 'xā-ē ham 'āya hō'wī 'yus tar, hamsā'yān-ē nez'dikī ham 'āyēn, ja'ri-an ċe: 'Tō 'ēā 'ēiy jō? 'Hē hamsā'yān-ē ċe za'hēn, ha'wī 'mullā bī'huš 'ēhī, hō'wī za'if ja'ri: 'Mun 'e'dhēk 'šāen 'ēiq jō, ċe bī'xabar sō na'yōn 'xūrō tar ha'wī xīyūrōk-um bī'huš 'ēhī; 'mun 'pānt ċe 'muṛ, 'ēiq-um jō.»

'E'dān 'mux tar-an 'āwē 'dhī, xuž'būi-an 'ta-i da'māy-ē buṛ, ba 'huš 'āya, ja'ri: 'Šukur yē 'badē, 'jōr 'ēhī. 'Wā yē 'ēu'mōr ma yus'sān-ōu, ma 'mun o men'dhēk xīyūrōk-um 'za'hī 'lam da'hōr.» Ja'ri: 'Ha'wī ker-e ba'dī 'mun pen ka'nē yā 'na? 'Agar 'na-ē ka'nē, 'biti 'yax ka'nem ċe 'mēran-au.» Ja'ri: 'Agar 'bad-e guna'gār ham 'ēhēm, 'kanem-ē.» Ja'ri: 'Xūb.»

'Hē 'mullā 'uštā, hē za'if pen-ē ker-e ba'dī koṛ, 'wyār ham un'hāk 'rhīzī, subhōda'mī 'rhīnē 'ēhī, ja'ri: 'Ušte, 'ēhu yē! Sōr ha'wī 'hauz tar 'bē, ċe niyat-e 'khāin za'if-e 'zā mhēmān 'bara.» Ja'ri: 'Elm-e paj'bēd-a xu 'mun kūn a'wē na 'dā.» Ja'ri: 'Hu ppōnj za'ifān ċe mhēmān ku'ra, 'bitē 'bādaz u'dē-a te a'wē 'daheman.»

When he spoke in this manner, she shouted, and her husband came to the house, and the neighbours, too, came from near by and said: "Why did you cry out?" When the neighbours arrived, the mulla fainted, and the woman said: "I called because, having eaten his food, my sister's son suddenly fainted. I thought he was dead, and cried aloud."

They sprinkled his face with water, and put some scent to his nostrils, and when he regained consciousness she said: "Thank God, he has recovered now. Now you can go home, and leave me and my sister's son alone." Then she said to him: "Will you do evil with me, or not? If you will not, I shall call the people again, and let them kill you." He answered: "I will do it, even though I shall become a great sinner." She said: "It is well."

Then the mulla rose and committed adultery with the woman. She lay there for the night, and at dawn, when it got light, she said to him: "Rise and go! Wait at the tank to see which of the other women intends to take you as a guest."¹ He said: "You have not taught me the *paj'bēd*-charm." She answered: "When all five women have had you as a guest, then, after that we will teach you."

¹ Literally: "be at that tank, that the intention of which other woman will carry (you) as a guest."

‘Žā ruē kun žū ‘žā za’if ja’rī ēē: ‘Mun pen paraman, wa’lē har ēē ēē ‘mun ja’rī, tu ka’būl kan!’ Ja’rī: ‘Xūb, wa’lē ma ‘mun ‘awal ‘elm-e panjbēdīka a’wē dā!’ Ja’rī: ‘Zān ‘har ēē ēē ‘mun ja’rī, tu ‘kan, ‘bite ‘ān-a te a’wē da’hem.’ Ja’rī: ‘Xūb.’

‘Mendē ‘mullā gu’rīn ‘chī ‘rux ba ‘yuss-ē. Ja’rī: ‘Ān-e dāl ‘xā-m te ja’rem ēē: ‘Ma ‘mun žū za’if ‘tāna dā, ēē ma’nā ‘xā-ā ma ‘gū tečhpeta’kā’ī ‘dūcetōn, ‘tān ‘xā na ‘nartōn.’ Ān-e ja’rem ēē: ‘Eke mun’dhēk ‘māneš-om mu-maiz ‘āntō ēē dāl ‘ude-m ja’rō ēē: Ma’nā ‘xā ‘ham-ā ma ‘gū tečhpeta’kā’ī dūčen ‘nartōn, ēē ‘žū ‘čak ‘pī-ā kiza’rē tar ma ‘bōr ‘na ‘čaketōn.’ ‘Mun ēē ‘hezail ja’rī, ‘xā-m te ‘jara ēē: ‘Tu ‘heweqad’r ‘sūy kun dar ū’zāhē, ‘ār! Ma’nān te’čhān ham ‘bēž, ēē ‘ān ham ‘dūcem, ha’wī māne’šī ēē mu-maiz-au ‘āntō bu’ča ēē ‘ān-e ham na’re’em yā ‘na.’ ‘Mun ēē u’dān te’čhān bōst, ō da ‘gū dū’čō ‘chī, un’hāk dāl hō’wī ‘xā tar-om tu ‘ušte, ‘mun kun ‘ker-e ba’dī kan.

‘Ede az ‘xāterī ēē ma ‘mun ‘elm-e panjbēdīka a’wē d’ha, ‘edē kā’būl kor, ja’rī: ‘Xūb.’ Ha’wī ‘sūy-an bando’bast kor, ‘chēn ‘yus tar-e hō’wī za’ifīkā.

Next day another woman said: "Come with me; but you must agree to whatever I say." He said: "Very well; but first you must teach me the *panjbēd*-charm." She answered: "You must do whatever I tell you, and afterwards I will teach you." He said: "Very well."

She took the mulla with her and walked towards her house. Then she said: "I shall say to my husband: 'There is one woman who has mocked me, saying that her husband used to milk a cow blindfold; but that my husband could not do it.' I shall say to him: 'I have brought this very man as an umpire, because I have said to her that my husband is also able to milk a cow blindfold, without spilling a drop of milk outside the milk-pail.' When I have talked like that, my husband will say: 'You have quite been left behind (; come off worst) in this matter. Bring [the man], and blindfold me; then I will milk, and this man whom you have brought as an umpire, shall see whether I can do it or not.' When I have blindfolded his eyes, and he has started milking, you must rise in the presence of my husband and do evil with me."

Thinking that she would teach him the *panjbēd*-charm, he assented and said: "Very well." They arranged the matter and went to the woman's house.

Ja'ri če: «Wō 'xā-m, ma 'mun žū za'if 'tāna dā, ma 'mun-ē kha'nī
če: Tān 'xā 'gū tečpeṭa'kā dū'čen na 'nartōn.» Xā-ē ja'ri če:
«Tu 'hewəqad'r kun dar u'zāḥā.» Ja'ri če: «Ma 'mun-ē xu 'tāna
dā, 'mun ja'ri če: 'Ma'nā xā 'ham-ā 'nartōn.' Žē yē če 'ān tān
te'čhān be'žem, tu 'gū 'dū'čē, če ha'wī 'māneš ēe 'hō za'if-wanōi
muba'iz āyō, bu'čha, pa'ri-a, dāl 'ude ja'ra če: 'Mun 'dhōr če 'gūy-ē
tečpeṭa'kāl dū'čē, 'žū čak 'pī ham kīza'rē tar ma 'bōr na ča'kī' — če
'ān dāl 'ude tar na 'lejjem.»

Xā-ē ja'ri če: «Žē, ma'nā te'čhān 'bež! Te'čhān-ē 'bōst, da 'gū
dū'čō čhī. Xā-ē če da 'gū dū'čō čhī, men'dhēk 'māneš-ē če 'ānta
bōn mu'bavez, ba du'rūy-ē dāl 'xā-ē ja'ri mu'bavez-a. Tam bān-ē
'nōt, 'mhak dāl 'xā tar-ē len'gān-ē pa wa'khē koṛ.

Mullā mun'dhēk za'if ker-e ba'dī koṛ ba 'haqq-ē. Edē če 'ker-ē
ta'mām koṛ, hē 'xā-ē ham ma 'gū dū'čē, xa'lās-ē kuṛ, te'čhān-ē
lasē'wī, ma 'xā-ē ja'ri če: «Šā'bās! Xūb 'ker-a koṛ če ma 'mun-au
dāl hō'wī za'ifi če ma 'mun-ē kha'nō bōn, 'tāna-ē 'dā bōn, ma 'mun-a
sarfe'rāz koṛ.»

Then she said: "O my husband, there is a woman who has mocked me and laughed at me, because my husband could not milk a cow blindfold." Her husband said: "You have quite been left behind (: come off worst) in this matter." Then she said: "She mocked me, but I answered: 'My husband can do it, too.' Come now, let me blindfold your eyes. Then you shall milk [the cow], so that this man, who has come as an umpire from the other woman, can see it, and go and say to her: 'I have seen him milking the cow blindfold, and not a drop of milk fell outside the milk-pail.' — Then I shall not feel ashamed before her."

Her husband said: "Come, blindfold my eyes." Then she blindfolded his eyes, and he started milking. When her husband had started milking, she lied to her husband and said, that the man whom she had brought as an umpire, [really] was the umpire. She untied her trousers, and, in the very presence of her husband, she lifted up her legs.

Then, indeed, the mulla committed adultery with that woman. When she had finished, and her husband too had milked the cow, she set her husband free, uncovered his eyes and said to him: "Bravo! You have done well and have asserted my reputation against that woman who laughed and jeered at me."

Ha'wī 'mullā wa'nō phe'ri ċe mu'baiz 'anta bōn, ja'ri ċe: «Wō 'māneš, 'ēka 'xūb 'tečh pen-au 'dhōr ċe ma'nā 'xā za'nēng ba kārīgī ma 'gū dū'ī? Te'čhān-əm ham xu 'bōst, 'dhōr-au ċe 'žū ċak 'pī ham kī'zapē tar ma 'bōr 'hāy na koṛ. Tu yē 'ēhā dāl hō'wī za'fī ċe ma 'mun-ē kha'nō bōn, jaṛ ċe: 'Ēdān 'xā ham 'xub ba kārīgī ma 'gū tečhpeṭa'kā dū'īl'»

Mudā hē ga'pān-ē dāl 'xā-ē ba du'rūy jaṛō bōn, ha'wī za'if 'haweqaḍ'ri koṛ ċe ma xu'sōr-ē hō'wī 'mullā pen gēwōwī.¹

Then she turned to the mulla whom she had brought as an umpire, and said. "O man, you have seen then, clearly with your own eyes how well my husband milked the cow? I blindfolded his eyes, and you saw that not one drop of milk was spilt outside the milk-pail. Now you can go to the woman who laughed at me, and tell her that my husband milked the cow blindfold without any mistake."

When she had lied and said these words to her husband, this woman had achieved as much as to have had intercourse with the mulla.²

XVI.

The verses are only occasionally rhymed. The metre depends — as also among the neighbouring tribes — on stress, not on quantity. In several cases the stress which I have noted, does not fit in with the expected rhythm of the verse. Probably the stress has been put in a wrong place. This is very easily done when writing down a consecutive text quickly.

The metre is very irregular, the number of syllables in a line varying considerably in the same song. In some cases only the number of stressed syllables seems to be counted, and sometimes the lines appeared to me to run into each other without any definite break. In some of the songs it is possible to detect a kind of ideal metrical scheme which however, is subject to constant variation. E. g. — 0 0 — 0 — 0 | — 0 0 — 0 — 0 (XXII, XXV, XXIX, XLII); 0 — 0 — 0 0 — | — 0 0 — 0 0 — (XVI); — 0 — 0 — 0 — | — 0 — 0 — 0 — (XXXII); — 0 0 — 0 0 — 0 0 | — 0 0 — 0 0 — 0 0 — (XXXIII). Occasionally longer lines without caesura occur. The only quatrain I heard was XXV. But the metrical system of the Par. songs would probably have to be studied in connexion with that of the popular *Prs.* poetry of Afghanistan.

¹ The tale was left unfinished.

² The construction and translation of this sentence are uncertain. Can *mu'dā* mean "with the intention (that)", or is it to be taken as a temporal conjunction: "at the time when" (*Prs. muddah, muddaf*)?

XVI (T).

- Ba'yair az 'Ali Hai'dār kīy āra 'zī-e Xai'bār,
 Ba'yair az 'Ali Hai'dār kīy āra 'band-e Bar'bār?
 Su'wāra¹ 'chī rā'hī 'chī, zū 'janga'li tar-ē za'hī,
 'Dhōr-ē 'če zu 'šēr-e 'nar, 'šēr xu 'arras 'jō.
⁵ 'Haidar šam'šēr 'nōt, 'šēr-wa'nō-ē 'hala kōr,
 'Šēr ham 'āya walē, 'Haidar pen 'jāng 'chī.
 'Jāng o 'čāngāu 'chēn, 'khūy-ē koṛ 'Ali Hai'dār.

Par. poetry is completely dependent on Prs. models and probably many songs are simply translated from Prs. The vocabulary of the songs is more than usually persianized, and stereotype Prs. metaphors abound. The songs about Ali and Amir Hamza were said to be taken from the only Par. book in existence. Ballads treating of local traditions or events seem to be rare, and the specimen given (XVIII) is very much inferior to the Pashai *hananis*, or "killing-songs", which show some originality and often have a pointed and pathetic dialogue. Nor do the love-poems compare favorably with some of the passionate Pashto poetry, or with the simple, pretty little Chitrali songs. The Parachi Muse is rather pedestrian, in spite of the boasts of my friend Tabakkal (v. XIX, XLII). Nor is humour much in evidence, although the last line of XXIV is satirical. The love-songs are often in the form of a dialogue. A few of the poems seem so incoherent that one suspects that different songs have been mixed up in the memory of the reciters (cf. XXVII).

As mentioned in the introduction (p. 6) a number of songs were written down in Prs. letters and given to me. They are marked with an asterisk. Variants of the recited texts have been given in the notes, and a facsimile of XLII is shown in Plate II.

Except Ali Haidar, who can build the canal of Khaibar?
 Except Ali Haidar, who can build the dam of Barbar?
 He mounted his horse and started, he came to a forest,
 There he saw a male lion; the lion roared.

- ⁵ Haidar drew his sword and ran towards the lion;
 And lo! The lion also came, it started fighting with Haidar.
 They started fighting and grappling, Ali Haidar lifted the lion.

- Ma'rok-ē 'dharam tar 'ūnt, 'šēr xu ja'ī Hai'dār:
 «Ma 'mun na 'mērē, huš 'kā!» Hai'dar ma 'šēr uštē'wī.
 10 Jāngal tar 'ham dar ā'ya, šam'sēr-ē 'ham luč 'kōr,
 Ma janga'lān-ē ka'tī, 'bhār-ē ku' 'mendē 'šēr,
 'Du xer'wāra girān'gi, ā'ya xū 'mēen ma'r'dām.
 'Ma'r'dumān 'dhōr ēe 'šēr-ā, Hai'dar 'peš'chan-ē 'hā,
 'Bhār-ē ku'rō zōx-e 'phyō. 'Ma'r'dumān ēe 'mendē 'dhōr,
 15 'Šēr tar 'huss ča'čak'ēn. Hai'dar wa'lē 'yax 'kōr:
 «Na ča'čak'ōr ēe ān-'em, ma 'šēr ēe 'wā dhu'rō,
 Ō ham tāb-ē manān 'ā.» 'Šēr za'hī dāl ma'r'dām.
 'Ma'r'dum ja'ī: «Xub ker-ā, 'šābās, šā'bās, 'ai A'li!
 'Ker-a ku'rō, 'xub ker-ā, zu 'ker-a ba 'jāl ku'rō.
 20 Ūzāw-ē 'āi ker-e 'zā, 'para hō'wī 'kamar 'tār,
 'Ēnē xu 'zū ha'z'dār!» 'Alī mai'dān tar čha'ī,
 'Šam'sēr-ē 'ham luč 'koṛ, 'čhī xu 'dāl kamar, 'ai.
 'Zū fe'yān-ē ō 'koṛ. Bī'xabar ha'z'dār na'yō.
 'Ha'z'dār ēe 'dhōr-ē sa'lām dā, huddi'nān-ē jāng 'kōr.

He laid it slowly down on the ground. But the lion said to Haidar:
 "Do not kill me, take care!" Haidar made the lion rise.

- 10 He also entered a forest and drew his sword.
 He felled trees and loaded them on this lion,
 Two ass-loads in weight. Then he came among men.
 The men saw that it was a lion, and that Haidar came behind it,
 And had made a load of green wood. When the men saw the lion,
 15 They all fled from it. But Ali said, however:
 "Do not flee, it is I! Moreover the lion which you have seen
 is in my power." The lion came to the men,
 The men said: "It is well done. Bravo, bravo, O Ali!
 Thou hast accomplished a good deed, thou hast done it in the
 right way."
 20 Three other labours remain: «Thou shalt go to that rock
 And bring a dragon here." Ali went into the field,
 He unsheathed his sword, and went to the rock.
 He shouted, then suddenly the dragon came forth.
 When the dragon saw him, it saluted, and they started fighting.

- 25 'Alī ċe 'pušt-e sō'rī zu 'tazma 'bārik-ē 'nōt,
 Ma 'ggir-ē 'xō 'bhār 'kōr 'laškar wa'nō ā'γā.
 Maṛ'dām 'dhōr zu haž'dār, 'huss-ē zu 'wil ċaṭa'kēn.
 'Alī sa'dā xu ham 'jō: «'Na ber'khōr ċe ān-'em!»
 'Bhār-ē ku'rā bōn zu (xu) 'gir ba 'tūl 'zū xer'wār 'bīn,
 30 Dāl 'maḍdum-ē zahēwī, 'maḍdum xuš'waxt 'ċhī:
 «'Sāl-ē 'ōst ma 'mā 'ham 'dōs 'nafar 'ōst 'quṭ kan'tō,
 'Bīm-e γa'laba 'bīn, 'hoqūf-an 'ōst na zhai'tōn,
 Ċe para'man 'dhēman-ē. 'Šābāš 'šābāš, 'ai 'Alī!
 'Dī ker-a ba 'jāi ku'rō. ūzā'wō dī 'ker-e 'zā.
 35 Para'man xu 'sō band 'mā, 'āre'man 'band-e zī'ka.»
 'Alī ċhī 'dāl āheγ'gār, 'rāst-ē 'koṛ 'phī-e šaš'pār.
 'Ċhī ham 'sō 'band tar, zu 'phī-ē de'hī, zā 'phī
 'Āwo 'ālešī Xai'bār.
 'Haidar ċhī 'band-e Bar'bār, be-žen ċhī 'band-e Xai'bār.
 40 Ba'γair az 'Alī Hai'dār 'kīy āra 'zī-e Xai'bār?

- 25 Ali, drawing forth a thin strap from behind his neck,
 Loaded a stone [on the dragon] and came towards the army.
 The men saw a dragon, and they all fled at once.
 But Ali shouted: "Do not fear, it is I!"
 He had made a load of the stone, in weight equal to an ass-load.
 30 He brought it to the men, and they rejoiced:
 "Every year it used to tear ten of us to pieces,
 We feared much, and we were not sufficiently strong
 To go and kill it. Bravo, bravo, O Ali!
 Thou hast accomplished two labours rightly; but two more remain.
 35 Let us go to the dam, and let us build a dam across the stream."
 Ali went to the smith and had a hoe made.
 He also went to the dam, and struck with the hoe once.
 When he struck the second time, Khaibar was filled with water.
 Haidar went to the dam of Barbar, the dam of Khaibar was
 constructed.
 40 Except Ali Haidar, who can build the canal of Khaibar?

Ba'yair az 'Alī Hai'dār 'kiy āra 'dī šēr-e 'nār?
 Ba'yair az 'Alī Hai'dār 'kiy āra 'haḏda'hār?

XVII (T).

Žu ruč A'mīr Ham'zā 'nhaštō 'hōst yus 'tar.
 'Kaif-e 'xōmaika 'āya, 'tā ba 'šām 'ō rhī'zō hōst.
 'Kōmī 'rau uštā 'ō, 'dhōr-e če 'žū za'if hā.
 'Ja'ri za'if: «'Khān jā-i?» 'Ja'ri čē: «'Ān en'hāki-m.»
 * 'Za'if xu jā'dūgar 'bī, 'jādū yulū ōst 'kantōn.
 'Qast 'dērō 'bōn sō 'Amīr čē ma A'mīr gun ka'na.
 A'mīr ja'ri: «'Ai za'if, čekun ā'yē tu dāl 'mō»
 'Ja'ri čē: «'Žū bāx'čā ham 'ān xu 'dērem wa'lē.
 'Sēb u 'šaftālū 'ham, a'nār u nāšpā'tī ham

Except Alī Haidar, who can bring the two male lions?
 Except Alī Haidar, who can bring the dragon?¹

XVII.

One day Amīr Hamza was sitting in his house.
 He was taken prisoner by sleep and lay down till the evening.
 Quickly he rose from his sleep and saw a woman.
 He said to the woman: "From where art thou." She answered:
 "I am from this place."
 * But the woman was a sorceress and used to practise much magic.
 She intended to destroy the Amīr.
 The Amīr said: "O woman, why didst thou come to me?"
 She answered: "Verily, I have a garden;
 Apples and peaches, pomegranates and pears

¹ A similar legend is told by Burnes (Cabool 232): "In the time when Balkh (etc.) . . . was under a Hindoo king called Burbur, . . . he bought a thousand Huzara (slaves), to throw a dam across the river which passed his city of Burbur, which is said to have been fed by 72 streams; but all his dams were carried away. Aly . . . one Friday . . . was accosted by a beggar, asking him for alms in the name of God; Aly answered he had no money, but requested the beggar to sell him, . . . Aly requested him to place his foot on his, and shut his eyes; in a moment the beggar was transported by the Iman to the city . . . of Burbur. The beggar took him before the king for sale, who consented to buy him for his weight in gold provided he would perform three acts: 1. Build a dam over the river; 2. Kill a dragon that infested the country; 3. Bring Aly . . . bound before him," etc.

- ¹⁰ Gulū xu 'sī mē bāx'čā-m. Har 'rūz-en 'čūrān zī'tan,
Ma 'bāxčā-m-en xu bar'tan. Ā'γēm dāl 'tō, pāla'wān,
'Čhō, ma bāx'čā tu huš 'kan čē 'nī čūrān na ba'ra.»
Amīr ja'ri: «Para'm-ē!» Pīra'kī γus-wa'nō 'čhī.
Amīr Ham'zā 'jāi n'ētā, 'mēn-e xu'kā-ē ham 'böst.
¹⁵ Šam'šēr-ē 'mēn tar-ē 'dhī, 'gūrz-ē 'ham 'dōst-ar-ō.
'Nesp-e xa'wānika 'čhī, rā'hī 'čhī 'bāxčā 'tar,
Dar 'āya mē 'bāxčā 'ō, 'dhōr-ē čē ghaḡd 'bāxčā-a.
Be'nā-ē koγ mēwa'i, hu'pēra 'ō 'ham xa'ra.
Ja'ri: «Walē xu geš'a bīre'zā-em 'na xar'tōn.»
²⁰ Pīra'kī 'dhō; ma Ham'zā, 'čhī mēn 'bāxčā tar 'ō,
'Čhī dāl 'Šā-e Mar'dān, ja'ri: «Tu 'čhā 'bāxčā-m am
'Nī wyār, ēte'hād kan.» Āli ja'ri: «Āi ka'tō!
Nī 'wyār-e 'ān pa'ram. A'gar tā bāxčā'i
'Žū phōr 'zā ham hara, ju'wāp-a te 'ā da'hem.»
²⁵ Ja'ri čē: «Tus tar-au 'ham bī'γam 'nhīn 'khanen 'tō,
Harčē čē 'zur tar-a 'sī 'bade xu 'jaγ tu rā'stī.»

- ¹⁰ Are in abundance in my garden. Every day thieves come
And carry away [the fruits of] my garden. I came to thee, O hero,
Come and guard my garden, that thieves may not steal today."
The Amir said: "I shall come." The old woman went home.
Amir Hamza rose from his seat and girded his loins;
¹⁵ He buckled his sword and took the mace in his hand.
Midnight came and he went to the garden.
He entered it and saw that it was a big garden.
He desired the fruits, to pick them and to eat them.
[But] he said: "Verily, it is wrong, I shall not eat them without
permission."
²⁰ The old woman saw Hamza, and she went into the garden.
She went to Shah-i Mardan (Ali) and said: "Come thou also to
my garden,
And guard it this night." Ali said: "O old woman,
Tonight I shall come. If from thy garden
A single fruit is lost, I will be responsible to thee."
²⁵ He said [to her]: "Sit thou free from care in thy house, laughing,
And tell me now truthfully whatever is in thy heart."

- Ĵa'ri: «Ma 'bāxča-am 'ham rū'zi-ā 'čūrā bartōn.»
 A'li ĵa'ri: «Xō pa'ram 'mēn bāx'čā-e tām 'am,
 'Huš-ē ka'nem tā sa'hār. 'Har ke nī 'wyār čē 'žē
 30 Ālešēm-ē te maha'kām, 'pā wo 'dōst-e u'dān am
 Be'žem-ē te 'xu maha'kām.» 'Ali ĵā'i u'stā,
 'Bāxča-wa'nō rā'hī 'čhī, nez'dik-e 'bāxčaika 'čhī,
 'Mēn 'bāxča 'ham dar ā'ya. 'Dhōr-ē zū 'čūr 'hā,
 'Phyāri šam'sēr-ē 'nōt. 'Amīr Ham'zā wa'lē
 35 'Dhōr-ē zū 'ādam ā'ya 'gūrz-ē 'ham dōst 'tar.
 Pa'nān-ē ham āle'sī. 'Dī pāla'wā-e ĵa'gī
 Hud'dī xu rū ba rū 'čhēn, šam'sēr 'dōst tar-ē 'ham.
 Hawā'la-i ko' A'li 'farq tar-e 'pālawā'nā,
 'Radd-ē ku' 'Amīr Ham'zā. 'Amīr Ham'zā 'gūrz pen 'am
 40 Ha'wāla-i ko' 'farq tar-ē. Wa'lē 'Šā-e Mar'dān
 'Rēw-ē dā 'na-i la'gī. 'Huddī 'čangau 'čhēn,
 'Qūwat-e 'yulū-an 'kōr. 'Na-ē čha'pī wo na 'ō.
 'Qūwatān-an xu 'zū 'bīn, 'qūwat kun 'ham xu na 'čhī.
 'Dōst-am¹ 'bu' ne'hāl kun, 'ē mun'dē ni'hāl pen

She said: "Every day thieves steal from my garden."

Ali said: "I, too, will certainly go to thy garden,

I will guard it till dawn. Whoever comes tonight,

30 I will seize forcibly, and his hands and feet

I will firmly bind. Ali rose from his seat,

And went towards the garden. He approached the garden

And also entered it, and saw that a thief was there.

He, on his part, drew his sword. And lo! Amir Hamza

35 Saw a man coming with a mace in his hand.

He also advanced and the two heroes of war

Met each other face ty face, with swords in their hands.

Ali struck at the temples of the hero;

But Amir Hamza parried the blow. Amir Hamza also with his mace

40 Struck at his temples. Shah-i Marden, however,

Dodged him and was not hit. The two grappled

and displayed great strength. But neither the one nor the other fell.

They were of equal strength, and neither of them was superior.

They grasped the trees with their hands and struck each other

¹ = dōst-an.

- 45 Ūpī, wo ō mende ham. Bāxča-e kattōi'kā
 Har mēwa'ī ēe sō bōn ēāng-e dhi pāla'wā.
 Ne'hālān hupēren 'chī. Kat'tō za'if āya 'xō,
 Dhōr-ē ēe: «Bāxča-m han'wār 'na mēwa 'si na ne'hāl.»
 Arras-ē jō pīra 'zāl.

XVIII (T).

- E'stāluf-e mā hōt ha'zār 'yuss-a,
 Xur'rāk-e huss-ē ma'iz o 'pīst, 'ai.
 E'stāluf 'ām ja'nad-e mā khā.
 Har 'mēwa xu ai 'uk ferī'mān-a.
 5 Šaftālū u 'sēw nās'pātī sī,
 A'ngūr o be'hī am fe'rīmā sī.
 Rūz-e ju'ba tar 'sail ferī'mā sī.
 «Āxer ēe mu'dā 'dērēy-āi bā'lō?»
 Bā'lō x-bīn 'ham Sūn'jet Darra'ī.

- 45 With the trees. Whatever fruits were
 In the old woman's garden, the heroes seized,
 And the trees were uprooted. The old woman came
 And saw that her garden was razed to the ground, neither fruit
 nor trees were left.
 The old woman uttered a cry.

XVIII.

- In our Istalif there are seven thousand houses,
 The food of all is dried mulberries and mulberry-flour, ai.
 Istalif is also our paradise,
 All kinds of fruit are there in abundance.
 5 There are peaches and apples and pears,
 Grapes and quinces abound.
 On Fridays there are many people walking about there.
 [The girl says to her lover:]
 "And now, what is thy intention, O boy?"
 But the boy came from Senjet Darra,

- 10 Āya E'stāluf ham mē'mân, ai.
 Mōnde ka'stî 'dhōr, 'zur-ē xu 'ō 'dâ.
 'Nesp-e wyâri'ka 'munde xu 'bur'ai.
 Biyârân u'stâē ēe: «'Xi-an 'na hâ.
 'Munde xu bu'rō xu'kâ 'ēūr, ai.»
- 15 Mendi zahē'wi xu Sān'jet Darra,
 Šî (šu) sat kamâ'dâr pa'lân tar-ē ēhēn.
 Žū (žâ) wil xu fe'yân 'ustâ ka'stî'ka.
 'Bâlō xu ja'rî: «'Xair-a, wō 'ka'stē?»
 'Ka'stē xu ja'rî: «'Watan-om 'šūr xūr,
 20 Zâhî 'mardum bēn peš'ēchan-an â'yēn.
 'Mēran-an tey-ai, wō 'bâlō 'jân!»
 'Bâlō xu ja'rî: «Na 'berkh, wō ka'stē!
 'Bâw o biyârân-om, 'huss-e 'xîšân-om
 'Â'yēn peš 'mâ, na 'berkh, ai ka'stē.»
- 25 'Ka'stē ham za'hî dâl 'bō-e xâi'ka-i,
 'Munde-an xu 'bur darūn-e 'yus tar,
 'Munde-an xu nhânt peš 'taxt tar, ai.
-
- 10 He came as a guest to Istalif, ai,
 He saw that girl and gave her his heart,
 At midnight he carried her off, ai.
 Her brothers rose [and said]: "Our sister is not [here],
 Her own thief has carried her off, ai."
- 15 He brought her to Senjet Darra.
 Three hundred bowmen came against him.
 Suddenly the girl cried aloud.
 But the boy said: "Art thou [not] well, O girl?"
 The girl said: "My country is in an uproar,
 20 All the people there have come in pursuit of us,
 They will kill thee, ai! O boy, my soul!"
 The boy said: "Fear not, O girl,
 My father and my brothers, all my kinsmen
 Have come to help me, fear not, O girl."
 25 The girl also came to her husband's door,
 They brought her into the house,
 They placed her behind the curtain, ai.¹
- ¹ *taxt* was explained by *payda*.

- Mardum nar'γō xu γus'sī u'dān,
 Šā wo ā'rūs xu za'hī ha'stan.
 30 Šām-am guda'rī, 'nīm-e xāwān čhī.
 Gūgird-ē de'hī čirāy-ē dar 'dā.
 Dōst-ē buṛ wa'lē xu e'zārband 'tar:
 «Āxer če mu'dā 'dērey-ai bālō?»
 Bālō xu ja'fī: «Na 'berkh, 'ai ka'stē!
 35 Tō pen xu mu'dā 'dērem, wō ka'stē!
 Harē-m če ku'ra, exti'yār dē'rem,
 'Āxer ba mu'dā-m pa'rī, wō ka'stē!»
 Ka'stē xu ja'fī: «Taraz-um 'na ka,
 'Ān am nāwa'lāt tān 'γus tar-em.
 40 Nī-m am 'mūlat dā, sa'bā 'harē ka,
 Xud-exti'yār wāla-ē, ai 'bālō!»
 Nī guda'rī 'sōr-e ā'rūsika,
 Sa'bā če 'čhī 'wāda barābar čhī, 'ai.
 Nīmrōz-e rūzika tar bālō am
 45 U'stā sōr 'ka'stē ja'fī: «U'stē, 'ai!»

- People went out of his house,
 And bridegroom and bride were left alone.
 30 The evening passed, and midnight came,
 He struck a match and lighted the lamp.
 He put his hand to her belt,
 [She said]: "And now, what is thy intention, O boy?"
 The boy said: "Fear not, O girl.
 35 I intend to do something with thee, O girl.
 I am at liberty to do whatever I have done,
 And now, at last, my wish will be fulfilled, O girl."
 The girl said: "Do not ask this of me,
 I am friendless in thy house,
 40 Give me a respite to day, then do what thou likest to morrow.
 Thou art at liberty to do what thou wilt, O boy."
 That day passed for the bride,
 When the next day came the marriage union was due, ai.
 In the middle of the day the boy
 45 Rose and said to the girl: "Rise, ai."

'Kaštē du'zânū ka'nen u'stâ rau,

'Bâlō ba'yal âle'si 'munde, 'ai.

Ba'yal gurîa'mânî čha'ri ō,

'Bâlō sō 'siz-ē su'wâr čhî.

⁵⁰ Ĵa'ri: «Žū ma'čî-m da mu'xi-au!»

'Dōst-ē buṛ sō 'xiṭ-ē bâ'lō, ai.

'Kaštē ĵa'ri: «'Har čē ka'nē, 'rau kan!»

'Bâlō ka'lam ghîd de'wet tar-ē,

'Sōr-e kalami'ka čhî 'apače.

⁵⁵ De'wet bi'xabar 'xâr čhî xu, ai.

'Nîmrōz bîn, 'sâm čhî, 'bâw-ē xa'bar 'ghîf, ai.

Ma 'puš-ē ĵa'ri čē: «'Ai 'puš-e ma'nâ!»

'Ârūs-au 'khâĵâi hâ, rau 'ĵar, ai!»

'Bâlō ĵa'ri: «'Ârūs-om xu mu'pō.»

⁶⁰ 'Bâw-ē 'mux tar de'hî, 'dhârē tar,

'Bamča-e dhârî'ka 'bâw-ē hu'pâṭ.

Dâl 'puš-ē 'khâr ka'nen naṛ'γō, ai,

'Čhî ma 'γus dâl 'ĵinč-e xu'kân-ē.

The girl rose quickly on her knees,

The boy embraced her, ai.

Being seized in his arms she fell down,

The boy sat astride on her bosom.

⁵⁰ He said: "Give me one kiss with your mouth."

He put his hand on her belly, ai.

The girl said: "Do quickly whatever thou desirest!"

The boy put the pen into her ink-bottle,

The tip of the pen went forward,

⁵⁵ But suddenly the ink-bottle broke, ai.

It was midday, evening came, his father became aware of it, ai.

He said to his son: "O my son,

Where is thy bride? Tell me quickly!"

The boy said: "My bride is dead."

⁶⁰ His father smote his [own] face and his beard,

He pulled out a handful of his beard.

Angered with his son he went out, ai,

And returned home to his wife.

- Ĵa'ri: «'Suw-a 'nī mu'ṛō, ai.»
⁶⁵ Ĵinč-ē āya xu dāl 'su tar-ē.
 'Dhōṛ-ē čē 'su-e n'dān 'muṛa, bō.
 'Arras-ē jō bī'huš-am čha'ri.
 Ba 'huš āya mā'či-e bālōi'ka-i.
 Mā'či ma 'puš-ē ĵa'ri: «Čē 'hāl-a?»
⁷⁰ Ma 'keṇālā-u čēkō 'mātō, ai?»
 'Puš-ē ĵa'ri čē: «'Ā na 'mātō,
 'Hukm-e Xudāi'kā xu 'čhī 'sōr tar-ē.
 'Ō čē mu'ṛō čē ka'nem 'ān, ai?»
 Mā'či xu 'arras jō. Mardu'mān 'huss 'xabar čhēn,
⁷⁵ 'Mēṛ o za'if 'hala koṛ, 'dāl mā'čiy-ē za'hēn.
 'Maṛdum ĵa'ri ma mā'či-ē: «Čē'kun-a 'arras de'hi?»
 Mā'či-e bālōika 'ham ĵa'ri: «'Wō mardu'mā!
 Ĵinč-e puše'ka-m mu'ṛō, žū wi'yār sō'ri čhī.»
 Mardu'mān huss 'jam čhī, 'maṛdum-e 'Senje Dar'ra,
⁸⁰ 'Ghāṇḍ o čī'nō ā'ya, 'malek o 'xān o ra'his,

- He said: "Thy daughter-in-law died today, ai."
⁶⁵ His wife went to her daughter-in-law,
 And saw that she was dead.
 She cried aloud and fell down unconscious.
 The mother of the boy regained consciousness,
 And said to her son: "What is the matter?"
⁷⁰ Why hast thou killed thy bride, ai?"
 Her son said: "I have not killed her,
 But the command of God has brought this upon her.
 How can I help her having died, ai?"
 The mother cried aloud, and all the people heard it.
⁷⁵ Men and women ran and came to his mother.
 People said to her: "Why didst thou utter a cry?"
 The boy's mother said: "O people,
 My son's wife is dead after one night."
 All the people assembled, the people of Senjet Darra,
⁸⁰ Great and small came, headmen and khans and chiefs

- Piča'dâr o kâku'li, 'huss-ê 'hōki bēn.
 Â'yēn 'dāl male'kâ. 'Malekâ 'ham hukm 'kor:
 «Ču'mōr, 'mēn-ōu be'žōr!»
- 'Mardu'mâ 'γus wanō 'čhēn, 'huss-ê 'mēn-an 'bōst,
⁸⁵ Huss-ê â'yēn dōbâ'râ 'dāl male'kân a'pâ 'čhēn.
 'Male'kân-an 'hugm kor: «'Nī be'nâ-e 'jang-â.»
 Ma mul'lâ-an ta'lab kōr, hi'sâb-e 'mardumi'kâ
 Mul'lâ ham a'yâ 'kōr: 'Šī ha'zâr ō šū sa'd-â,
 'Mardum-e 'Senje Dar'râ, 'huss-ê râ'hī 'čhēn.
⁹⁰ Zu'hēn 'Kala-i 'Qâzi tar. 'Estâlufi 'xabar 'čhī,
 'Dhōr-ēn ēe 'mardum â'γâ, 'mardum-e 'Senje Dar'râ,
 'Šō hazâr-â o 'šī 'sat, 'huss-ê tufang'dâr-ēn.
 «Mâ pen ba 'jang â'yēn. 'Mēn-ōu be'žōr, mardu'mân!»
 'Mardum-e 'Estâlufi 'naryō 'γus'si 'dī na'far,
⁹⁵ 'Husse-an 'čhē, jam de'hī 'xullas ča'dōs ha'zâr,
 'Malek o 'xâ o ra'hīs, 'n-âya 'bēn šu'mâr tar.
 'Male'kân-an 'tar-ē 'dâ, as'sâmīân pešča'n-ē.

Wearing short curls or long locks, they were all of them noble.
 They came to the headmen. The headmen, too, commanded:
 "Go, and gird up your loins!"

- The men went home; they all girded up their loins,
⁸⁵ They all came back and mustered before the headmen.
 Their headmen commanded: "Today we intend to fight."
 They called for the mulla, and the mulla counted
 The number of the men: There were three thousand and three
 hundred
 Men from Senjet Darra, and all of them set forth.
⁹⁰ They arrived at Qala-i Qazi. The Istâlifis heard the news,
 They saw people coming, people from Senjet Darra,
 Three thousand and three hundred, all carrying rifles.
 "They come to fight with us. Gird your loins, O men!"
 The men of Istâlif went out, two from each house,
⁹⁵ They all went and assembled, fourteen thousand in all.
 Headmen and khans and chiefs, they could not be numbered.
 The headmen went first, the common people followed them.

- 'Āyēn mai'dān tar, 'dhuq-an ma 'Senje Dar'rā.
 'Peš mūrēa/lān-an 'cha'rēn, 'Estālu'fī 'tar-ē 'dā,
 100 Ma 'zū ha'zār-ē-an d'ihī, 'ū'zā-ē 'šedōs ha'zār.
 'Īān-am 'jāq 'kōr 'sō nafar 'Senje Dar'rā.
 'Īān hus'sē 'dehen 'chēn, 'malek o 'xā mōta'bār.
 'Īā 'ham 'mēren 'chēn 'Estālu'fī ma'rdu'mā.
 'Sōr na 'dēran wa'lē, 'sōr-e ud'ānān-an 'muq.
 105 'Bānō-e 'tufangī'kā 'teḥ o 'farq tar-an la'gī.
 'Īā bī'sōr 'chēn, mai'dā 'xālī ū'zā.
 'Estālu'fī 'čaṭa'kī 'Senje Dar'rāi ma'rdu'm,
 'Pešchan-an 'hala 'kōr 'mēn yus'sān-an xa'zēn.
 'Estālu'fī ma'rdu'mān. 'Zū bu'zurg 'paidā 'chī,
 110 'Nām-e Wāliyād 'bī ma (huss) 'mardum-e 'Senje Dar'rā
 'Ja'ri: 'Ā'stū ka'nōr, 'šūr o 'yau'ya na ka'nōr.
 'Mē zā 'mardumā 'tar 'ruz'wāē 'parama 'mā.
 'Dūst o 'duzman-an 'huss 'sōr tar-an te 'yuman 'rā.
 'Harče 'če 'pīr-an ja'ri, ka'būl-an ko' 'dī fer'kā.

They came to the battlefield, and saw Senjet Darra.

They lay down behind the *sangars*, the Istālifis advanced against them,

- 100 They killed one thousand of them; but thirteen thousand were left.
 They, too, fought, one hundred men from Senjet Darra.
 They were all wounded, headmen and noble khans.
 They, too, were killed, the men of Istālif.
 No chief had they, indeed, for their chief died.
 105 They rifle-bullets hit their eyes and temples.
 They were left without a leader, and the field was left empty.
 The Istālifis fled, and the men from Senjet Darra
 Ran after them. They hid in their houses.
 Did the men of Istālif. A holy man appeared
 110 His name was Wali Ad. To the men of Senjet Darra
 He said: "Make peace, do not make trouble and noise!
 Among other men we shall become ill-famed.
 All our friends and enemies will find their way to us."
 Whatever their saint said, both parties accepted.

- 115 'Tušt 'sīr 'bīzeka dā 'mē tar-an 'radd o badd 'čhī.
 Su'lō-an 'koṛ 'īṭan, ā'stī 'čhēn 'huss-ē.
 'Šāher-e 'Bāy-e A'lam 'bī wa'lō 'Tabak'kal,
 'Qissa 'huss-ē ta'mām 'čhī, az 'nēk o 'bad ba'yān 'čhī.

XIX (T).

- 'Mullā A'mīr ja'ri: «Wō 'bāw-e ma'nān,
 'Ān o 'tō ba 'har 'ker-an 'sāda-e'man.
 'Bareman pōsta'kī, a'pež 'daheman,
 'Bhay-e paisa'ka na 'dēra 'Bāqī-ai.»
 5 'Mullā A'mīr ja'ri: «Wō 'bāw-e ma'nān,
 'Žē, 'če 'mā o 'tō pa'raman Santux'māud,
 'Balak o 'yān deheman, ferī'mān de'heman.»
 'Mullā 'mīr ja'ri: «Wō 'bāw-e ma'nā,
 'Žē, 'če 'mā ma 'balakā 'bhār kaneman,
 10 'Žū 'jāī 'sar ba 'sar 'ham kanema.»

- 115 [The Istāfīs] gave twenty seers of grain, and they discussed the
 matter between them,
 They made peace, and all became quiet.
 Tabakkal was certainly [like] the poet of Bagh-i Alam¹
 The whole of his tale is ended, right and wrong have been made
 plain.

XIX.

- Mulla Amir said: "O my father,
 You and I are foolish in all our actions.
 Let us two take the fur coats and give them back,
 Baqi is not worth a pice (?)."²
 5 Mulla Amir said: "O my father,
 Come, let us two go to [the hill of] Santokhumand;
 Let us cut down *balak* shrubs and oaks, let us cut down plenty."
 Mulla Amir said: "O my father,
 Come, let us make a load of *balak* shrubs,
 10 And let us pile them up in one place."

¹ The World?² Baqi was said to be the name of a man.

- Huddi'nân-ê čas'pl ba'lak tār,
 'Zāhī ce ba'lak bīn hu'pāṭa.
 'Mundey-an am 'ār koṛ, 'mundey-an am 'gul kōṛ,
 'Mundey-an am 'yār koṛ, 'mundey-an 'āwuy Čārīkār,
 15 Pha'rātiy-an šī qirā.
 Čārīkārī čhēn a'pešt, za'hēn Pad'dō-khandī tar.
 Ōkes'tak-an 'yan de'hī, ma 'huss-ēy-an 'bhār kōṛ,
 Sōr ōs'pān-an 'āwuy.
 Žū 'yuss-an am 'dār dā, ba ham'rāi 'yanika.
 20 'Mullā 'mīr ja'rī: «Ai 'bāw,
 'Tuxm-e ba'lākika na 'ūzā wa'tan tār.
 'Žē čē sō 'xenjak mā 'yaur 'kaneman,
 Pašā'wān-an 'barema, 'tēz 'kanema,
 'Bhay-e pašōika na 'dōra 'Bāqī-ai.»
 25 Pašā'wān 'tēz koṛ, a'pēž ra'mē.
 Huddi'nān-an sō 'xenjak 'xīs koṛ.
 Šāx-e 'ghānd 'Mullā 'mīr āli'šī,

- Both of them set to work upon the *balak* shrubs
 And dug up all that there were of them.
 They set fire to them and extinguished the fire,
 They made them into charcoal and brought them to Charikar,
 15 And sold them for three kraus.
 Returning from Charikar they came to Paddōkhandi.
 There they cut down oaks, loaded them on their horses
 And brought them with them.
 With the oak-wood they also set fire to an [enemy's] house.
 20 Mulla Amir said: "O father,
 Not a seed of *balak* is left in the country.
 Com let us search for *khenjak*.
 Let us take our axes and sharpen them
 Baqi(?) is not worth an axe."
 25 They sharpened their axes and returned.
 Both of them ran jumped at the *khenjak* shrubs.
 Mulla Amir seized a big branch,

- Xenjak am bī'xī hu'pāt bā'lō. -
 Dāl bāw-ē pa'šō sī, 'xenjakika 'yix tar-ē
 30 Pa'šō-ē ha'wāla koṛ, 'xenjak tar, 'na za'hī.
 Pā-e bāwe'ka-i ka'ṭi. 'Mullā A'mīr a'peš ra'mī,
 Chi nez'dik-e bāw-ē, ma bāw-ē 'dhōṛ ēe mu'ṛō.
 Murda-ē der'zī ō, 'āwur-ē ma 'yus ō.
 'Xīs u 'kōm-ē 'huss 'jām ēhēn 'zū wīl 'huss.
 35 Mu'xān tar-an 'huss 'dhī, 'jīnč-ē xu bī'del čhī.
 Pa'šō-e 'žāy-ē 'ghīt ha'wāla-i koṛ 'puš wa'nō.
 Ma 'puš-ē ham 'jīnč-ē 'māt. Mīr Asa'nā 'yus tar 'khīn
 Na 'ūzā 'heč khīn, ba'yair-e nawā'yār-ē.
 Mardu'mā tag'bīr kōṛ: «Čāždā'nī 'daheman,
 40 'Xārē-e 'čōr 'rūč-ai 'ham 'nī mā 'ham 'neṛeman.»
 Fāteha'xānī yulū ā'γō nī ma 'yus-ē
 Mardu'mān mā'mūr ēhēn 'yūs u pulāu 'kurma tar.
 Šāhe'rī kōṛ Ta'bakkal, 'šāher-e zū'rāwar-a,
 'Hēč khīn mai'dān tar qessa'xā xū na hā.

- And the boy pulled out the *khenjak* from the root.
 His father had the axe; at the root of the *khenjak*
 80 He aimed a blow with his axe, but did not hit it.
 He cut his father's foot. Mulla Amir turned,
 Approached his father and saw that he was dead.
 He took the corpse on his back and brought it home.
 At once the whole of his clan and family assembled.
 35 They beat their faces, and his wife fainted.
 She seized another axe and aimed a blow at her son.
 Mir Asan's wife killed her son, too, and in his house
 Nobody was left, not a soul except his grandson.
 The men made a plan: "Let us give a burial-feast,
 40 Let us also take out today [enough money to pay] the expenses
 for four days."
 Many reciters of prayers also came to his house on that day.
 The people set to [and eat] meat and pillau and hash.
 Tabakkal composed the poem, he is a mighty poet,
 Nobody else in the plain is a reciter of tales [like him].

XX (T).

- Žē šār-e 'Kābul 'paraman, ċe 'sail u sāmāna, ai!
 Na'yāra 'kūbī ba 'nām-e A'mānulla 'Xāna, ai!
 Ma 'burj-e Šārārā pa'rī ka, ċe 'nesp-e ās'mān tar-a!
 'Ajab ċe sāmāna, ai!
- ⁵ Na'yāra 'kūbī *etc.*, ċe 'sail u sāmāna, ai!
 Žu lak 'fauj-e jaŋ'gī 'Kābul tar-a, ċe 'sail u sāmāna, ai!
 Šu lak-e fauji'ka-i ham 'Maŋgal u Jād'rāna-a.
 ċe 'sur u sāmāna, ai!
 'Maŋgal u Jād'rā o Jā'jī, Wa'zīr o l'az'nī 'sūr 'nōt.
- ¹⁰ ċe-an kuṛ, 'āxer max'sūr-an xa'rāb kuṛ, ai!
 ċe 'hāl-an kuṛ, ai! Fau'jān huss ċha'rō-en,
 'Tā ċe 'hukm-ē 'na pa'rī, a'pež na žēn 'Kābul tar.
 'Huss-ē xu 'čemšē, ai nai!
- ¹⁵ 'Sō na'far za'if-e 'Maŋgal u Jād'rāni'ka dāl sepā'yān hā.

XX.

- Come let us go to Kabul town. What a sight and what treasures, ai!
 They beat the drum in the name of Amanullah Khan, ai!
 Observe the tower of Shahrara, which reaches to the centre of
 the sky.
 What wonderful treasures, ai!
- ⁵ They beat the drum *etc.* What a sight *etc.*
 An army of one lakh of warriors is in Kabul. What a sight *etc.*
 Another army of three lakhs is among the Mangals and Jadrans.¹
 What a feast and what treasures, ai!
 Mangals and Jadrans and Jajis, Wazirs and Ghaznawis raised
 their head.
- ¹⁰ Whatever they did, they finally destroyed themselves, ai.
 What a pass they have brought themselves to, ai! All the armies
 threw themselves [into the war].
 They did not return to Kabul till they were commanded.
 But they all felt ashamed, ai nai!²
- ¹⁵ A hundred women of the Mangals and Jadrans are with the soldiers;

¹ Frontier tribes, which rebelled in 1924.

² Because they were beaten by the rebels.

Palta'nân 'ta-i koṛ, ul'jân-an γu'lū koṛ.
 Kā'lân-an γī'râ koṛ, na 'jangal ū'zâ na 'būta.
 'Hussē xu Tūdga'i ēhī, ai! Će 'sur o sāmāna, ai!
 Na'γāra 'kūbī ba 'nām-e A'mānullā 'xāna, ai!

XXI (G).

Pādšâ 'kāyaz 'koṛ, 'kāyaz-ē za'hī Par'wān.
 'Mirzâ'ân uz'igēn, 'mundē 'kāyaz 'xānan.
 'Mirzâ'ân a'peč ra'mēn, 'ēhēn harke 'γus tar-ē.
 'Sahar â'wāz-a(n) ēha'ri: 'Dōz lak se'pāi pa'ri,
⁵ 'Hussē 'zū jāi 'jam pa'ri! Maṛdu'mān am 'jam ēhēn,
 Mullâ'ân ham 'jam 'ēhēn, far'mān-an xā'nī.
 'Dbōr-an ċe 'jang-ā, 'jang-e Au'γānikā.
 'Maṛdum-e Ša'mālī huss 'jam ēhēn γuš 'lak.
 'Malek o 'xān o ra'his 'āγēn Ćāri'kār tar.
¹⁰ Du 'ruč-an u'drāk 'koṛ, 'sīm tar-an d'ā'hī, wa'lē.
 Au'hālā-n 'pādšâ kun 'dā, ja'ri: 'Tuž lak 'fauj 'hā.

The regiments have conquered them and got much booty.
 They have destroyed their villages, neither forest nor brushwood
 is left.

They all went to Tudgai, ai! What a feast etc.
 They beat the drum etc.

XXI.

The king wrote a letter, his letter arrived at Parwan.
 The mirzas went down to read the letter.
 They returned and went each to his house.
 In the morning they gave the word: "Ten lakhs of soldiers shall go,
⁵ They shall all assemble in one place." The men assembled,
 The mullas also assembled and read the proclamation.
 They saw that it was war, an Afghan war.¹
 All the men from the North assembled, twenty lakhs in number.
 Headmen and khans and chiefs came to Charikar.
¹⁰ They waited for two days, then they rang up on the telephone,
 And told the king the news. They said: "Here is an army of
 twenty lakhs."

¹ A war with the Pathan tribes.

- 'Pâdsâ ka'bûl na 'kôr, ja'ri: «'Döz ha'zâr-ê 'ên!»
 'Hussê xî'sân-an 'bôn, 'zâ mardum a'peš ra'ma.
 'Fauj ham yulû xu 'chô, mardu'mân a'pež ra'mên.
 15 'Malek o 'xân o ra'his, 'ântan ma bi'yâyu'rök.
 He'sâb-an 'koř hus'sê. Nar'yô 'dôs ha'zâr.
 Râ'hî čhên Kâ'bul, za'hên Šêrpur tar 'huss.
 Mhê'mânî-ê 'dâ jar'nêl Ma'hammad A'li.
 Mardu'mân zû 'wil ha'ri, 'dhôr-ê če šu ha'zâr-â.
 20 'Zâc 'hussê čata'kê 'šu ha'zâr tan'xâxûr 'hâ.
 'Pâdsâ-an xušway'dî, xušway'dî kha'nen 'âya.
 Ja'ri: «Wa'tan tai čhi 'fata 'wâ kun â'ya.»
 Mardu'mân ham â'yên, 'kêftan 'ô kâr'nail,
 'Hussey-am 'hažnafa'ri. 'Kûč-e Pax'mânî'kâ 'čhi.
 25 'Î palta'nâ za'hê Pax'mâ. Šarša'ra-i â'wēika sî,
 Wa'lê uk ham 'xunuk-â. 'Jang-i Ru'stam o Sû'râp
 Kan'tôn-â 'hu palta'nâ. 'Bade farmân-e 'zâ čhi:
 «Tušt sa'râ, ča'dôs sa'râ 'huss-e mē'r-ê 'jam pa'ri.»

The king did not accept it; he said: "Bring ten thousand of them."
 These were all relations [of the chiefs], the other men were to return.
 The army had become numerous; [but] the men returned.

- 15 Headmen and khans and chiefs brought their nephews.
 They counted them all: Ten thousand went away,
 They started for Kabul, and all arrived at Sherpur.
 The general Mahammad Ali received them as guests.
 The men suddenly disappeared, he saw that there were only three
 thousand left.
 20 All the rest fled, three thousand hirelings [were left].
 Our king was pleased, and came pleased and laughing.
 He said: "The country has been subdued, the victory has come
 to you."

The men also came, captains and colonels,
 All conscripts. They moved to Paghman.

- 25 These regiments came to Paghman. Cascades are there,
 It is also very cold there. The battle of Rustam and Suhrab
 is being fought by those regiments. Then came another command:
 "All men, from fourteen to twenty years, shall assemble."

- Mardu'mân ham 'jam čhēn, Pār'wân tar â'yēn.
²⁰ Mundey-an hi'sâb koṛ: Čel lak šu'mâr čhēn,
 'mardum-e 'ham Ša'mâli, 'hussē-ēn 'ham šamšē'ri.
 'Tars u berkhō na 'dēran, 'hussēy-ā 'xub ju'wâ'nân.

XXII (G).⁴⁰

- Mardu'mân, wâ thâ'rōr! Pa'ram-e Â'stâna.
 Dhu'rō-m' zū 'yâr-e 'kârī, 'maṇḍō tar 'ghana 'dēra.
 'Qadd-e wak'hē 'dēra, 'lauē-e kha'nōi 'dēra.
 Mun kun ō 'zuṛ 'dâwō, wō 'hâ ō Â'stâna.
² Ma Â'stâna gu'zar kan, 'kârīân kun na'zar kan,¹
 Dī sūy 'radd o ba'dal kan ma 'mēn-e Â'stâna!
 Ma 'mun-en na lam 'dhaitan čē 'param Â'stâna:
 'Za'ifân-e 'kârī 'hâ xu 'mēn Â'stâna,
 Č'ilem-e 'čars-en 'dhetan, 'hēč par'wâ na 'dēran.
¹⁰ 'Har čē ka'nân xu ka'nân ḍa'rūn-e Â'stâna.

- The men assembled; they came to Parwan.
²⁰ They counted them: They were forty lakhs in number,
 Also men of the North, all of them swordsmen.
 They know neither fear nor fright, all of them are brave youths.

XXII.

- O men, look you! I shall go to Astana.
 I have seen a beautiful friend [there], who wears a necklace of
 silver rupees.
 She is tall of stature, she has laughing lips.
 She has given me her heart, and she lives in Astana.
⁵ Go to Astana, and look at her beauty,
 And speak two words to her in conversation in Astana.
 They do not allow me to go to Astana.
 [They say:] 'There are good women in Astana,
 They smoke pipes of *bhāṅg* and they are without shame.
¹⁰ Let them do whatever they like in Astana.
¹ *ba xūbhā nazar kun, et. Andreev p. 17: ba Ostona gizar kun, ba xubonjā nazar kun.*

- Hâkim o qâzî na hâ ma 'xâân-an pand 'dhâ.
 Har çe ka'nan 'kantan-en ba exti'yâr-e xu'kân.
 Har ke çe un'hâk pa'rî mun'dî-n 'mbâkam 'âlêştan,
 Šarm o ha'yâ na 'dêran, 'tars-e Xu'dâ na 'dêran.
 15 'Agar 'mun tar-ê 'harwê, 'na čhâ 'tû Â'stâna.
 Pa'nân gure 'wô a'ûz, 'dha'rêw 'dîn o 'î'nân-au.
 'Agar 'mêr-e huš'yâr-ê, 'huš kan, na 'čhâ ma Pen'jîr.
 Pen'jîrî 'âdam'kuš-a wô 'hussê 'yar u 'čûr-a.
 Fa'kat čhō-au ra'wâ nâ ma 'mên hōt ha'zâr 'yus tar.
 20 Ju'wânân-e 'kârî-a to'fang-e Ĵarma'nî-a.
 'Mardum-e biwe'sâ-a, walê 'kull-e Pen'jîr-a.
 'Rhammî 'zur tar na 'dêran har kî-an 'yunt 'mêrtan-en,
 Har çe 'mâneš 'uzer ka'na, 'ĵartan-en u 'khantan-en.
 Humar'zî-â za'hêwtôn, Ferâ'ĵî-â gurî'tôn.
 25 'Mardum-e xud'rûya-en, 'xân o ma'lek na 'dêran.

There is no governor or judge who can advise their husbands,
 whatever they wish they do, according to their own will.

Every person who goes there, they seize forcibly.

They have no shame or bashfulness, they have no fear of God.

- 15 If thou wilt listen to me, thou wilt not go to Astana,

Take the road and flee, save thy religion and faith.

If thou art a wise man, take care and go not to Panjshir.

The Panjshiris are murderers, they are all adulterers and thieves.

It is very inexpedient to go among the seven thousand houses.¹

- 20 They are strong lads and have German rifles.

They are faithless men, in sooth, all the Panjshiris.

They have no compassion in their hearts, they kill everyone they find.

However much a man entreats, they only talk and laugh.

They bring a man from Humarz, they seize a man from Feraj
 [and rob him?].²

- 25 They are undisciplined men, they have no khan or headman.

¹ Acc. to Andreev, p. 10, there were formerly 7—8000 houses in Panjshir, at present there are about 15000 houses.

² Humarz (Andreev: Vomarz) is *bâlâ-i Panjîr*. The people of Feraj are said to be cruel and wild (*jangali*).

Har 'sūy ċe pai'dā pa'ri 'ghaṇḍ o ċi'nō na 'dēran.
 'Mardum-ē-ā musul'mān, ū'bāl xa'bar na 'dēran.'

XXIII (T).

- «Allā, Naj'mā pa'ram qurbān-e 'nām-au,
 ċe 'dī ka'stē dē'rem 'nōš-e 'jān-au,
 ċe 'dī ka'stē dē'rem hu'ddī sar-'qand,
 Har 'qandī ċe ċū'sē 'nōš-e 'jān-au.»
 5 'Hudde ka'stēān-en par'čāl ku 'whētan,
 'Žūy-ē 'tartarē 'žūy-ā peš'čhan 'whētō.
 'Ā qurbān-e hō'wī tariwālī'ka-i,
 Peš'tīna-i 'hām haž'dār dhī'rang 'whētōn.
 Dī 'ka'stē 'ham lab-e 'zī tar 'nhašta hēn,
 10 ba te'čhān 'dhur, 'zur tar-um 'ā' ka'sēwī.
 'Ja'pī-m ċe: «'Kāla-e 'kā mē'pī'ka-ā?»

Whatever word is said, nobody is great or small among them.¹
 They are muslims; [but] they know not [right and] wrong.'

XXIII.

- "O God, Najman, may I be the sacrifice of thy name!²
 For I have two daughters who are like a sweet draught for thy soul;
 I have two daughters, both of them like sugar.³
 All the sugar that thou kissest is a sweet draught for thy soul."
 5 The two girls are walking on the top of the wall,
 One of them is walking in front, and the other behind.
 I am the victim of the foremost one.
 The one behind moves like a snake.⁴
 The two girls are sitting on the bank of the stream [washing clothes].
 10 I saw them with my eyes, and sighed 'Oh' in my heart.
 I said: "The clothes of what man are these?"

¹ Everybody may say what he likes, there is no authority.

² Acc. to T Kalbacha, the father of the girls, was talking to Najman, the lover of one of the girls. (*Najmān ānuq, Kalbacha nām-e padar-e duxtarā*).

³ *Sar qand?*

⁴ This expression was said to mean that she was fairly pretty.

Ĵa'ŕi ĉe: «Ká'lân-e xâi'ka-m-en, ai.»

Ĵa'ŕi-m: «'Tu áš'uqī mā 'pen be'nâ kan,

Ĉe rūpūšē pa'ra, 'γus tar-ē 'nhînē.

¹⁵ Ĵu'wâb-ē 'dá ka'stē: «Ai 'bâlō,

'Tu-ē sefla-e nâ'dân wa'lē!

'Na dērē 'γus tar-au na 'mâl u 'zar tū.

Ma 'mun ba'rē, 'ēi dahē, bâlō?

A'gar áš'uq pa'ra, áš'uqī 'saxt a.

²⁰ Ga'hī bu'ĉhē, ga'hī na 'buĉhē, 'saxt-a.

Zu'r-a te tal'wasa pež'mâ kana.

'Dūst, ĉe ma'γgīr-em, 'nai žīm 'γus tar-'au, 'dūst.»

XXIV (T).

Sur'sur-e 'âw-â 'žitō, 'būy-e pa'lâw-â 'žitō.

«Ma kōš'xâna 'râst ka'nōr, 'bâlō-e nō-a 'žitō.

'Bâlō mu 'kun zu' 'dēra, wa'lē xub 'sūrat 'dēra.

'Mardum ĉe 'ker 'dēra? Kōš'xânay-om 'râst ka'nōr!

She answered: "They are the clothes of my husband, ai!"

I said: "Thou must try to love me,

That thou mayst cover thy face and sit [quietly] at home (?)."

¹⁵ The girl answered him: "O boy,

Thou art indeed a self-conceited fool!

Thou hast neither goods nor gold in thy house;

If thou weddest me, what wilt thou give me, O boy?

If thou wilt be my lover, love will be hard.

Sometimes thou wilt see me, and sometimes not; it will be hard.

Thy heart will quickly repent,

Friend, for I am busy and cannot come to thy house, my friend."

XXIV.¹

"The murmur of water is coming, the smell of the pillau is coming.

Prepare the guest-room, the young boy is coming.

The boy gives me his heart, verily, he is beautiful.

What does it concern other people? Prepare my guest-room!

¹ A satire on a disappointed *baĉabâz*.

- 5 Bälö-m mhēmân-om 'âyö, 'áwo-m á'wuy yax'dân tar.
 'Xaima de'hî mai'dân tar dî pu'sâ kûmai'dânâ.
 'Xaima de'hör ma 'bör tar. 'Bälö 'mu kun zur 'dêra.
 'Mardum fe'yan 'dêra, 'áxer êe 'ker dêra?
 Mhēmân-e ma'nân-a, hai!
 10 'Bälö tan'gî tar za'hî, pai'lân-ê 'kaštê 'ghît, ai!

XXV (G).*

'Töti-em sör gu'lâb bu'çhetön 'ân.
 Ha'wâl-e¹ zurî-ka-m-em wa'çhan bu'çhetön 'ân.
 Hê 'bhâm-e benaf'sâ 'yâphönê 'áwuy 'mun kun.
 'Nâ, nâ, 'yalat-a, ba 'xöm-um bö'çhetön 'ân.

XXVI (G).²

'Sör yusa'wal-e çha'çö 'kâz-e sur'khö, 'kâri-a.
 'Jasta pâ'nân tar, sur'mâ te'çhan tar, 'kâri-a.

- 5 My boy has come as my guest, I have brought water from the
 ice-cellar.
 The two sons of the commandant have pitched the tent in the plain.
 Pitch the tent outside! The boy gives me his heart.
 The people are lamenting, now what concern is it of theirs?
 He is my guest, hai!
 The boy has arrived in the alley, — he seized the girl in front
 of him, ai!"

XXV.

I see a parrot (perched) on the rose,
 I see that the condition of my heart is bad.
 The wind carried this scent of violets to me.
 No, no, it is a mistake. I see it in my dream.

XXVI.

A red shirt over white trousers is good.
 Shoes on the feet, antimony on the eyes is good.

¹ احوال

² Composed by Mulla Mizrab Shah from Deh-i Kalan.

- Rū ba rū 'mā pen 'nhīn 'mē dā'lān, kārī-a.
 'Paraman 'dōst ba 'dōst huddi'nān-an 'sail-e ma'zār.
 6 'Mušk o 'ambar-a 'dehō sōr 'mux-e a'nār.
 'Huddi dō'stān-um 'mē gīrī'bān-a, 'kārī-a.
 Za'if-e Kanda'hār o Hērāt ēlā'hī o 'kačala.
 Na gu'rī za'if-e 'Kābul, me'zāz-ē 'xunuk-a.
 Gu'rī za'if-e Kōhe'stān 'kāz-ē 'tunuk-a.
 10 'Ān čē čīmēm wa'tan tar, za'if-e Nīz'rau 'kārī-a.
 Tu dī 'mux-e 'čačō, 'lab-e kha'nō 'dērē.
 'Mun har'wī 'gel-a, ma'nā 'dōstī 'yalaba 'dērē.
 'Rāz jaṣ 'har čē-a 'hatō, 'tu ba qu'rān 'dērē.

XXVII (G).

'Gūs kan čē ja'rem zū 'gap az 'yār-i ga'hīna!
 Dād'xā pa'ram 'tān dōstī 'dāl Xu'dā-e Jā'bār.

- Sit face to face with me in the vestibule, it is good.
 Let us walk together hand in hand to visit the saint's tomb.
 6 Thou hast put musk and ambergris on thy pomegranate-face.
 Both my arms are round thy neck, it is good.
 The women of Kandahar and Herat are dissolute and bad.
 Do not take a woman of Kabul, her pulse is cold.
 Take a woman from Kohistan, her shirt is delicate.
 10 Why should I leave my country (?), the women of Nijrau are good.
 Thou hast two white cheeks and laughing lips.
 I have heard about thy distress (?)¹; [but] thou possessest my love
 in full.
 Tell me truthfully whatever thou hast heard: thou hast sworn on
 the Koran (?).

XXVII.²

[The girl:] "Listen, I shall say a word about my former friend.
 I shall request it from thy hand³ in the presence of God the All-
 powerful (?).

¹ gel (= Pers. gīl) was translated: *dil-i dard it* "thy heart of pain."

² The translation of this poem is in many places very uncertain, and the whole poem seems more than usually incoherent.

³ *arz bukunām az dest-i tū*.

- Dašwâr ku'rô 'ker-e ma'nâ 'mardum-e šai'tân.
 'Huž bē (kan), tu 'xabar dā (bē)! Jā'ri: 'Na kanē 'nirx-a tu
 ar'zân.
- ⁸ 'Ān-em gurī'gar, da'hem-ē 'zar ū dun'yâ,
 Az nuq'ra o 'tilla o. 'Kan ma 'boŷra wa'khē!
 Az 'mušk o 'gul o 'lāla o lāl'tāq o ka'lāfār,
 Az 'ambar o 'tātāra-i.
 Dun'yâ ān 'na 'dērem, ka'nem 'töl-e tātān az 'zār.
- ¹⁰ Han'dam-e 'jāni, 'čör rüč-a dun'yâ.
 'Na da'hē 'umre xu'kâ 'xâr da 'ain-i ju'wānī.
 Angušta'rī dōsti'ka tu 'mu kun 'da!
 Dāl 'mun bē nī'sānī ar'mān-ē tātān, ka'stō!
 Wō 'tečh ba'rābar!
- ¹⁵ Ma'stāna pa'nān čhā, če bu'čhem ān ba 'mur-e 'tātān.
 Jā'stān-a-ā bu'yāl.
 Har 'khīn če 'čhī ra'fiq-e zaifi'ka.
 'Hāl-e xa'rāb-a, 'zur-e ka'bāp-a.
 'Zur-ē 'dam ku'rōī, 'huss-e ra'gāna-i-ā 'thitōn.

Envious people have dishonoured my work.

Be wise and take care:" He said: "Do not make thyself cheap.

- ⁸ I am a purchaser and I shall give treasures and riches
 Of silver and gold. Lift thy veil.

With musk and roses and tulips and *lallaqs* and gilly flowers,
 With ambergris and musk of Tartary.

I have no riches, that I may pay thy weight in gold.

- ¹⁰ O my soul's intimate friend, the world's riches last but for four days.

Do not give yourself up to cares during the time of the youth.

Give me the ring from thy finger,

Let me have it as a sign of thy desire, O girl!

O [thou who art] like [my own] eyes!¹

- ¹⁵ Walk coquettishly on the road, that I may look at thy face,

Thy shoes are made of Russia leather.

Everyone who becomes the friend of a woman,

His condition is bad, his heart like roast meat,

His heart is made to glow, and all his veins are burning.

¹ *faqat ččēm-em-et.*

- ²⁰ Tâ'rân-e rubâb 'dhîr.
Har 'ād kanē ham'râ-i kaštî'kâ maza 'dēra
'Mastî u ma'zâkâ-u.
A'peš phe'rî 'yax-ē kor.
Âsu'qî bî'nâ kor, 'câ ma'cî sa'lâ kor.
²⁵ Ĵa'rî cē: «'Gurē ma'cî, na 'ūzehâ dâl 'tō az 'daur-e lau'cân-au».
Ĵâlân-ē pōnz'bâf ku'rō, sō kai'tâ za'rî, 'zîr-ē dî a'nâr-a.
'Mūlat ma'zâr kun-â, az 'jōrm-e gu'nâ bax'sē,
Az 'yârat-e šai'tân 'ân-em xu umîd'wâr.
Pa'nân-e Xudâi'ka tar 'râst c̄hu, 'heč 'xatarî 'nâ,
³⁰ Tâ ba 'rûz-ē âxer šai'tân-e la'in
Ma 'huss mar'dum-ē 'bu'rō pa'nânî.
'Bî xu 'tû sa'lâmat, 'umr ta xu wa'fâ nâ.
'Ghâḡḡ o c̄i'nō ham 'nâ.
'Xâja 'Māmad az dar'gâ-i 'tu u'mîd-e ḡala'ba 'dēra.

- ³⁰ Like guitar strings.
Whatever engagement thou makest with a girl,
Thy jesting and merrymaking is agreeable. (?)
[The girl had teased him; but now] she turned back and called him
She intended to love him, and gave him advice with some kisses (?).
³⁵ She said: "Take a kiss, and do not let
[Any place] on the circle of thy lips be left out." (?)¹
She had braided her hair in five braids, above
The band of her smock there is gold, and below it are two
pomegranates.
There is delay at the saint's tomb, (?), forgive me the crime of
my sins.
But I am hoping [to escape?] from Satan's malice.
Walk straight on the road of God, and there will be no danger,
⁴⁰ That, on the last day, Satan the accursed
Will have led all men astray. (?)
Mayest thou be safe, but life is not to be relied on.
There are neither great nor small (?).
Khawja Mahmād is hoping for [mercy] from Thy Court.

¹ az daur-e labhâ-it na bubâna.

- Ba 'mesl-e 'yünčä-e 'gul 'fazl-e rha'yâm-om 'âya.
⁵ Ő 'yâr-e nâza'nîn-om 'šarm o ha'yâ na 'dêrê.
 'Âxer sa'bap-au 'či-â? Par,wâ-e mu'nân na 'dêrê.
 'Âyâ mudâ če 'dêrê? 'Tars-e Xudâyâ na 'dêrê,
 'Rahmî ba 'zuṛ na 'dêrê, 'âyâ če xa'bar na 'dêrê?
 'Jabr u si'tam tū 'dêrê, 'râst jaṛ: Mudâ če 'dêrê?
¹⁰ 'Mux-e Xu'dâyâ 'dêrê, 'hād o wa'fâ kan 'mun pen.

XXX (T).

- 'Xirō ra'fiq-om 'muš pa'reman 'tâ 'yus tar!
 'Kî na 'bê ma 'yus, če 'ân o 'tū 'nhineman žū 'jâi.
 Huddi'nân-an 'ta-i 'žū lēf 'rhizeman žū 'jâi.
 'Tâ ba sa'hâr 'bēč kî xu na 'bê dâl 'mun o 'tō!
⁵ 'Šai'tânî pai'dâ na pa'rî pa'rî-a dâl 'mâci 'bâw-a ja'râ,
 'Mun o 'tō tar-ēn 'hussîn-a 'fâmta.
 'Huš kan če 'ân o 'tū du'čâr na 'pareman,

Like a rosebud came the ornament of my spring.

- ⁵ O my delicate friend, thou hast neither shame nor shyness.
 Say now, what is thy reason? Thou payest no heed to me.
 Or what is thy intention? Thou hast no fear of God,
 Thou hast no compassion in thy heart, or possibly thou dost not
 know [about my love]?
 Thou hast power and strength, tell the truth: What is thy intention?
¹⁰ Thou hast sworn by God, make promise and fidelity to me.¹

XXX.

Sweet comrade, let us go to thy house.
 May nobody be at home, that I and thou can sit down together.
 Let us lie down together under one blanket.
 And may nobody come near us till the morning!
⁵ Let no envious person appear to go and tell thy father and
 mother,
 Causing them all to understand about me and thee.
 Take care that we do not get surprised by anyone.

¹ *kat-i mā dil basta ku.*

- Duš'man-e ham pēš'chan xu 'dēreman;
 Nigā'wān-e mā'khān Xu'dā-a.
 10 Har 'kir-a koṛ, 'huš kan, 'kir-e xu'kâ ba mu'dâ kan!
 Râz-e zurî'kâ-u dâl 'kî na ja'rē,
 Āe 'ân o 'tō ruz'wâ 'pareman.

XXXI (T).

- 'Ān ka'nem 'târif-e te'chân-â, šî'rîn 'yâr âi!
 Az ha'wâ-e lau'čâ da'nân-â, 'xîrō 'yâr âi!
 Na 'ūtafē 'mux-au, te'chân-au, sut'k-a pa'ram,
 'Mux-e čha'čōe tar-au ma'čî da, 'tâza pa'ram.
 5 Ki Xu'dâ bē re'zâ, 'tō pen 'ân 'pâdsâ pa'ram.
 'Če ka'nem? Ma-x'sōr watan'dâr-au, 'Xânēm, 'jân ai!
 Nha'stō a'stām dâ'lânî-an, ma-x'sōr nemâ'yâ ku'rō,
 Âhi'nâ 'dōst-e čha'čō-e tar-au, sur'mâ te'chân tar ku'rō.
 'Če ka'nem e'lâj-e dar'mân-au, 'Bēgum 'jân ai?

We have an enemy who is after us;
 But God is our protector.

- 10 Whatever thou doest, take care, do thy work heedfully.
 Do not tell the secret of thy heart to anyone,
 Lest I and thou be disgraced.

XXXI.

- I will praise thy eyes, O my sweet friend,
 Desiring thy lips and teeth, O my sweet friend!
 Do not cover thy face and thy eyes, let me be thy sacrifice.
 Let me kiss thy white face, and I shall be healed.
 5 If God permits, I shall be a king together with thee.
 What shall I do? I am thy countryman myself,¹ O my princess,
 my soul!
 I was sitting on our veranda, [thou] madest a sign to me² (?),
 Thou didst hold the mirror in thy white hand and put collyrium
 in thine eyes.
 What remedy and medicine shall I use against thee, O my queen,
 my soul?

¹ *ma-x'sōr*: "xud-e mā".

² *nemâ'yâ ku'rō*: "mâlum kat".

- ¹⁰ 'Huss dō'sân-au yafō'iy-a 'pōnē pōnē pēs 'pōt.
 'Kadd-e bārī'kōk-au, 'nēst-e be'land-a ma 'mun 'māt.
 Sōr tō'sak ma rafīk-a 'dehe 'taxta ba 'pōt,
 (G:sōr tō'sak zū 'wīl ma 'tō de'hem 'taxta ba 'pu).
 Na 'ūzēha 'zuṭ tar-'om ar'mân-a, 'Bēgum 'jân ai!
 'Huss 'dōst o rafī'qā tar-'om bī'gāna ku'rō,
¹⁵ Hēč xū'biy-aw-'om nā 'dhōṛ, 'zuṭ-'um dī'wāna ku'rō.
 'Če ka'nem e'lâj-e dar'mân-au, 'xīrō 'yârai?

XXXII (G).*

- Ō Ab'dulla 'jân-'om ai, 'nūr-e 'dī te'čhân-'om ai!
 Ka'bī pa'rā mhe'mân-'om ai, 'šēr-e lâlai'ka-i!
 Ab'dulla jân 'tau ku'rō, 'dāl 'dāda-i 'xōm ku'rō,
 Sa'far-au koṛ ma 'Dāka, ma 'dī 'mōṭar ke'rā kan.
⁵ Ma 'mun ham ham'rā-a kan, 'yur-y-e dādāi'ka-i!
 Sōr 'Taxta-hī tū hē, Pā'inda- Gulân 'puš tū'ē,

¹⁰ All thy hair is plaited behind thy back, five braids together.
 Thy slender shape and high (!) nose have slain me.
 On the bed beat thy friend on the top of the back.¹
 Let no longing for thee be left in my heart, O my queen, my soul!²
 I have put thee apart from³ (=above) all my friends and companions.
¹⁵ I have not seen any good in thee, thou hast maddened my heart.
 What remedy and medicine shall I use against thee, O my sweet
 friend

XXXII.

- O Abdulla my soul, the light of my two eyes,
 When wilt thou come as my guest, O lion of the lover?
 Abdulla has a fever, he is sleeping near his father.⁴
 Thou didst travel to Dacca; hire two motor cars!
⁵ Take me as thy companion, O wolf of the uncle.
 Thou art at Takhtapul and thou art Payinda Gul's son,

¹ G. . . . "I shall beat thee once . . ." *

² *dā dīl-i mā armān na bubāna.*

³ *jūdā kadam.*

⁴ *tau kadas, najōr šudas; pēš-i padariš xau kadas*

- Fâ'nūs-e ru'sân tū-ē, 'šēr-e lālai'ka-i!
 Kara'bâ'yîy-â 'kūē koṛ, zul'fân-a pēs 'gū koṛ,
 Ma 'mun-a ham 'nhâmoṛ koṛ, 'šēr-e lālai'ka-i.
 10 'Že pa'raman ma 'Kâbul, e'čēw tū 'yūza 'kâkul,
 Xu 'sōr-au sarkâ'rî kōṛ, 'šēr-e lālai'ka-i.
 'Že če ma 'tō-e 'gap ja'nem, 'dāl-a te 'nūkar dha'rem,
 Bî 'tō-e 'dharen 'na na'rem, 'šēr-e dādâi'ka-i!
 'Ōsp-a te gu'rîn jē'ran, ma 'mun ma 'sōr-a 'mēran,
 15 Ar'mân na 'dēreman, 'yury-e lālai'ka-i.
 'Kadd-au xu tâ'rânî-a, hul'bar-au au'yânî-a,
 'Kir-au ba â'sânî-a, 'šēr-e 'dādâi'ka-i!
 'Mâči-a pa'rî-a 'kōṛ, mâ'či-om da 'šî o 'čōṛ,
 Du'rîn na 'kan ma xu'sōr, 'šēr-e lālai'ka-i!
 20 'Že pa'raman ma bâ'zâr, 'rōng-a phe'rō lāla'zâr,
 'mardum-e 'tân xarî'dâr, 'yury-e dādâi'ka-i!
 'Že pa'raman 'yus tar-au, khu'jēweman 'bâw tar-au,

Thou art a brilliant lamp, O lion etc.

Thou didst travel to Karabagh, thou hast curls behind thine ears,
 But thou hast forgotten me, O lion etc.

- 10 Come let us go to Kabul, let thy long curls hang loose.¹

Thou hast taken service with the government, O lion.

Come, let me speak a word to thee, let me stay as thy servant.²

I cannot stay without thee, O lion etc.

I shall buy thee a red horse, let them kill me on account of thee;³

- 15 But we do not long for it, O wolf etc.

Thy shape is like the wild rose, thy front-hair is arranged in
 Afghan fashion,

Thou workest with ease, O lion etc.

May thy mother become blind, give me three or four kisses,

Do not keep away from me, O lion etc.

- 20 Come let us go to the bazar; thy colour has become like a tulip-bed.

People desire thee,⁴ O wolf etc.

Come let us go to thy house, and let us ask thy father,

¹ *bubân tu zulf dirâz.*

² *biyâ ki ba tu gap mēzanam, mā pēkîl nūkar mēpāem.*

³ *ba tu asp-e surx mēgirom, mara sarî tu bukušan.*

⁴ *šaukî tura dāran.*

- 'khār na pa'ri 'sōr tar-au, 'γury-e lālai'ka-i!
 'Muž će pa'raman žu 'jāi, 'xareman dī pi'āla 'čai,
 25 A'pōšte 'žiman žū 'jāi, 'γury-e lālai'ka-i!
 'Magam 'tū bi'bāw pa'ra, *če pa'raman Guldar'ra,
 'mēwa-e 'xirō 'thar-a, 'šēr-e lālai'ka-i!
 'Paraman 'Senje-Da'ra, 'khāin-(u)an te mhē'mā ba'ra,
 'hūr o pa'ri 'ham thar-a, 'šēr-e lālai'ka-i!

XXXIII (G).*

- *'Ān guda rēm 'ta-i 'γus kun-a 'tū nhašta 'bē mēn-e 'bōr-e xu'kân.
 'Bânō-e 'ešk-au ma 'mun la'gō, 'na-em 'γuntōn dar'mân-e xu'kân.
 'Magam tu pa'ra ta'bīp-e ma-nâ, 'zaxm-e ma'nâ dar'mâ ka'nē, 'ō
 kaštē'ōk ai!
 'Kaštē ja'ri: 'T'u xu rus'wâ-ē, ma 'mun ham rus'wâ tu na 'kan!
 5 Biyā'rân-e ma'nân xa'bar xu pa'ran, 'jân-e xu'kân-au ham 'huš kan!
 'Huš kanē zâ 'wil hē sū'γân-au na ja'rē,
 'Če ma 'mun o 'tō-e 'mēran, 'ō 'bālō ai!

- May he not be angry with thee, O wolf etc.
 Come let us go to some place, and drink two cups of tea;
 25 And let us then go back together, O wolf etc.
 Mayst thou become fatherless, that we may go to Gul Darra
 There is plenty of fruit, O lion etc.
 Let us go to Senjet Darra, and somebody will invite us as guests.¹
 There are plenty of houris and fairies, O lion etc.

XXXIII.

- "I passed below thy house, thou wast sitting in the doorway.
 The arrow of thy love hit me, and I cannot find any remedy for
 myself.
 But thou must be my doctor and heal my wound, O girl."
 The girl said: "Thou art disgraced, do not disgrace me, too.
 5 My brothers may find out, take care of thyself!
 Take care not to say such words another time,
 For they may kill me and thee, O boy!"

¹ *kašī mā o tura mēmān mēbara.*

- 'Bâlô ma 'kaštê ja'ri: «Ešq tar-au-em 'thitôn 'mesl-e ka'bâb,
 'kârî hō'wyak-a če 'magam biyâ'rân-au ma 'mun 'mēran zū de'wâs,
 10 Az 'yam-e 'tân ešqî'kâ 'magam pa'ram ân xu xa'lâs, 'ô kaštê 'ai!
 'Kaštê xu'kâ 'zur tar-ê 'fikar ko' 'te: «Ma 'mun ma'zâk na ka'na,
 'na če ra'mûz-e ešqî'kâ na 'pâna, ma 'mun ham rus'wâ na ka'na.»
 'Čâ ruč-e 'zâi ham 'thâl dâ; če e'dî pēšti ěi ka'na.
 'Har če-ê 'kōr, 'pēšte xu 'ēlâ na 'dâ bâ'lô, ai.
 15 'Agar 'ân 'tô pen âšu'qî ka'nem, xira'i-um te 'ěi da'hē?
 'Bâlô ja'ri: «Â xu 'heč zâ na 'dērem 'lâyāq-e 'tân,
 'Ĉi ja'rē če 'ân-a da'hem?
 'Umr-e kama'i-om-a te da'hem, če rû'zîy-a ka'nē, 'ô ka'štê ai!»
 'Kaštê ja'ri bâ'lô kun: «Huš kanē 'zâ wîl!
 20 Tu xu'xâ-u 'mun pen 'mux ba 'mux na pa'ra!
 'Mardum-a huš'yâr, 'ân o 'tô-e rus'wâ(r) 'paraman bî 'gap o 'sūy.
 'Na če be'te 'mēn xu 'tar dē'rîn 'ĉhapeman, 'ô bâ'lô ai!»

The boy said to the girl: "I am burning for love of thee like roast meat,
 It is better that thy brothers should kill me one day,

- 10 If I can but escape from the pain of thy love, O girl."

The girl thought in her heart: "Would that he were not jesting
 with me,

And that he understood (?) the mystery of love, so that he would not
 disgrace me!"

She waited for a few days more [to see] what he would do afterwards.¹

Whatever she did, the boy did not leave her alone.

- 15 [She said:] "If I love thee, what sweet things wilt thou give me?"

The boy said: "I do not possess anything worthy of thee,

Why dost thou say that I must give thee [something]?²

I will give thee the life of my throat, that thou mayst make it thy
 daily food, O girl."

The girl said to the boy: "Be careful another time,

- 20 Do not come face to face with me.

People are wise, and we may become disgraced without saying a word.

May we not part from each other again, O boy?"

¹ ěand rûz-i digar ham matal kat, ce az i pas . . . V. Voc. s. v. thâl.

² Or: "What shall I say (read ja'rēm) that I can give thee?" (ěi megom ěi bedom-et).

³ na ki bâz mabain-e xud dūr beftim.¹

XXXIV (G).*

- 'Zuṛbar-om 'γusi nap'γō, lau'čân-ē kha'nōī, 'magam ai.
 'Qadd-ē mi'sâl-e 'ālef-a čī'mō-ī xirâmâ'nī, 'magam ai.
 'Ān-em fa'qīr dāl 'bōr-au 'kantōn-em bōrwâ'nī, 'magam ai.
 'Dāl 'bōri-aw-om 'thārī, ju'wâ dâ sōr 'kō-e xu'kâ.
 5 'Mux-aw-om 'dhōr, xūb 'xâl u xi'tâb,
 'Rōng-aw-om 'dhōr, 'nuqra-e 'xâm.
 Ka'bī žīm 'dâl tar-au? 'Zuṛ tar-um na 'ūzēhâ ar'mân-au, 'magam ai.
 'Ān-em na 'pântōn 'tab-au, pērai'sân-a čē, â'yâ čē sabap-â?
 'Rōng-e he'lâl-au 'zitō čhō, 'ân param 'pēs tâ'wiz dâl mul'lâ.
 10 'Mīm mu'bâarak bē tâ'wis tar-au sōr pī'sânī, 'magam ai.
 Pa'nân-aw-um na 'lam dâ 'rust u wa'čhan,
 Bham'bi-(u)m ghīt, lha'nō-m kōr.
 Tu'yânâ-w-um ka'tī, 'kull rupa'ī nâxt.
 'Jân-e xu'kân-um 'xâr koṛ.
 15 'Pâ-m re'kâb tar-e ōspi'kâ 'lam da'hem, 'dut-e xâwânī'kâ, 'magam ai!

XXXIV.

- My beloved came out of her house with laughing lips, yea verily.
 Her shape is like the letter *alif*, her walk is graceful, yea verily.
 I am a mendicant at thy door, I am begging, yea verily.
 I saw thee near thy door, thou didst shed thy brilliance on thine own roof.
 5 I saw thy face, thy beautiful mole and manner of conversation,
 I saw thy colour like pure silver.
 When shall I come to thee? Let the longing for thee depart from
 my heart, yea verily.
 I do not understand thy mood, why art thou (: is it) angry; what
 is the reason?
 Thy new-moon colour has become pale; I go to fetch an amulet
 from the nulla.
 10 May the letter *mīm* in the amulet be auspicious on thy forehead,
 yea verily.
 I did not leave anything high and low (: uneven, rough) on thy path;
 But took a spade and smoothed it.
 I have paid the price for thee, all in cash rupees;
 I took great pains.
 15 I put my foot in the horse's stirrup, O thou the khan's daughter,
 yea verily.

XXXV (G).*

- 'Hō zurba'r-om, ai 'sabr-e zur'ka-u ba Xu'dāi kan!
 Har 'ker-a če koṛ, 'ker-e zur'kā •ba mu'dā kan!
 Ān 'rūč na hēm, 'sōr har 'sabza xu tā'bem.
 'Mai bē wo ma mai'nā har 'jāi če 'ān 'yu'nem.
 5 'Sō 'āhū fe'yan ka'nem: Raft'qōk-e ma'nā kū,
 Ba hō'wī 'nāzuk-e xēri'mān če 'whētōn sō zī'nā?
 'Kū da'lāl-e zur'thō če mā 'mun dāl 'tō 'nhēnā?
 Tū 'bānō-e to'fangikā u 'ān 'said u nī'sān-a.
 Hur'sī wa'khēi tar 'paraman 'sīz ba sīz-au.
 10 'Fu'lū zah'mat u xā'ri-um ku'rō, ma 'mun a'wē kan!
 Žu 'lāza ma 'dāl-um 'nhīn, žū 'bhām-e be'hešt-a.
 'Ān 'čhēra xu 'čhēm, 'emsar 'nām-um xu ma 'pešk-a,
 Ruxsa'ti na dērēm, če ā 'zīm ma 'dāl-a.
 'Ō zurba'r-om žu me'hī guda'rō, ma 'mun a'wē kan!

XXXV.

- O my beloved, be patient in thy heart, by God.
 Whatever thou dost, do the work of thy heart with a purpose.
 I am not the sun that I should heat all herbs.
 Let there be wine, and may I find my starling (: beloved) everywhere.
 5 I give a hundred sighs and groans: Where is my little comrade,
 Who walks up the stairs with such graceful steps?¹
 Where is the ardent go-between who puts me to sit near thee?
 Thou art the rifle-bullet, and I am the game and the target.
 Let us walk on the high terrace heart to heart.
 10 I have had much trouble and pain, oh remember, me!
 Sit for a moment at my side, a fragrance from Paradise.
 I shall be enlisted, and this year my name is on the roll,
 I shall not get leave to come to thee.
 O my beloved, [when?] one month has passed, remember me!
¹ *ba hamī nāz xarīmān ki tu mēri sar-i zīna.*

XXXVI (G).²

- 'Bálō ja'rī: «Ö 'kaštē, 'ânə pa'ram 'yâr-e 'tân,¹
 Zul'fân-e 'bištō e'čēw, te'čhân tar-au 'surma kan.
 'Maḡḡ-e 'čhačō 'dērē, da'nânân-au ma'hîn-a,
 'Nēst-au 'ham be'land-a, ā'brōân-au ka'mand-a.
⁵ 'Mux-e 'kārī tū 'dērē, gū'ân tar-au 'jumkī sī,
 Na'ti te'lāī 'dērē, 'kaštē 'mun kun wa'fâ kan!
 'Qadd-e wa'khē tū 'dērē, 'mēn-e bâ'rik tu 'dērē,
 'Xâl-u xi'tâb tu 'dērē, sē'bân-e 'kārī 'dērē.
 Zu'bân-e 'xirō 'dērē, 'kašte 'mun kun wa'fâ kan!
¹⁰ Dō'stân tar-au ču'rī sī, pâ'nân tar-au ma'sī sī.
 'Tōn tar-au ta'wâr sī, 'sōr tar-au 'buḡra sī.
 'Čimō-au 'zerēzi'ká, 'kašte 'mun kun wa'fâ kan! »
 'Kaštē ja'rī: «Ö 'bálō, 'nai param 'ân 'yâr-e 'tân,
 Sū'yân-e bī'jāī 'na 'jaḡ, 'šupḡ tar-au te 'dehem 'ân.
¹⁵ 'Bâw-om te 'xabar pa'rī, ma 'mun-ē ha'lâl ka'na,

XXXVI.

- The boy said: "O girl, I will become thy friend,
 Let loose thy long curls and put collyrium in thine eyes.
 Thou hast a white neck, thy teeth are dainty,
 And thy nose is high, thine eyebrows are a snare.
⁵ Thou hast a beautiful face; in thine ears are ear-rings.
 Thou hast a golden nose-ring; O girl, be faithful to me!
 Thou hast a tall figure, thou hast a slender waist.
 Thou hast a mole and [fine] conversation, thou hast beautiful apples.
 Thou hast a sweet tongue; O girl, be faithful to me!
¹⁰ There are bracelets on thine arms, and anklets on thine feet.
 There is a woman's dress on thy body and a veil on thy head.
 Thy gait is like a partridge's; O girl, be faithful to me!"
 The girl said: "O boy, I shall not become thy friend,
 Say no words out of season, [or] I shall strike thee on thy mouth.
¹⁵ My father might hear it, then he would kill me,

¹ The written text adds at the beginning: كشته جري أو بالو آن سور ترو (šupḡ ja'rī: Ö bálō, ân sōr tar-au āšūq čhēm. «O boy I have fallen in love with thee»).

- Yā 'nēst u 'gū-m te ka'ṭa, yu'sī-m te fa'rār ka'na.
 'Kaštē ja'rī: «'Ō bālō, yu'lū tū 'bila'γām-ē,
 Az 'aql u 'huš u xi'rāt dhō'r-om ēe bīgāna-ē.
 'Ešq-au heč 'zuṛ tar 'na sī, 'ād u wa'fā na 'dērē.»
²⁰ 'Bālō ja'rī: «'Ō kaštē, gi'rī-m te 'khān 'jāi pa'ra?
 'Magam ēe ma'sō 'pherē (pa'ra), ma 'khār-e dar'yā pa'rā,
 'Yā ēe ka'būtar 'pherē, ma 'nesp-e ās'mā pa'rā,
 'Yā ēe magam 'ān me'rem, mehe'r-ā zu'rī-m 'gum pa'rī.
 Te'la wu 'nuqra 'dērem, 'sēher u jādū'yē kanem,
²⁵ 'Yā ma 'bāw-a te 'mērem, bī'bāw-a te ka'nem,
 'Yā ēe dī 'ōsp-ē gu'rīm, 'kā-wa'nō-a te ba'rem.
 'Mux-e Xu'dāikā 'dērē, 'ād u wa'fā kan 'mu kun,
 'Ešq-au ba 'mesl-e bā'nō, 'jāi 'ghitō 'sīs tar-om.
 Du'rīn na 'kan ma xu'sōr, 'zu gu'rī zē ma 'dāl-om.»
³⁰ «'Ān-e na 'zīm ma 'dāl-au, 'ān ēe 'ker 'dērem,
 'Āxir mu'dā tu 'jaṛ, mad'lab u max'sūd-a 'jaṛ!»

Or cut off my nose and ears and turn me out of the house."
 The girl said: "O boy, thou art very unrestrained,
 I have seen that thou art without wisdom or sense or understanding.
 There is no love in thy heart, and thou dost not keep thy promise
 and faith."

- ²⁰ The boy said: "O girl, where wilt thou go to escape from my
 clutch?
 Perhaps thou wilt turn into a fish and plunge into the river,
 Or turn into a pigeon and fly in the middle of the sky,
 Or, perhaps, I shall die, and the love of thee will vanish from
 my heart.
 I have gold and silver, and I practice sorcery and magic,
²⁵ I shall either kill thy father and make thee fatherless,
 Or take two horses and carry thee away somewhere,
 Thou hast sworn by the face of God, keep thy promise and faith
 to me,
 Like an arrow thy love has fixed itself in my breast.
 Do not keep away from me, but come for a while to me."
³⁰ [The girl said:] "I will not come to thee, I have work to do,
 And now, tell me thy intention, tell me thy purpose and aim."

XXXVII (G).*

- Bâlô ma 'kašte ja'ri ċe: «'Ān-e 'žim 'dâl tar-au,
 'Jâ-e ma'nâ 'râst kanē alâhe'di 'γus tar-au.
 Dha'ram tar-ē na 'rhîzem ba'γair-e sô 'zuṛ tar-au.
 'Khîn 'xabar 'na pa'ri, 'huš kanē biyā'rân tar-au.
⁵ Pa'nân-um 'sâf 'lam dahē, ka'lâ[-e?] 'bôr-au 'xē kanē.
 'Khîn tar-ē xu 'na ber'khem ba'γair-e biyā'rân tar-au.
 'Ān ċe â'γēm 'huš ka'nē, tu bîwa'har 'na pa'ra.
 Tu 'pânē 'khâin-e 'žâ-a, halapa'ta 'na pa'ra.
 Huddi'nân-an 'zuṛ ba 'zuṛ 'rhîzeman tâ sa'har.
¹⁰ Žû 'ruč-e 'žâ â'ya bēm, 'tu na 'hasta 'γus tar-au.
 'Hâl-e zu'ri'ka-m ja'ri 'dâl mâ'endar tar-au.
 'Berkhetôn-em 'na ja'ra au'hâl-om dâl 'bâw tar-au,
 'Yâ ċe ma 'xâ-au ja'ra, 'nai na'rem žin 'dâl tar-au.»
 'Kašte ja'ri 'bâlô kun: «'Xâ tar-om 'hēč na ber'khe!

XXXVII.

- The boy said to the girl¹: "I will come to thee.
 Arrange a place for me in a separate part of thy house.
 I will not rest on the ground, but only on thy heart.
 Let nobody know of it, beware of thy brothers.
⁵ Keep the road clear for me and open the door of the village.
 I do not fear anybody but thy brothers.
 Be careful when I come, and do not be impatient.
 Know that it is somebody else,² and do not be frightened!
 Let us both rest heart to heart till the morning.
¹⁰ I came to thee another day; but thou wast not at home,
 I told thy stepmother about the condition of my heart.
 I fear that she may tell thy father about me,
 Or that she may say it to thy husband, so that I cannot come
 near thee."
 The girl said to the boy: "Do not fear my husband!

¹ But *كنته مبالو جري* (kašte ma bâlô ja'ri).

²: "Feign that you think it is . . .?"

- ¹⁵ 'Mâneš-e sâda'iy-a, 'heč 'zâ-â na 'pântôn,
 'Khôr o 'gû tar 'battar-a.
 'Bâlô ja'rî ma 'kašte: «Zur tar-om 'xîrô 'tû-ê,
 'Xub-em 'pântôn 'yus tar-au 'sâheb-e exti'yâr tû-ê.
 Mên 'kull-e mâne'sân tar 'dânâ o 'âqel tû-ê.
²⁰ 'Že če žu 'wîl 'êčewēm, 'mux-um 'bar-e 'mux tar-au.

XXXVIII (G).*

- 'Tečh-e 'mast-au, 'hudde te'čhân-e 'mast-au.
 'Kalam-e 'čhačō-a 'hudde 'band-e 'dōst-au.
 'Har čey-um če 'kuṛ, Xu'dâi na 'dâ-ê 'xu kun-um.
 Az 'rûz-e a'wal Xu'dâi 'na kuṛ bā 'hast-au!
⁵ Hē 'qadd-e wa'khê-e arya'wânî 'tân-a,
 Rux'sâla-e 'lâl-e 'hîn-ča'kōi 'tân-a.
 Čōr ma'čî-a agar 'mun kun-e 'yâr-au tu da'hê.
 Heč 'aib-a xu 'nâ, 'ain-e ju'ânî 'tân-a.
 'Ân čhēm, sōr 'qabr-e žu ju'wâneka za'hēm;

- ¹⁵ He is a foolish man and does not understand anything,
 He is worse than an ass or a cow."
 The boy said to the girl: "Thou art sweet to my heart.
 I know well that thou art independent and master in thy house.
 Among all men thou art wise and prudent.
²⁰ Come and let me once lay my face against thy face."

XXXVIII.

- Thy wanton eye, both of thy wanton eyes!
 Both of thy wrists are like white penholders.
 Whatever I did, God gave her not to me.
 Oh, that God had not created thee from the first day!
⁵ Thou hast a tall figure like the arghawan-tree;
 Thou hast ruby cheeks, dripping blood.
 If thou givest me, thy friend, four kisses,
 Thou wilt commit no sin; the essence of youth is thine.
 I went forth and came to the tomb of a youth;

- ¹⁰ Ā'wâz xu qab'rî nar'ğö, mun har'wî.
 Ĵa'ri-um: «Ĵu'wân, heqa fe'yan 'êâ 'dêrê?»
 Ĵa'ri êe: «Ĵu'wân bêm êe 'maxsat 'na za'hêm.»

XXXIX (G).*

- Xî'röya 'yâr ai, 'ân 'tö kun 'zö'gîr-em.
 Ham 'kunda wâ zâw'lâna wâ 'ham zan'jîr-em.
 'Ân 'âyem pês 'bö'au, ö 'yâr-om,
 'Tusi-au 'yax kan'tö êe: 'ân man'gîr-em.
⁵ Hô'wî ru'êi êe wata'nî-um sa'fâr ko',
 Êe 'haif-um ko' êe 'pu'om yâr-wa'nö ko'.
 Za'hêm Par'wâ sö dar'yâ-e l'ör'band,
 Un'hak nhas'tam, xu 'rhîntö-e yulû-m ko'.

Phonograph (G):

Xî'röya 'yârai 'ân tö kun 'mögîrêm,
 Ham 'kunda, wâ zâw'lâna wâ 'ham zan'jîrem.
 Ân 'âyem 'pêsi 'bö'aw ö 'yârum,
 'Tusi-awê 'yax kan'tö êi 'ân man'gîrem. hõu.
 Hô'vi ru'êi hõ'vi rö'êi êe wata'nî sa'fâr kô',

- ¹⁰ I heard a voice coming out of the tomb.
 I said: "O youth, why dost thou lament thus?"
 He answered: "I was a youth who did not attain my aim."

XXXIX.

- My sweet friend, I am unhappy for thy sake.¹⁾
 I am bound in stocks and fetters and chains.
 I came to thy house, O my friend,
 From within thy house thou didst cry: I am busy.
⁵ The day when I went travelling from my country,
 What wrong had I done, that I should [have to?] turn my back to
 my friend?²⁾
 I came to Parwan on the Ghorband River,
 And there sat down, weeping bitterly.

¹⁾ خیرۆ; mā ba tū dîlgîr astum.

²⁾ pušt-i xudam ba tara-fî yâr kadam.

Ce 'haifum kuṛ ʔe 'puṭum yârva'nô kôṛ,
 Za'hēm par'vâ sô dariâ-i ʔôr-band,
 Un'hak nhaš'tam, xu 'r(h)intôe ʔu'lûm kôṛ.

XL (G).

Žū guza'r-om kuṛ^a 'ʔus tar-au 'âʔēm,
 'Hâl-ē zə'r-um ʔa'ren na na'rī.
 'Sôr mun u 'tô-en kan'tâ gu'mân,
 'Sîr max ta'r-âw-om thâ'ren na na'rī.
^b 'Rhîne ʔhâ'rī 'sôr tâ 'kadam-um,
 'Šukur ʔe un'hāk 'zuṛ-um na tâ'rī.
 'Daur-e ʔe'râʔ-e 'ʔus-e xu'kâ,
 Par'wâna tu ʔhē, wô 'nauća ne'hâl.

Phonograph (G).¹

Žū guza'rum, kuṛe 'ʔus tar-au 'âʔēm,
 'Hâlī zu'rum ʔa'ren na na'rī.
 'Sôr mun u 'tôyne ('tô'ene) 'kantâ gu'mân,

XL.

I took a walk and came to thy house.
 I could not tell thee the condition of my heart.
 They are suspicious about me and thee.
 I could not be sated of regarding thy face
^b Fire fell from my head to my feet,
 Thank God, that my heart did not burst there.
 Circling round thine own house,
 Thou hast become a moth, O fresh shoot (: bud)!²

¹ This song was recorded twice on the phonograph. Hence the variants.

² Pers. translation: *Yak guzar kadam, xâna-i kumâ âmadim,*
Hâl-e dil-i mâ ba tû gušta na tânistom.
Ba sar-i mâ u tû xalk gumân meḡuyan.
Râ-i tura sêr dida na tânistom.
Âtaš aštâd az sar tâ pây-am.
Šuker ʔe unjâ dil-em na kafid.
Daur-e ʔerâʔ-e xâna-e xud gašt,
sâl-e parwâna šudi, ô nau barâmad nehâl.

Šir 'mux tar'awumə 'thāren na na'rī.
 R(h)inē čā'rī 'sōr tā 'kadamum (-umə),
 Šukur čē un'hāk 'zuṛum ('šuukur čī un'hāak 'zuṛumə) na tā'rī.
 'Daurī čī'rāyī 'yusī xu'kâ (xu'kân),
 Par^ovāna tu 'čē (čē) wō 'nauča nī'hāl (nī'hāāl).

XLI (G).*

Žū 'zuṛ-um-ā 'čemtōn čē āšnā'ī 'kašte pen ka'nem.
 Čaṇ de'hem 'har čē 'qan(d) sī ma 'hussē yī'rā ka'nem.
 Žū 'zuṛ-um 'čemtōn čē āšnā'ī 'kašte pen ka'nem.¹
 Žē 'paraman 'dōst ba 'dōst huddi'nān-an 'sail-e ma'zār.
⁵ 'Rhīntō wo 'zārī xu'kân mar'kad-e Sar'wār ka'nem.
 'Mā pen bīwa'fāl 'dēra 'kaštē, be'nāi āšnā'ī dēra 'kaštē,
 'Magam 'mā tar ju'dāi dēra 'kaštē.
 Ba 'waxt-e 'šām 'čēm² 'xu-wa'nōi,
 ta'mām-e kašte'ā 'nhaštō ma 'dāl-ē.³
¹⁰ 'Mizl-e 'mušk u 'ambar 'žītōn 'būy-ē,

XLI.

My heart⁴ goes forth to win the friendship of the girl.
 I pounce upon all sweet things, and destroy them all.
 My heart goes forth to win the friendship of the girl.
 Come, let us go hand in hand to visit the saint's tomb.
⁵ I shall weep and lament at Sarwar's sepulchre.
 The girl is faithless to me; she desires to have a friend.
 But she keeps apart from me.
 In the evening I shall go to her,
 All the girls are sitting close to her,
¹⁰ Her perfume is like musk and ambergris,

¹ The written text adds: (؟) باشه وشایستی عقاب زر عاشق تر خبر وکی وکم
 آسمان ونو مسی کبودتر کنم : *bāša u šāstī u nqāb zur-e āšūq tar xabar wakhē u
 kam āsmān-wanō . . . kabūd tar kanem (؟).

² چم آن (čēm ān).

³ نشستین خونوی (*nhašt-ēn xūcanōi).

⁴ yak dīl-i mā mēšawa "my one heart goes" (!).

- 'Lapč tar 'xâl-e Xu'dâi 'dëra 'kaštë.
 Tu 'bučh! bī'auri-en 'qâzi u 'mullâ,¹
 Ma 'di 'šâhet far'mâsi 'yus-wanö.
 'Xabar 'âran hō'wī 'kâri 'kaštë tar².
¹⁵ Ba 'rhintö šâd'gâri 'dëra 'kaštë.
 Ra'hīm 'Xân ħhī fa'qīr-an, tā ba 'har waxt³ du'wâ-ē ka'nem,
 Će 'bī har 'waxt⁴ sa'lâmat.
 Xe'râj-e 'mulk-e Īrân 'dëra 'kaštë.⁵

XLII (G).⁶

'Zu'um 'bâl xē 'dëra, bu'chö-i 'yârika 'dëra,
 Thâ'rör ma 'yâr-e ma'nân za'nëng 'ċimö 'dëra.

On her lips the girl has a natural mole.

Look thou! The kazi and the mulla are inconsiderate (: they desire her very much).

They have ordered two witnesses to go to her house.

They will bring them news from the beautiful girl.

- ¹⁵ She weeps and rejoices [at the same time].

Rahim Khan has become thy beggar [: slave],⁷ I pray for her till the end,

That she may always be safe.

The girl is worth the kingdom of Iran.

XLII.

My heart spreads its wings, it desires to see my friend.⁸

Look at my friend, how she is walking.

بي غور قاضى كانده ؟

* Pari xabar âran kašte tar.

* تابآخړ (tā ba āxīr).

* هرکبې (har kabī).

* Add.: مغوش تو تر سله کنی بالونه خ چکنم ارمان تان چکنم سیم : *ma yūs tō tar . . . kanē, bālō na xu ċi kanem armân-e tân ċi kanem sīm u zar-e Qārūn . . . (?).

* V. facsimile, Plate II.

* R. X ħud xizmatgar-iš.

* didan-i yâr dârad.

- Ze 'ešq-ē ma 'mun 'mâtō, a'jab te'čhân 'dēra,
Zu'bân-e 'mesl-e bul'bul, 'xirō guftâr 'dēra.
- ⁵ Tab-ē xu 'mun tar ran'jō, 'mun pen 'ham nâz dēra.
Čâ 'ruča čē 'na-m dhu'rō ma 'mun su'rây 'dēra.
'Zu'um peš'čhan-ē 'dâ'ya, 'wyâr o 'rūčē ma su'rây-a.
Ma 'mun-ē a'wē ku'rō, čē mhēra'bânī 'dēra.
Hussi'nân 'âsu'qī-ēn, ba 'âlam manša'hūr-a.
- ¹⁰ Ma 'yâr-e xu'kân-om dhōr mun 'arz-um 'ku' ma 'dâl-ē,
Ma 'kū'um 'sōrī-um nōt, čha'rem ma 'pušt-e 'pâ-ē.
Ân 'čhēm xuš'waxt-e¹ 'yu'lū, pa'rī meh'mân-om 'âya.
Dallâl ja'rī čē: «Ô bi'yâ, tu 'xedmat kan ma 'dâl-ē.
Bimu'j'ra-ē 'na pa'rī, ba'rât-au te zē 'zu wīl.
- ¹⁵ Ba bi'wa'rī na pa'rī, ma'nâ 'kir-um za'rūr-a.»
Bâlō ja'rī dallâl kun čē: «Ân tâ'yat na 'dērem,
A'gar har za'nēng pa'rī, ma 'mun tu 'bar ma 'dâl-ē.»
Dallâl ja'rī: «Tu sabr kan čē zu 'wīl-ē ân bu'čhēm,

- She has slain me with her love, she has wonderful eyes,
Her tongue is like the nightingale's, her speech is sweet.
- ⁵ Her mind is embittered against me; but she also flirts with me.
When she has not seen me for some days, she inquires for me.
My heart pines for her, night and day it is inquiring.
She has remembered me, because she is friendly.
All men fall in love with her, she is renowned throughout the
world,
- ¹⁰ I saw my own friend and made a petition to her.
I removed my cap from my head and fell at her feet.
I became very happy, a fairy came as my guest.
The go-between said: "O brother, pay thy court to her.
It will not remain unrewarded, someday thine appointment [to be
her lover] will come.
- ¹⁵ It will not happen all at once, my assistance is necessary."
The boy said to the go-between: "I have no strength,
Whatever happens, bring me to her."
The go-between said: "Be patient, let me first see her once,
- ¹ خوشموند

- Na 'bādā 'khar-ē 'šūra če 'tō tar 'xafa 'čhō bōn.¹
- ²⁰ Dal'lāl 'chī dāl 'yār-ē, ja'rī: «Cey-a re'zā-a?»
 (Variant: Dal'lāl ja'rī: «Ō 'kaštē, ma 'tō-ē 'bālō xu 'dhēwa.)
 Ma 'tō bālō xu 'dhēwō, ka'na-ī mas'tī ma'zāk-au.»
 «Ba 'bīwa'rī na pa'rī, mhō'lāt-om 'daha 'čā ruč.»
 Dal'lāl 'āya dāl 'bālō, ja'rī: «Čā 'ruč tu sab(r) ka!»
- ²⁵ Gap-aw-um 'puxta ku'rō, dōs 'ruč-um 'mātal ku'rō.
 'Bīwar na 'bē tu 'bālō! Eš'kyēn tar 'chī ka'čārī.
 'Hākīm 'chī 'Māmad Šā 'Xā, sōr 'mulk-e Parā'j'ā.
 Parā'j'ā'nī ka'būl kōr, Pen'jīrī hug'mī čū'ra.
 'Hākīm ham 'ēl o 'jār nōt, sōr Pen'jīr-a rā'hī čhī.
- ³⁰ 'Dōstom ō Bēga'rā tar 'jāng ferī'mān čhī.

That she may not be angry with thee; for she has become
 annoyed with thee."

- ²⁰ The go-between went to his friend and said: "What is thy desire?"²
 (The go-between said: «O girl, the boy desires thee.)
 The boy desires (litterally: has desired) thee, he will make merry
 and amuse thee."
 [The girl said:] "It cannot happen so quickly, give me a respite
 for some days."

The go-between came to the boy and said: "Be patient for some
 days!

- ²⁵ I have arranged thine affair, and given [her] a respite of ten days.
 Be not in a hurry, O boy." The boy went to the court of justice
 in Iskyen.

Mahmad Shah Khan, was made a governor in the Ferajghan country.
 The Ferajghanis agreed to plunder the Panjshiris at his command(?).³
 The governor led out his tribe and his neighbours, and marched
 towards Panjshir,

- ³⁰ At Dōstom [Khel] and Begara there was a great fight.

¹ Chief variants of the phonograph text:

L. 1. 'zupum, xē, 2. 'čimōē, 3. 'ēqē, 4. 'misl 'bulbul, guftār, 5. ta'bē
 'ranjō, mun 'pēn, 6. čā 'ručī, corrected into čā 'ruča, 'dhurō 7. zū'rum, vī'yārum.
 8. 'avē 'kvō, mēmā'nīē, 9. hus'sīnān āsu'ka-ēn, 12. 'yulū, mē'mānum, 13. da'lāl,
 'ō byā, 14. ē 'bīmu'j'rā na 'pārī, 'zā vīl, 15. bē- corrected into 'bīvarī, 'pārī, ktr.
 18. 'zū vīl 'āne ē 'buchem, 19. ma 'bāda 'khāra, 'xapa,

² rezā-i tū ēi mēbāsa.

³ I do not understand Pen'jīrī hug'mī čū'ra. (čār āh: "tālān šud").

Hōt a'zār 'yuss ('xāna) Pen'jīr, 'huss xu 'zu jāi 'jam čī.

Tōfaŋ'gān-ē jā'yū'ri, dā'rū ferī'mān čī.

'Pōnē ruč tar 'jāŋg čī, ba 'rūz-e xuru'čina,

'Hākīm o 'maṛdum ham lawa'kī, Pen'jīr-a 'xudexti'yār.

³⁵ Ma 'hākīm-ē 'ham xu 'māt, ar'mān 'zur tar na 'dēra.

'Hē bait jā'ri Ta'bakkāl, 'šāīr xu 'ō 'ghāṇḍ bī,

Az 'har čē puṛ'sā ka'nan, 'gap tar 'band na 'ūzea.

There are seven thousand houses in Panjshir, and they all assembled
in one place.

Their rifles had cartridges, and there was plenty of gunpowder.

They fought for five days. On the sixth day

The governor and his men fled, and Panjshir was liberated.

³⁵ They killed the governor, too, and he has no [more] any longings
in his heart.¹

Tabakkal recited this song, he was a great poet;

However much they ask him, he never stops in his speech.

¹ Explained: *zadanwāla armān na dāra* "one who is killed has no longings."

VOCABULARY.

The alphabetical arrangement is based on the same system as in Sir George Grierson's *Kashmiri Dictionary*, etc.: The 'words are arranged in order of their consonants without any regard to the vowels. The latter come into consideration only in cases in which the same consonant or consonants are followed or separated by different vowels' (LSI. X. 253).

E.g. *ai*, *au* are placed immediately after *a*. In words from the dialect of D and P *ā* is a separate phoneme (= M, G, T *ā*); but in M, G, T *ā* is merely a variant of *a*. *e* and *i*, *o* and *u* are frequently interchangeable. Aspirates are counted as two letters. Nasal vowels are counted as *n*. *ṇ* and *ṇ* are placed after *n*. For *q* see *k*. Final sonant consonants are frequently unvoiced.

In words quoted from literary *Prs.* long *a* is written *ā*; but in *Afgh. Prs.* words it is written *ā* according to the pronunciation. '*Prs.*' after a word denotes that it is borrowed from *Prs.*, '*cf. Prs.*' means that it is related to the *Prs.* word. *Prs.* words of Arabic origin are counted as *Prs.*; only *Ar.* words which I have not been able to trace in *Prs.* are marked '*Ar.*'. Many of the *Prs.* words were used in songs only, and probably do not belong to the spoken language. The *Prs.* translation of *Par.* sentences is frequently very free. The accent is often uncertain, especially in words quoted from connected texts where the sentence-stress is prominent.

Vowels

-a encl. pron. 2 sg. "thee, thy". Gr. 118.

Cf. -au.

-a, -ā "he is". Cf. *hā*.

ā T "Oh". 'zur tar-om 'ā' kaš'ēwī "I sighed 'Oh' in my heart".

ai (āi) G, T "O". ai Alī! T "O Alī!";
har 'mēwa xu ai 'uk ferī'mān-a T

"Oh, every kind of fruit is in abundance there".

aT M, āT G "mother". Pash. G āT.

-au pron. encl. 2 sg. "thee, thy". Gr. 118. Cf. -a.

-e (i) Izāfat. Gr. 89, 105.

ē "this", pl. ē(y)ān, ī'ān. Generally a subst.: 'na ē cha'yī seo na 'ō T "neither this one nor that one did fall";

but: *ṭpalta'nā za'hē Pax'mā* G "these regiments reached P.". Gr. 126 sqq. Cf. *hē*.

-ē encl. pron. 3 sg. (and pl.). Gr. 119, 122.

-ē encl. particle. Gr. 156.

o, u "and". Prs. Cf. *wo*, *wā*.

-ō, -ōu pron. encl. 2 pl. "you, your". Gr. 121.

ō "that" (𐎠), pl. *ō'ān*. Generally subst. (cf. *ē* "this"). Gr. 129 sqq. Cf. *hō*.

ō "O" *ō bālō* G "O boy".

aib G "fault". *heē 'aib-a xu 'nā* "it is not thy fault".

ū'bāl "crime". *ū'bāl xa'bar na 'dēran* G "they do not recognize [right or] wrong". Psht. < Ar. *wabāl*.

ū'bālī G "conscious of a crime" (?): *'ede kun ū'bālī 'āya* (explained: *ūra na kuštan, gumā bad asl*) "they became conscious of doing a crime to him (and did not kill him)".

a'blāq "piebald". Prs.

a'brō (*a'brā*) M, G, T "eyebrow". Prs. Cf. *kāš*.

aubā'zī M, G "swimming". *aubā'zī-m kan'tū, au'bāzī ka'nem* "I swim". Prs.

u D, P "bear". Pash. *Ö*. *ōç* etc. Cf. *uṭ*, *xirs*.

e'ēnd G, T, *eēn* M "hence", *eēn'dī* G, T "hence, henceforward".

u'ēnd G "thence"; *uēn'dī* G, T "thence".

'mā-īman u'ēnd 'ēōx 'ārtan "we fetch firewood from there"; *uēn'dī u'klā* T "he rose from there"; *uēn'dī a'peš ra'mī* T "he returned back from there".

uēn'dānī "from those": *hō'wē dhārān ēe . . . , uēn'dānī-ān 'nīlōn* "(the snow) disappears from those mountains which . . .". Gr. 150.

eēn'dhēk "this very" (or adverb): *eēn-*

'dhēk ḏ'spān ku'ēnd ēn? M "from where are these horses (*hamī aspān az kuṭā astan*)".

ē'ēw- (once written *ēche'wēm*, but *احيموم*)

M, G, T, "to put, place, throw". *'md-īma ki'tāb sō 'mēz ē'ēwētan* M "I am (we are) putting the book on the table"; *ē'ēwēm* G = *'lam da'hem* "I put", *bhār-ē ē'ēwē* T "he collected the burden (*bār jam kat*)"; *zul'fān-a 'bīstō ē'ēw* G "let loose thy curls". Cf. Psht. *ācawul* "to throw, put" < **ā-scāb* (EVP. s.v.)?

ād, hād G, T "promise, agreement". *ād-an kuṭ* T "they promised". P. *'ahd*.

'ēdē obl. sg., *e'dān* gen. sg., *e'dānān* obl., gen. pl. of *ē* "this" q. v.

'udē, obl. sg., *u'dān*, gen. sg., *u'dānān* obl., gen. pl. of *ō* "that", q. v.

audī'da G "tear". Prs. V. *āw-i dīdā'ka*. *e'dhēk* "this very". Gr. 134.

u'dhēk "that very". Gr. 134.

'adel G, T "right, repair". *'adel ma 'γus-ē zahē'wē* T "it brought her straight home"; *γīrānī'γān-e γusi'kāy-ā 'adel 'kantōn* G "he repairs the damages of the house". Prs. *'adal*.

a'dālat T "justice". Prs.

'ādam M, G, T "man (homo)". Prs. V. *'māneš*.

ādam'kuš G "murderer". Prs.

'adap "courtesy". *sa'lām-ē ba 'adap-ē buya* Phon. "he saluted him with courtesy". Prs.

u'drāk G "waiting (*mātāl*)". *du 'ruē-an u'drāk koṭ* "they waited for two days". Cf. *dar?*

a'dāt G "finished". *'kissa ham a'dāt chī* (: *a'dāt?*) "the tale is finished";

* *sámorí'kā ham a'dāt chī* "the autumn is finished (*tamám šud*)". Prs.

aḡ'tāwa M, G, *aḡ'tāwa* D "water-jar". Prs.

a'gar, aga "it". Prs.

'āya "he came", *'āyēm* G; *ā'yēm* D (Phon. *'āyēm*) "I came"; *'āyō* G, T "he has come"; *āya bīm* G "I had come (*āmada būdam*)". Cf. Mj. *ayay*, Ishk. *ōyad* etc. < *ā-gata-*. V. *ēē*.

ā'yun-: *ā'yust* G, *ā'yōn-* M "to dress, put on". *a'yōn* "*bupōš*"; *ba'dhēk-um a'yost* M "I put it on now"; *a'yōn* "*bupōš*"; *ā'yōnim-e* G "I dress"; *ā'yustum* "*pōšīdam*" Mj. *āyud-*: *āyust* etc. V. EVP. *a.y*, *āyustol*.

au'yān "an Afghan", *au'yānī* "Afghan". *jang-i au'yānikā* G "the Afghan war"; *hul'bar-au au'yānī-a* "thy fore-lock is in the Afghan fashion".

āyu'nēw- G, *āyo'nēw-* M "to dress, to make to put on". *mā a'ze mā 'puš-om kālā āyo'nēwī* M "yesterday I let my son put on the dress"; *mā bālō kālā āyo'nēw-ē* "dress the boy"; *mā-īman mā puš-om kālā āyo'nēwitan* M. Cf. *ā'yun-*.

au'yār P "rain". Cf. *'āwā*, *yār*.

ō'yur G "mortar". Prs.

ā'yēš D, P "sky". Ind. (*Shina agai* etc., Skr. *ākāśya-*), but not Pash. Cf. *ā'mān*.

'āhū G "a sigh". Prs.

'āhū G, T "stag". Prs.

au'hāl "conditions, news". *au'hālān 'pādāš kun dā* G "they brought the news to the king"; *au'hāl-ē 'mun kun ā'rōr* T "bring me news about him". Prs. Cf. *hā'wāl*.

'āhen M, G "iron". Prs. Cf. *rū*.

āhēna "mirror". v. *ā'ina*.

āhēnī G "made of iron". Prs.

āhen'gar T, *āey'gar* M, G "blacksmith". Prs.

a'jab G, T "wonderful"; used also as an interjection. Prs.

ā'rā G "effect, conclusion". *'ker-um iḡ'rā 'na parī* "my work will not be accomplished". Prs.

ēk M, G "here". *'ēg ēē* G "come here". V. *ene'hāk*.

'ēka G, T "then, afterwards (*ēna*)". *'ēka 'ān yu'sī naḡ'yēm* G "afterwards I went out of the house".

'ēke G, T "this very (*ēn hamī*)". *'ēke men'dhēk 'mānēš* T "this very man (*ēn hamīra*)"; *e'kē 'murda-e pušī'kā* T "this is the corpse of your son". *ēkī* M. *yala'ba 'ōsp-ēn ē'kī ādami'kā* M "there are many horses belonging to this man"; *'ēkī zā la'nēw* "hang up this thing". Gr. 136.

ōk, uk G, T, *ōk* M "there".

ō'kū D "that". *berkhītu-im ē'ō'kū 'mānīš mo 'mun 'jana* "I fear that that man will kill me". Gr. 136.

ok'ēi M "there". *ok'ēi 'māl-e xu'hān-ē bī'bāki 'gum kuḡ* "there he spent his possessions completely".

aql G "intellect". Prs.

aqlī T "wise". *tū aqlī-ē*. Prs.

'āqel G "wise". Prs.

ō'kān oke'stak T "in that very place (*ēna ūnjā*)". *sōr-e Haida'rā'ō'kā oke'stak āwe'zān-a* "H.'s head is hanging in that very place".

ēken'hāk T "here, to this place". *ēken'hāk Zai'yūn 'āyō* "Z. has come here".

ēke'stāk G, T "here. *ēke'stak-ē šam'sēr nōš* "here he drew his sword".

oki'stāk, oke'stāk M, G, *ōke'stak* T (Phon. *uke'stak*) "there, in that place".

'ekciyak G "this very (*ēn hamī*)". *'ekwiyak*

- 'yus-um-a "this is my house". Gr. 136.
 ôk'ewi'yak G "that very (*ên hamû*)". Gr. 136.
 al M "built". 'yus-om 'al kor "I built a house".
 A'li G, T "Ali". gen. A'ltân, Ali'ka. A'li 'Haidar.
 el G "tribe". *el o jár* "the tribe and the neighbours (*xurd u rês; raîs, nafarî*)". Turk.
 êla G "let loose, liberated". 'êlâ na 'dâ "did not let go", 'yuss o 'bôr-e xu'kân-ê 'êlâ kor "she left her own house". Psht. < Prs. yala.
 'alîf G "the letter a". Prs.
 ala'fî M "grass, fodder". Prs.
 êlâ'hî G "bad, dissolute (*nâbûf*)". *za'f-e Kanda'hâr o Hêrât êlâ'hî o 'kazala* "the women of K. and H. are dissolute and bad". Psht. *êla* "unrestrained, dissolute". Cf. *êla*.
 a'lâhida, alâhî'dî G "separate". a'lâhida, alâhe'dî (الاهيدي) 'yus tar "in a separate house". Prs.
 e'lâj G, T "remedy, medicine". e'lâj-e dar'mân T. Prs.
 'ulja T "plunder, booty". ul'jân-an yu'lû kor "they made much booty". Psht.
 e'lâk M, G "sieve". Prs. *alak*, cf. Pash. S *elâk*. V. *pa'rî'ôn*.
 Al'lâ "Allah". Prs.
 'âlam G "the world". Prs.
 'elm G "knowledge, charm". *ho'wî 'elm-ê xâ'nî* "she recited that charm". Prs.
 u'lang G "meadow". Prs. Cf. *tâla*.
 u'lus M, ô'los T "clan, family, kinsman". Turk.
 ala'sâ M, G "jaw". Prs. (cf. NSghb. s.v.

- lişâ'* and Badakhshi *alawâ*, Madag-
 lashti *alaxša*, Pash. G *alashû*.
 'âlêš: âle'sî G, T "to seize". *êw'rân âlî'sêr* T "seize the thieves"; *ruç (ma'hök) âle'sî* G "the sun (moon) was eclipsed". Phon. 'âlî'sôr, "seize" (imper. 2 pl.).
 au'lât G "children, family". Prs.
 a'mû M, G "paternal uncle". a'mûika pu'ân-ê G "his cousins". Prs. cf. Badakhshi *amuk*. V. *pe'tê*.
 -um, -om encl. pron. 1 sg. "me, my". Gr. 117.
 'ambar G "ambergris". Prs.
 n'mêd "hope". 'mâ u'mêd-an-a sa'bâ 'ôsp 'yunîman M "we hope to find the horse tomorrow". Prs.
 umîd'wâr G "pregnant". Prs.
 ama'fî G "paternal aunt". Cf. Pash. S a'mayi-m. V. a'mû.
 a'mân G "security, safety, quarter". a'mân 'dhêwî-an "they asked for mercy (*sa'lâm kadan*)". Prs.
 'amr G v. 'âxer ul-'amr.
 a'mîr "amir". A'mîr Ham'zâ T "n. of a man" (*Hamzat* "n. of a brave man, uncle of Muhammed"); A'mîr 'Hâtam "Hâtum Tâ'i; a'mîr 'sâ(h)eb "the Amir". Prs.
 umr M, G, T "life, age". 'umr-e kama'î um G "the life of my throat"; na de'hê 'umr-e xu'kâ 'xâr G "don't worry". Prs.
 'Umar T "Omar".
 'âmaç G, 'amar D, P "apple". The relation of this word to Yd. *amunoh* and other words quoted in EVP. s.v. *maya* is uncertain. Formally the Par. word may be identical with Prs. *amarâ* "the fruit of the tree *arak*" ("a kind of salt and bitter tree with the fruits

and leaves of which they feed camels").
 V. *sēb*.
'emsar G "this year". *em-* is Prs. Cf. *'asur*.
em'salla T "please God". Prs.
d'murta T "knowing, taught". *'ōsp-ē*
hō'wī *'jaṅgal tar d'murta bī* "his
 horse was acquainted with that for-
 est". Prs.
-an pron. encl. 1 pl. "us, our". Gr. 120.
-an pron. encl. 3 pl. "they, their". Gr.
 122.
'ān (آن, اِن) "I". Gr. 112; *'āne* Gr. 155.
'ān o 'tō = *'mā o tū* "we two".
ān "that" in *az ān ēe* q.v. Prs.
ain, *'ain* "essence, best part of". *'ain-i*
ju'wāni. Prs.
āi'na M, G, *āhē'na*, *ā'hēn* (?) M, *āhī'nā*
 T "mirror" Prs. V. *šī'sa*.
ēn: *ānt* "to bring (living beings)". *'ōspe*
'ēnem G "I bring the horse"; *'ōsp-*
um *'ānt* G; *'ēnē ru 'zū haž'dār* T "bring
 a dragon"; Phon. *'ēnōr* "bring". —
 Av. **ā-nay-*, N. Kurd. *ānīn*, Zāzā *ān-*,
 Khorasan Kurd. *anīn*, *inēm*. Cf. the
 contraction in Sindhi *āṇ*: *āṇō* etc.
ūn: *ūnt* "to lead down". *dharam tar*
ūnt T "brought it down to the earth".
 Av. *ava-nay-*.
an'darf- M, *an'durf-*; *andur'fi* G, *anqōf-*
 D "to sew". *andarfaman* M "we
 sew", *an'durfim-e*, pret. *andur'fim*
 G, *anqōf'itu hēm* D "I am sewing".
 < **han-dyf-*? Cf. Orm. *underwe-*, Wkh.
drōc-, Khuri *a duruft-um*, Skr. *dybh-*
 "to tie together". Reg. nd cf. Gr.
 56.
an'dās: *andā'zī* M, G "to throw, put,
 pour out". *'dōst may'qō tar-ē an'dāzī*
 M "he threw his arma round her
 neck"; *an'dāstīn* M "he is throwing";

an'dāzem-ē pū M "I throw it on that
 side (*'ūsū 'mēpartam-iš*)". Prs.
en'hāk M, *en'hāk* G "here, in this very
 place (*hamūnjā*)" (acc. to M = *ēk*). *mā*
en'hāk yurcā'gī 'mereman M "I am
 dying of hunger here"; *in'hāk 'sēy-a*,
ok'e'stāk *'rūc-a* M "there is shade
 here and sunshine there".
en'hākī T "hence, from this place". *ān*
ēn'hākī-m.
un'hak, *un'hāk* G, T, Phon. *un'hāk*
 (أُنْهَکْ) "there, in that very place
 (*hamūnjā*)". *š ham un'hāk 'pādšā*
bīn "he, too, was king there"; *mā*
ēōrpā'yān-īman un'hak 'bartan G
 "we bring the cattle to that place".
un'hākī T "thence". But: *un'hākī mun-*
'dhēk bi'ya-e 'kōr-ē ēe 'dēhō bōn mā
'bāc-ē buy T "he brought his father
 to the place where he had killed his
 blind brother".
a'nak-e *'teš* M, *a'nak-e tecī'hē* D "spec-
 tacles". Prs.
a'nār G, T, *a'nār* D, P "pomegranate".
 Prs.
anqī'wāl G "comrade". *anqī'wālān-um*
 Phon.; *tān anqī'wāl 'mun kun 'zū*
phōr zaftā'tū dā, *'mun 'xūr* "your
 comrade gave me one apple, and I
 ate it". Pash. (Afgh. Prs. *andicol*,
Andreev). Cf. *ra'fug*.
an'gūr M, T "grape". Prs.
ān'gar v. *ān'gar*.
an'gušt M "finger". Prs. Cf. *yūst*.
anquštā'rī M, G, D "ring". *anquštā'rī*
 (اِنْگُشْتَاَرِي) *dōstī'ka* G "a finger-ring".
 Prs. Cf. *yū'stī*.
a'pā M, G, T, *un'pā* D "standing".
'jaṅg tar a'pā čhī, *dā 'jaṅg a'pā čhī*
 T "da *jaṅg istāda šud*"; *a'pā hēm*

(*hastam*) G "I am (was) standing", *wa'pā hem* D. **ā-pāda*- cf. Gr. 54.
a'pače G, T "forward, in front of". *šā pala'wān a'pače 'āya 'mēnī laškarika*-T T "one warrior came forward from the middle of his army"; *a'pače koř* "sent it before him (*pēs-iš kat*)"; *'sōr karbestā'nānī 'apače na čhi* T "she went no further than the cemetery"; *A'i 'apače čhi* T "A. went first".
 **ā + pač q v.*
a'pešt G, T "back, behind". *a'pešt (a'peš) ra'mī* G, T "he turned back"; *a'peš 'na zēn 'Kābul tar* T "they will not come back to K."; *a'pešt ū'zā* "he was left behind". **ā + pač v.* (*pēs*).
a'ir M, G "cloud", P "dust-storm (*yubār*)", G "n. of a horse belonging to Sultan Mahmud". *ās'mān a'ir koř* G "the sky clouded over"; *a'ir koř, γāra* M. **abrya-?* Cf. Kohrud *oir*, Sede, Gaz *oir* "cloud". Cf. *tam*.
ār: *'ācuř* M, G, T, *ār*: *ā'cuř* D "to bring". *'ārem-ē* G "I shall bring it"; *ār* G "bring"; *ā'rōr* "bring"; *ān 'ācuřō* "I have brought"; *'ācuřa bōn* "had brought"; *kiy 'āra 'šē-e Xafbār* "who can build the canal of Kh.? (*kī mēārad jōy-e X?*)". Av. *ā-bar*; *ār*-ind. by Prs. *ār-?* Is Pash S. *ār*-(*ārtum* "I bring", *āremā* "I brought") bor. from Par.?
'ira P "brightness". Cf. Pash. Nir. *ir* "blue sky, brightness". V. *rhinē*.
ardali T "an orderly". *'pādā ma ar-dali'ān-ē ja'ī* "the king said to his orderlies". Ind. < Engl.
arg G "castle". Prs. (Phl. *ark* < Gr. *ἄρκα*).
arγa'wān G "arghawan, Judas-tree", adj.

arγa'wānī, *'qadd-e wa'khē-e arγa'wānī* "her tall, arghawan-like stature". Prs.
a'rak G, D, *arag* pl. *ara'qān* M "transpiration". *a'rak-ē ku'īrū* D "he transpired". Prs.
e'rāq G "arm, weapon" (?) *čel o 'čōr par'kūla e'rāq-ē 'ghīt* "he took all kinds of (44) arms and weapons". Prs.?
ar'mān G "longing, grief" *ar'mān zuř tar na 'dēra* "he has no sorrow in his heart (*zadamwāla armān, parwā na dāra*)".
'Aram 'šā T "Haram Shah, a king, father of the princess Zaighun".
ī'rān G "Iran". *xe'rāf-e 'mulk-e ī'rān dēra 'kašte* "the girl is worth the whole kingdom of I.". *ā'runj* M, G, *ā'rinj* D "elbow". Prs.
'arra G "saw". *'arra kanem* "I saw". Prs.
'arras jan- T "to roar". *šēr xu 'arras jō*, *'arras-ē jō* "fēyān zat".
ā'rūs G, T "bride". Prs.
arz G "entreating". Prs.
ar'zān "cheap". Prs.
'ārzan M, *ār'zun* G "millet". Cf. Prs. *arzan*, Psht. *ždan*, Mj. *yürzen*, Ishk. *wūzdan* (< **aždn* < **arzan*?) etc.
āř M, G, T "fire". *āř la'gēiman, rux'sat (gul) kaniman* M "we light, extinguish the fire"; *āř gul-an koř* M "we extinguished the fire"; *γu'tū āř-am bhār ku'jō* G "I have piled up a big bonfire". *āř* < **ārt*- < **ārō-?* Cf. Soghd. *'rt*, Prs. dial *hāl* "ashes". Gr. 59.
ur: *u'ī* G, T "to beat, slay". *γala'ba-i u'ī* T "*bisγār zad*"; *'ē mun'dē nī'hāl pen u'ī*, *wo 'ō mende 'ham* "he struck the other one with a tree, and the

- other one him". Cf. Skr. *rd-* "to kill", Av. *arəduš-* "blow, cut".
ō'ṛēw- : *ō'ṛēwī* G "to pick up". *ō'ṛēcem-ē*, V. *khe'rēw-*.
as'bāb T "goods". *'māl a as'bāp-e 'tān* "your possessions and goods". Prs. *ausa'kāl* T "village headman, aqsaqal".
 Turk. (Badakhshi *āsdqāl*, Panjshiri *afsaqal*).
aska'rār G "innumerable". Prs. *az qarār*.
E'skyēn G "Iskyen, n. of a village in Tagau".
a(s)'sāmī T "a dependent, client". male-
'kən-an 'tar-ē dā as'sāmiān pešcha'nē
 "they put the chiefs in front and the dependants behind". Prs.
ās'mān, *āz'mān* G, T, *az'mān* M, *ās'mān*
 Phon. "sky, heaven". Prs.
ā'sānī G "easiness". *'kīr-au ba ā'sānī-a*
 "kār-it ba xūbī". Prs.
ōsp M, G, T, *ōsp* D, P (أوسپ, أوسپ)
 "horse". *nē'rōk*, *šī'čak ōsp* "stallion, mare". Av. *aspa-*.
i'spō (i'spō) M, D, *i'spō* G "louse". Av.
spīš-. Gr. 30.
ēspō G, *ēspō* D, P "dog". **spaka-*, Orm.
 30. (?) *spuk* etc. V. *ku'ōōk*. Cf.
ē'spay G "dog" (rarely used). **spakā-*?
 (Gr. 26, 52).
'āsur G, *'āsor* D, *āsu'rēk* M (-hēk) "this
 year". Orm. *asul*. Cf. *saṛ*.
ōst "he was", *astan* "they were" etc.
 Gr. 175, 197. V. *hōst*.
e'stēē P "star". **stārē-*, cf. Shgh. *ī'tērj*
 (Pash. L. *stārē-*, obl. *stārjā* < Ir.?).
 V. *mītāra*.
I'stalūf, *Est°* T "Istallīf, n. of a vill.
 in Koh-i-Daman". Adj. *Estālū'fī* "a
 man from I".
ā'stāna G "n. of a vill. in Panjshir".

- u'stūn* M, *e'stūn* G, D "pillar". Cf. Pash.
 L. *ustūn* < archaic Prs. *ustūn* (at pre-
 sent *sūtūn*).
a'star : *asta'ri* M, G, "to rub, wipe away".
dōs'māl pen-em ara'qān-um a'stārtūn
 (= *menthetūn*) M "I wipe away the
 sweat with my handkerchief"; *ē ē'dān*
'mūz 'astara "that she may wipe his
 face". **ā-star*, cf. Mj. *stēr*, Ishk.
stār "to sweep" (Zar.). Cf. *menth-*.
ēstō'rō G "thick". **stawara-*, cf. Skr.
sthavira-, *sthāvara-*.
stūr *buz* D "goat". Av. *staora-*, Mj.
stūr "horned cattle" etc.
aiš "pleasure, delight". Prs.
'āsuq "lover, in love". Prs.
āsu'qī G, T "love", *tū āsu'qī 'mā 'pen*
be'nā kan "you must intend to love
 me"; but also *hussinān āsu'qī-ēn* "all
 of them are lovers". Prs.
ēšq, *'tēq* G, T (*ēšq* Phon.) "love". Prs.
āsu'q'bāz G "amorous, lover". Prs.
īškambek-i pāi D "calf of the leg". Cf.
 Pash. S. *īškambak pūi* and Orm. L.
nas ta pāi id ("the belly of the foot").
 Prs. *īškamba* "belly". Cf. *baftak*.
ōškār D "dry", v. *huškū*.
āšnā'ī G, T "friendship". *āšnā'ī 'kašte*
pen ka'nem "I love the girl". Prs.
āšō'rūc G, *āšō'rōc* M, *a'zena āšō'rōc* D
 "the day before yesterday". **ā-šri-*
raucāh cf. e.g. Waig. *a-tōr* "the day
 after tomorrow".
i'sārat G "sign, signal". Prs.
ā'stī T "peace". *ā'stīr ka'nōr*, *ā'stī*
chēn 'hūz-ē, Prs.
ōst M, G, T, *ōst* D, P. "8". Av. *asta*.
ušt- : *u'stā* M, G, T, D "to rise". *mā*
'ušte-man M "we rise"; *u'stē* T "rise"
 (also *u'stā* "get up"?); *u'stōr* "rise
 ye"; *γāphu'nē u'stā* G "a wind

rose"; *jīnč-ē* 'dālī u'stā "his wife rose from his side". Mj. *uust-ē* (**ušt-*) "to rise", Sāmn. *bāstium* "to rise", Kafiri e.g. Waig. *ušt-*. Acc. to Turner (BSOS. V. 131) **ut sthā-* became **us-sthā-* and further **uštā-*.
a'staf M, G, *a'stau* D "belly". **staf-* < **steph-*, cf. Skr. *stabh-* etc.?
i'sten M, G "female kid during the first year", *i'ste'nuk* D "kid". Cf. Ishk. *štunuk*, Zeb. *šatanak* "kid". **fštānyā-*? Cf. Av. *fštāna-* "female breast", Sar. *vistān* "udder" (Bell.) etc. Cf. s.v. *tōrpī*.
a'stōs M, G, *a'stōs* D, *a'stos* P "18". Av. *aštadasa-* (ordinal). Gr. 108.
e'stānč T (*i'stānč* G) "cold". *i'stāma-i* *e'stānč* 'āwō T "a spring of cold water". Cf. Shgh. *šē'tā* "cold", Sar. *štu* "frozen". **stāba-* "frozen, stiff", cf. Av. *stawra-* "firm" etc.? V. *šūpīš*.
u'stēw- (*o'stēw-*); *u'stēw* G, T "to raise". *'ānc* ma 'tā *o'stēwem* "I make you rise"; *u'stēw* "raise him". V. *ušt-*.
'atsa G "sneeze". *'atsa-m* 'āya "I sneezed", *'atsa-m dhī, koṛ* "atsa kadam". Prs. Cf. *pan*.
āte'sī D "cooking pot". Prs.
ete'āt, ete'hād T "care". *'nī woyār ete'hād kan* T "be careful tonight". Prs. *ihtiyāf*.
uḡ G "bear", pl. *u'fān*. *uḡ* 'dhirang-ā "he resembles a bear (*misl-i xirs ast*)". *uē* and *xirs* (q.v.) are l.w.s; from Ir. **rša-* we should expect **uš*.
ū'ḡaf-; *ū'ḡa'fī* M, G, T "to cover, conceal". *ū'ḡaftān* G, na *ū'ḡa'fē* *mux-au* T "do not cover your face".
a'wē M, G, T "remembering". *a'wē* 'dēremān M; *ma'nān a'wē-m-a* G "I remember"; *a'wē kanem* G "I learn";

tu 'mun kun 'lauz-e Pa'rāčī a'wē da G "teach me Parachi"; *ma 'mun-ē a'wē ku'rō* G "she remembered me"; *ma Xu'dā-e xu'kān-ē a'wē koṛ* T "he remembered his own God". **ab(i)yāta-*, Sak. *byāta-*, Turf. N. *abyād*, Prs. *yād* etc.
'āwō M, *'āwō* M, G, T, *au* D "water". *ho'wē dā'r* 'āwō *neṛ* M "draw water from this well", *'āwō 'tereman* G "we drink water". Av. pl. *āpō* (?). Gr. 42.
'āwō-i dīdā'ka G "tear". Cf. *andī'da*.
'āwō-i šunqī'ka M "saliva". Cf. *tuf*.
'āwēst G "pregnant (said about animals)". Prs.
'awwāl G "first". Prs.
awwā'lin G "first" (adv.). Prs.
ā'wāz G "word, voice". *ā'wāz-a* (?) *ča'rī* "the word was uttered". Prs.
āwē'zān, āwē' G, T "hanging". Prs.
ēx M, G, D, P "egg". **āwya-xa-*. Other Ir. languages have the suffix *-ka-* (Prs. *xāya* etc.) Prob. not *ēx* < *ēy* < **āwya-*.
ix M, G, D, P "ice". *dō'stān-um 'ix ko'rō* "my hands are freezing", **āixā-*, Av. *āixa-*.
'Axē Sa'fēd G "n. of a place in Shetul".
'āxer M, G, T "at last, finally". Frequently used in impatient questions: *'āxir sa'bap-au 'či-a* G "finally, what is your reason?"; *'āxer ēe mu'dā 'dēre* T "finally, what is your intention?" Prs.
'āxer ul-'amr G "finally". Prs.
'āxerī G "the last one". Prs.
'āxur M, G "manger, stable". Prs.
extī'yār G, T "choice, free will". *extī'yār* 'dērem T; *sāhebe extī'yār* G "independent". Prs.
ā'yā G "oh". *ā'yā, ēe xa'bar na 'dēre!*

- a'yāl* T "family". Prs. 'iyāl.
a'yān T "proclaimed, known". *mul'lā*
ham a'yā kor "the mulla proclaimed".
 Prs.
az M, G, T "from". Used in fixed ex-
 pressions: *az 'har ē pur'sān ka'nan*
 "however much they ask"; *az 'ān*
ē: az 'ān ē 'zūr-ē dāt 'zhaitōn dheq'zī
G "he took on his back as much as
 was in his power (*har kada ki ba*
sōriš mērasid)"; *ra'hō wo li'wōn az*
'ān ē ma'sāla-e dastika ē bīn "as
 much rice and ghee as was contained
 in the cooking-pot", cf. *sān*, *az 'bar*
kan "to learn by heart", *az 'bar*
ka'nē "yād buku". Prs.
a'ze M, G, 'aze D "yesterday (*dīnārūz*,
dīnagīna)". *a'ze xa'wān G* "last
 night"; *a'zena nāš'rōc D* "the day
 before yesterday". Cf. Kashan *eze*,
 W.Oss. *āzinā* etc.
az bar v. az.
a'ūz: aū'zī G "to flee" (acc. to G a
 Nīrau word = *ca'tak-*), (أُوز). *pa'nān*
gure wā a'ūz "take to the road and
 flee (*bugrēz*)". **apa-waz*.
uzg: uz'gī G, D "to descend". *mani'ār*
ōz'gī G "the mist fell down (*farā-*
mad)"; *'yarp o 'yār uz'gī G* "snow
 and rain fell"; *yūri ozga M; uzgiem*
D "I descend". Av. *ava-zgad-?* Cf.
 Buddh. Soghd. *w'zyd* "to jump down"
 (Tedesco, ZII. II, 40).
oz'gū P "rainy, cloudy". Cf. *uzg*.
'ūzeč: ū'zā G, T "to remain, be left
 behind". *'zūr bā'zū tar na 'ūze'hā*
 (أُوز هَا) *G* "the strength does not re-
 main in the arms"; *ū'zēiōn G* "re-
 mains"; *'gap tar 'band na 'ūzea* "his

- words do not stop"; *hai'rān ū'zēm T*
 "I remained perplexed"; *ū'zāwē 'kī*
ker-e 'zā T "three other works re-
 main"; *'na 'jaggal ū'zā na 'buta T*
 "neither forest nor plants were left".
 Av. (*ava*)*zah-* and *zā-*, cf. Yd. *ūzaiyah*
 "to remain". Orm. *ōzuk* "left". Oss.
izayun "to remain" (*vī-?*).
āz'māiš G "test". Prs.
'uzər G "excuse". Prs.
ē'zārband T "belt". Prs.
'ezat G "honour". Prs.

B

- ba G, T* "with, on". *ba 'gūwat bē* "let
 it be strong"; *zur ba zur rhīzeman*
G "let us sleep heart to heart".
 Prs.
ba a particle denoting the desiderative.
na-m kur ba "would that I had not
 done it (*na mēkadom*)"; Xu'dāc *na*
'kur ba 'hast-au "would that God
 had not created thee". Gr. 206.
bhāi, b(h)āi G "price". *'ān-ē pa 'bhāi*
gu'rīm "I buy it"; *'bay-ē 'ēikā* "what
 is its price?". Prs. *bahā*.
bī G "without". Prs.
bī, bīn "he was" etc. Gr. 171.
būi M, G "smell, odour". *ba mizl-e*
'mušk u 'ambar 'ēitōn 'būy-ē G "her
 perfume is like musk and ambergris".
 Prs. Cf. *bhām*.
'bābā M, ghaqf bābā G "grandfather". Cf.
 Pash. S *'bābā*, Sh. *buḡan-bāw*. V. *kaḡa-*
bāw.
bī'bī G "mistress". Prs.
bī'bākt M "completely". Prs.
bī'bān G "dumb". Cf. *bān* and *guq*.

bibás'xást T "without retrospection, investigation". Prs. *bēbāz'xwāst*.

bī'āw G "fatherless".

ba'āi M, *'baā* P "boy". *ba'āi-m* puš M "grandson"; *ba'āi a'mūk* "cousin (father's brother's son)". Prs. Cf. *puš*, *bā'ā*.

bučh M, G, D "to see". *ān-em ma 'tō* 'bučhetōn (بُحْتُون) G "I am seeing you"; *bučhitō hēm* D; *bučh* M "bubī"; *bučhōr* "see"; *mā-īman 'hōss-an* 'bōčhetan M "we are all seeing"; *bu'čhō* (بُحُو) i 'yārika 'dēra G "she has her friend within sight (*dīdan-i yār dārađ*)". Ind., cf. Tirahi *bīc*, Ksh. *wuch*. Par. cannot have borrowed the word from Pash., where it remains, but prob. from a dialect akin to Tīr. The preterite is formed from *dhuṛ* q.v.

bađ G, T "bad". *bađ-e gūna'gār* G "a bad sinner". Prs.

ba'dī G "badness". *ker-e ba'dī* "adultery" (Pash. L. *kāre bađī*). Prs.

ba'dī M, *ba'dē* G "now". Pash. S *ba'dā*, L. *ba'dam* (Prs.). V. 'yāri.

bād G "afterwards, again". Prs.

'*bādā* G in *na' bādā* (*ma' bādā* Phon.) "lest". Prs.

bā'dāi T in *na bā'dāi* "lest, be it not so", *na bā'dāi ē sōr 'tō 'Umar 'laškar 'neṛa* "nē ke Umar sar-i tu laškar bekaša"; *du'rūy-a na bā'dāi* "may it not be a lie for thee".

badu'cāmē T "blood-fine (*duxtar dādan*)". *badu'cām-an 'dā mē xō* "they paid each other blood-fine".

badhēk M, T "just now (*hamīālī*)". *ba'dhēk-īman kī'tāb sō mēz 'lām daitan* M "I am placing the book on the

table just now"; *ba'dhēk-un ā'yost* M "I dressed just now". Cf. *ba'dī*.

bađ'kār T "bad, ill-omened". *čā 'nāra-i bađ'kār-a de'hī* "why did you raise this ill-omened outcry?" Prs.

ba'dal G "exchange". *dī sūy radd o ba'dal kan* "exchange two words of controversy (with her)". Prs.

'*bī'del* T "unconscious". *'jīnd-e xu bī'del čhī* "his wife fainted". Prs.

bā'dām G "almond". Prs.

bađan D "body". Prs.

be'dān G "know thou, well". Prs.

'*bōdana* G, T "a small singing bird, partridge". Prs.

'*bāđār* M "a kind of bird". *'bāđār-a rhāstūn* "the bird flies". Prs. *bāldār*?

'*bāđaz* G, T "after". *'bāđaz hōđ ruč* "after a week". Prs.

ba'fā G = *wa'fā*?

bīf D "owl". Cf. Prs. *bāf*. V. *būm*.

'*baftak* M, G "the calf of the leg". Prs.? V. *'škam'bek-i pāi*.

bī'gū G "deaf". Cf. *gū* "ear", V. *karr*.

'*bēgum* T "princess". Prs. V. *xānem*.

bī'gāna T "foreign, apart". *huss 'dōst o rafī'qā tar-om bī'gāna ku'rō* "I put you apart from (above?) all my friends and comrades (*jūdā kadām*)". Prs.

Bēgārā G "n. of a vill. in Panjshir".

'*Bāy-e A'lam* T "n. of a place". *'šāher-e 'Bāy-e A'lam*.

ba'yal M, T "armpit". *ba'yal-a kanem* M "I embrace you"; *ba'yal ba ba'yal jagu ma'sti an koṛ* T "they grappled and raged in close embrace". Prs. V. *bānaba'yal, tai'kol*.

ba'yalka'āl G "embrace". Prs.

bī'yam T "free from sorrow". Prs.

ba'yair G, T "except". Prs. *ba'yair-e*

- sā'zur tar-au* "except at your heart"; *ba'yair az A'lī Hai'dār* T "except A. H.". Prs.
- bī'yauri* (بی غور) G "Inconsiderate (*bī-bāszdāt* q. v.)". *bī'yauri-en 'kāzi u 'mullā* "kazi and mulla are inconsiderate (regarding you)": "they desire you violently (*ba xud talāš dāran*)". Prs.
- 'buŷra* (بغرة) G, *bur'ka* T "veil (*buzra, nigāb*)". *kan ma 'buŷra wa'khē* "lift up your veil!" Prs. *burqa*.
- bāy'wānl* G "gardening, the state of being a gardener". Prs.
- be'hi* T "quince". Prs.
- bhāy* M, G, D "ashes, earth". **bahākā* < **bhasākā*, cf. Skr. *bhasman*.
- bhām* (بھام) G "smell". *ke 'bhām-e benaf-'sā* "this scent of violets"; *'yūs 'bhām 'ghūt* "the meat has got a putrid smell". **budāma*-, cf. Sak. *beāma-ta* "intelligence". V. *būi*.
- ḥam'bī* (بحامبي) *bhampī* G "a wooden spade (*lāzbēl*)". **bhan*- (cf. *bhīn*?) + *pī* "spade".
- bham'bur* D, P. "wasp". Ind., cf. Waig. *brā'mā* "wasp", Khw. *lāi-bumbur* "butterfly", Lhd. *bhambiri* "butterfly", *bhabhiy* "a wasp without sting". V. *zam'būr*, *katibham'bur*.
- bhīn* D "tree". **bryn(y)a*-, cf. Shgh. *vēyzn* (**vēyzn*), Kosh. *iwēyzn* (Zarubīn) "birch" < **bryn(y)a*-. (Tajiki *bīrk* "birch" (Semenov) < **byza-kī*?). Birches not being known in Nijran, the word acquired an unprecise, general meaning. Cf. M, G, T *tī* "mulberry tree" > "tree". Cf. *bham'bī* (**bhan*- < **brynā*?).
- bhōnt* G "a stick". Cf. *bhīn*? V. *dez* 'bhōnt.
- bhār* G, T "burden". Ind. V. *bār*.
- bhār'gir* T "beast of burden". Ind. + Prs.
- bihī'sāb* G "innumerable". Prs.
- bī'huš* G "unconscious". Prs.
- bī'hušī* G "unconsciousness". Prs.
- be'hešt* G "paradise". *šū 'bhām-e be'hešt* "a scent from paradise". Prs.
- ba'jār* T "in time". Prs.
- bī'jā* T "out of place, missing". *hej bī'jā-e na dōd* "nothing is missing". Prs.
- bī'jāi* G "untimely". Prs.
- buŷ* G, M "goat". Cf. Prs. *buz*, also *buŷ*. Lw.? V. *s'tūr buz, narbuz*.
- buju'lak* M, T, *buŷ'lak* G "ankle-bone". Prs. *buŷul*, Pash. S *buju'lak* (cf. NShgh. *bijelak-i-pā'ī*).
- br'jang* T "without fighting". Prs.
- ba'hā* M "frog". Prs. V. *yōk*.
- 'bāki* T "remaining". *'bāki 'mānda zāi* "the other remaining rest (!)". Prs.
- 'Bāqī* T "n. of a man".
- 'Baqea* G "n. of a place". *karbe'stān-e 'Baqea nez'dik-e sārī'kā-n bīn* "the graveyard of B. was near to their city (Medina)".
- bī'aql* T, *bī'ayl* M "stupid". Prs.
- ba'kār* G "useful, good". *'āmar-e ma'nā* *ba'kār-a* "my apple is good"; *ba'kār dha'rēuōr* "take good care (of them)" Prs.
- ba'lā* G "calamity, disaster". Prs.
- bāl* M, G, T "wing", *bāl* D "feather" (?).
- 'bālī-a* M "it is a wing". Prs.
- bālō* M, G, *bālū* D "boy". Pl. *bālān* G, T; *dī bālā* M; *ēn qāl bālō* T "a party of boys"; *ōr bālūn dhōrū* "I have seen four boys" D. Pash. Sh. *bā'rū*, L. *bārū*, *bālku*.

'bilā G "young". V. ju'wān.
 bul'bul G (bulbul Phon.) "nightingale".
 zu'bān-ē meṣl-e bul'bul "her voice is
 like the nightingale's". Prs.
 bila'yām G "impudent, unbridled (bellāz,
 tamiz na dāra)". Prs.
 balk D "lightning". Prs. barq. V. jāba'lak.
 balak T "a thorny shrub, the fruit of
 which yields oil".
 balu'kū G "hammer". Prs. (Taj.).
 be'land M, T, D "high". Prs. V. wa'khē.
 belan'dī G "high". 'puṣṭa belan'dī "a
 high plateau". Prs.
 ba'lūr M, G "mouse". V. danānwa'rō,
 ka'wār.
 be'līst M "a span". Prs. V. ku'cōk.
 bīm T "fear". Prs.
 būm G "owl". Prs. V. bāf.
 'bumburū P "thunder". Cf. Khw.
 bumburēk(bāmburū), v. Walde-Pokorny
 s.v. bamb "Nachahmung für dumpfe,
 dröhnende Schalleindrücke". V. ya-
 ram'bas.
 'bamēa T "an inch, a handful" (?).
 'bamēa-e dhāri'ka 'baw-ē hu'pāf "his
 father pulled out a handful of his
 beard".
 būmuj'rā G "without reward". Prs.
 bīmār M "ill". mā bīmār astaman,
 badē jōr chōman. Prs.
 bān G, bān D, P "tongue". Prs. or
 genuine (*zbān)? V. zu'bān.
 'bānō G, T, 'bānug "arrow". 'bānō-e
 tu'fangikā G, T "bullet"; 'bānō-e
 eṣk-au "the arrow of your love". Ind.,
 cf. Skr. bāṇa- (but Dard and Kafir
 languages use derivatives of sara-
 kāṇḍa- and ṣu-).
 be'nā G, T "intention (xi'yāl)". be'nā-e
 udhe'kū mātōi'ka dēran "they intend to
 kill him (xi'yāl-i kistan-iṣ dāran)";

be'nā-ē koṛ mēwa'ī "he intended (to
 taste) the fruit"; be'nā-i ēe ma 'huss-ē
 'dheṛza "he intended to put it all
 on his back". Prs. binā "foundation,
 building"?
 bin P "garlic". V. sīr.
 būn G, T, buṇ (?) M "vulva (kus)". Cf.
 Prs. baun, būn "uterus".
 banaba'yal D "armpit". *bun- (cf.
 Gr. 32). Cf. Wkh. kal-bun. V. ba'yal.
 band¹ T "a dam". 'band-e iṭka "the
 dam of a canal". Prs.
 band² G, T "stopping". ēi 'sūy tar
 'band ā'zāē T "what business have
 you got stuck in? (da ēi gap mānda
 ī)"; 'gap tar 'band na 'āzeā T "he
 never stops speaking". Prs.
 band-e 'dōst M, G, band-i 'dest G ('band-e
 dōsti'kā-m Phon.) "wrist". Prs.
 band-e 'pāi M "ankle". Prs.
 ban'dī G, T "imprisoned". ban'dī an
 koṛ T. Prs.
 bandu'bast G "arrangement". Prs.
 bandi'rāna G "prison". Prs.
 benaf'īā G "violet". Prs.
 'bānug M, v. 'bānō.
 bī'naggō T "shameless, worthless (bīnāb;
 ābdār, mōtabar nēst)".
 bānapā'ī D "pillow". *bāzn-, cf. Mj.
 vēznī, Ishk. vōzd (zd < zn), Khw.
 (lw.) vraznī etc. Is Psh. L bān
 "saddle-bag" (cf. Bal. barzī "id.") horr.
 from Par.?
 bā'nas G "bleating". 'yarō-a bā'nas
 kan'tōn "the sheep is bleating". Cf.
 'dōnas, khānas, yaram'bas, da'gas,
 hen'gas; Psh. S 'yānas "bellow-
 ing", Taj. wāngas "bleating". V.
 'wagger.
 būnī'rān G "nostril". Prs. būnī "nose"?
 V. domāral.

- bāg* G "cock-crow". *bāsa'na* 'bāg 'dhaitōn "the cock crows". Prs.
- buṣ* v. *būn*.
- bar* : *buṣ* M, G, T, D "to carry". 'āw-ā 'bartan G "they carry water"; 'zā-em 'bartū D "I am carrying something"; *mun buṣ*, *buṣom* G "I carried"; *bōṣ* Phon. Cf. Av. *bar*. V. *ār*.
- bar*¹ G "bank, shore". 'hu *bar-e daryāi* 'kū za'hī "he reached the opposite bank of the river". Prs.
- bar*² T "breadth". 'sast *gaz* 'bar-e xandakī'ka-i-a "the breadth of its ditch is 60 ells". Prs.
- bar*³ G, T "breast". ā 'bar *tar-om xu* 'āya G "she came to my breast"; 'bar-e girī'ha *kə guda'rēn* T "they passed round the stone". Prs.
- bar*⁴ G, T "on". 'bar-e 'mun *tar-au* "on your face"; *bar* 'hal *ēhī* G "he stayed". Prs.
- bār* M "burden". Prs.? V. *bār*.
- bōr* M, G, T, *bōr* D "door". 'bōr *da'hem* G "I close the door"; *bōr* 'xā-a M "the door is open"; *dāl* 'bō-e xāi'ka-i T "to the door of her husband". Cf. Av. *dvar*.
- bōr* in *ma* 'bōr M, G, T "outside". *ma* 'bōr-ē *pa'ram* M "I go out"; *ma* 'bōr *ēhem* G.
- Bar'bar* T "n. of a place". 'band-e *Bar'bar* "the dam of B".
- ba'rābar* G, T "equal, suitable, in order". *ba'rābar* *ba* *sī'tāra* *ēhī* T "he went straight to the stars"; *wē* 'teḥ *ba-rābar* T "o thou who art like my own eye (*faqat dāim-om-ē*)"; *wāda* *ba'rābar* *ēhī* T "the marriage was arranged". Prs.
- buṣ'yal*, *buṣ'yār* G "Russia, bulgar leather". Prs. *buṣ'yār*.
- bā'rīk* G, T "slender". 'mēn-e *bā'rīk* *tu* 'dērē "you have a slender waist". Prs.
- bā'rī* 'kōk T "slender". 'kad-e *bā'rī* 'kōk-*au* "your slender figure". V. *bā'rīk*. Afgh. Prs. *bōrikāk* (Andreev).
- berkh* : *ber* 'khī M, G, T (برک) "to fear". *ān-em* 'berkhītō-em *ē* 'mēren *na* *pa'rī* "I fear that he will be killed (*mē-tarām* *kī kušta* *na* *šawa*)"; *berkhī* 'tā-*iman* M "we are fearing"; *na* 'berkh, *na* *ber'khe* (نبرکی) "do not fear"; *na* *ber'khōr*; *ber'khēm* G "I feared"; *berkhitu-im* *wā-e* *mo* *mun* *janhēr* D "I fear that you will kill me"; *na* *berke* *āne* *ma* *tō* *na* *janem* D.
- ber'khō* G "fear". 'fars *u* *ber'khō* *na* 'dēran "they have no fear or dread". V. *berkh*.
- ber'khēw* G "to terrify". V. *berkh*.
- bā'yān* M "rain". *bā'rāna* 'yāra "it rains". Prs. V. *yār*.
- bē'rān* M "outside". 'hē *gaat* *az* *hukm-i* 'tān *bē'rān* *na* *ēhīman* "I have never transgressed your commands". Prs.
- be'renj* M "rice". Prs. V. *rahē*.
- biri'sum* G, D "silk". Prs.
- ba'rāt* G "assignment, commission (*xatt*)". Prs.
- bu'rūt* M, G, D "monstaches". Prs.
- bōr'ed'nī* G "begging at the door". V. *bōr*.
- būru* D "deaf". Pash. L. *bō'yā*. V. *kary*, *bigā*.
- buṣj* T "tower". Prs.
- bas* G, T "enough". Prs.
- bēs* M, G "to pain". 'zur-um *a* *bēstīn* M "my heart aches".
- bī'sōr* T "without head, chief".
- bīsa'rī* T "disobedience". *zā* *gāi* *hē* *līsaryā* *na* *kanē* "do not show this disobedience another time". Prs.

bēstō G "ill". V. *bēs*.
bās M, T "rope". **bastra*-, cf. Psht.
icāš (EVP. s.v. *wandanai*) etc.
bāša G "hawk". Prs.
bī'sī T "bad, ignoble (?) (*nābūd, bēš*)".
tu xu'xā-ic pād'sā-ē, šū pāla'icā bī'sī,
'xub na 'dēra ēe tu 'ēde kun 'dud
da'hē "you are a king yourself, he
 is a low-born (?) warrior, it is not
 meet that you should give him your
 daughter".
bāša'na G, *wašī'na* D, *icāšē'nā* P "cock".
 Cf. W. Oss. *vasāngū*; but the Par.
 words are prob. lws from an un-
 known source. V. *xu'rōs*.
'bīstō M, G, *'bīstū* E (بیشتو) "long".
 **bīzataka*- (Gr. 34, 55, 84).
bait G, *baid* M "song". *'baid-an koṛ* M. Prs.
'bite G, T (بته) "again, back". *'beti šīm*
 G "I return", *bi* < **duci*-, cf. Psht.
byā, byarta?
būt G "idol, demon". Prs.
būt "boot". Ind. < Engl.
'bīta T "plant, shrub". Prs.
bī'teč G "blind". V. *kōr, teč*.
bī'ta'mīz T, "lawless, without chief (*bēsar,*
kalān na dāra)". *'mardum-e Madīna'ī*
'mardum-e bī'ta'mīz-a "the people of
 M. are lawless". Prs. *bētāmīz* "un-
 judicious".
'battar G "worse". *khōr o gū tar battar a*
 "he is worse than a donkey or a cow".
 Prs.
būpa'rastī T "idolatry". Prs.
būt'xāna G, T "idol-temple". Prs.
bāw M, G, T, *baw* D, P "father". Pash.
S baw.
bīwa'fāl G "faithlessness". Prs.
bāwe'hā G "father and son". *'huddle*
bāwe'hā "both of them, father and
 son". Cf. *māwe'hā*. Gr. 82.

bī'icār G, T "impatient, restless (*icār-*
xatā)". *bīcar na 'bē tu* G "do not
 be impatient"; *tū bīwa'har* (تیی وهر)
na pa'ra G "do not become fright-
 ened". Prs.?
bī'icārī G (بیوهری), *bīcarī* Phon. "im-
 patience, haste (*farsatī*)". *ba bīwa'ī*
na pa'ī "it will not happen quickly".
bīec'sā G "faithless". Psht. *wisāh*
 "faith" < Lhd.
bīx T "root". Prs. V. *γῖx*.
bī'xabar G "suddenly". Prs.
'bāxā M, T, G, *'bāxā* T "garden".
 Prs.
baxš : *bax'ī* G "to forgive". *az 'jōrm-e*
gu'nā 'bax'īē "may you forgive the
 crime of the sin"; *ma 'tōm bax'ī*
 "I have forgiven you". Prs.
baxš kan- G "to give". Prs.
'baxš G "gift, present". Prs.
b(ə)gā M, G, *biyā* M, G, T, D, P, Phon.,
 (بیا) "brother". Pl. *biyā'rān* (بیاران),
'huddī bi'yāra T "both the brothers";
hē 'γus mā biyāra'icēnika G "this
 house belongs to us brothers"; *mā*
γala'ba biyāra-iman M "we are many
 brothers"; *tān biyā'rān āγēn* G "have
 your brothers come?". Cf. Afgh. Prs.
biyādar, Nayini *bīyār*.
biyadarxānda'gī G "blood-brotherhood".
biyāγu'rōk G "nephew (brother's son)".
 Cf. *γu'rōk*.
biyā'jinj M "brother's wife". Cf. *jinā*.
ba'yan T "explanation, distinguishing".
 Prs. •
bāz M, G, D "falcon". Prs.
bāz G "afterwards" (?). *'bāz ē waxtig-a*
'zu qadd 'γarp 'dhaitōn "afterwards
 at that time there falls snow to the

- height of a man". Prs. *ba'd az* > *bādar*, Pash. L. *bās*.
- bāzī* M, G, T "cheating". *'bāzī te da'hem* G "I cheat"; *ma 'mun-a 'bāzī 'dhaitōn* T "he is cheating me"; *'bāzī-aw em 'dhaitōn* M.
- ba'zu* T "trousers made of black cloth (*ju't-e kamān?*)".
- bā'zū* M, G, T "(upper part of the) arm". Prs.
- bāzū'ī* G "strength of the arm". *'zūr o bāzū'ī*. Prs.
- bīz* G, T "corn, grain". *bīz 'deheman* G "I sow"; *yūst sīr bīzeka* T "20 seers of corn"; *zū phōr bīz* G "a single grain". Cf. Skr. *ḍīja*.
- bīa'zīmī* T "matchless". Prs.
- bā'zār* F "bazar". Prs.
- bu'zurg* T "saint". Prs.
- bēz-*: *bōst* M, G, T (بست) "to bind". *'bezem ē* G "I bind"; *'bēstōn-em* G "I am binding"; *bōst-um* G "I bound"; *be'zōr* T "bind"; *be'zen chī 'band-ē* *Xaī'bar* T "the dam of Kh. was built". < **badya*: *basta-*?

Ĉ

- ĉā¹* M "how many?". Cf. Av. *čvant*; Psht. *čō*, but also Pash. Naj. *čō*.
- ĉā²* "some". *ĉā ruč bād* "some days after". V. *'čāwār*.
- ĉā³* "how why?, because". *'tān 'čā bē* T "how can it be yours?"; *tu 'čā eke'stak 'hega . . . yusa'mand 'nhasīē* G "why do you sit here in distress-ed?"; *ĉā-ē khantūn* M "why do you laugh?"; *aze tū čū na āyē* M "why did you not come yesterday?"; *zūf 'waydī 'kaniman*, *'čā 'puš-an . . .*
- 'badē 'jamē čū* M "let us make merry, because our son . . . now has been restored to life"; *'ĉā ēē 'ān qa'sam 'xūpō ēē* T "because (*ēirā ke*) I have sworn that"; *ĉā-ī 'khantūn* M "why do you laugh?"; *ĉā-ī ha'wēl sēb mākun na dhaitūn?*
- ĉā⁴* M, *ĉā(h)* T "a well". Prs. V. *čuku'ri*. *'ĉāht yax kōr*.
- ĉāī* G, T "tea". *ma e'dān ĉāī'yān . . .*
- 'buq-an* T "they carried away the (bales of) tea". Prs.
- ĉē* M, G, T (چە, čī, čē, čī, čē, čē Phon.) "that" conj.).
- ĉē¹* "which, that" (relative particle) Gr. 139.
- ĉē²* "what?" (interrog. pron.). Gr. 142. *čī- (čē-ē) 'jartō* "what do you say?"; *wa-er čī khantān* M. "why do you laugh?"
- ĉē³* "that, because, as" etc. (conjunction). *ja'rī ēē* "he said that"; *'dhur-an ēē* T "they saw that"; *'na ča'fā'kōr, ēē ē 'tēr-a mu'γō* T "do not flee, because this lion is dead"; *'čē ēē 'āya* "when he arrived". Afgh. Prs. *čī* is sometimes used instead of *ki* "that".
- čub* G "silent". *čub bē* "be silent". Ind.
- čū'čā* M, G "young of an animal". Prs. *čūča* "chicken".
- čīd-* G "to wake (intr.)".
- čā'dōs* M, G, T, *čā'dōs* D "14". *ma'hōk-i čā'dōs* G "full-moon" (cf. Pash. S *mātan čārdā bigūt*). Gr. 109.
- čī'dēw-*: *čī'dēwēl* M, G, T "to wake" (tr.) *'āne ma 'tō čī'dēwem* M "I wake you"; *čī'dēwem-ē* G. V. *čīd*.
- čā'yardum* G "scorpion". V. *'gaždum*.
- čh-*: *čhī* "to go, become". Imper. *čhu*,

chā M, G, T (چہ), pl. *chū'nār* "go, become"; preter. *chēm* M, G, T (چیم), T also *chīm*; *cēm* D "I went, became"; *chē bēm* "I had gone, become"; *chō bōn* (چوبون) "he had gone" etc. This root is used both as an auxiliary and as the preterite and imperative of *par*. "to go" (q. v.). *'xabar na chī* T "he did not become aware of it"; *'chī šē'kār* T "he went hunting". *chī* < **čiyuta*, Gr. 30, 55. *chō* G چو "going, walking".

chā'ēō (چہچہو) G, *'ēāō* D, *ēā'ēū* P "white". This word was said by G to belong to Nīrau. *chā'fō* (q. v.) being the Shutul form; but he generally used *chā'ēō*. *'manqō-e 'chā'ēō* *'dērē* G "you have a white neck". *chīm* v. *ē(h)īm*.

chēra G (چہرہ) "list, roll". *ān 'chēra xu 'chēm* "I have been entered in the conscription list". Prs.

chay-: *chā'fī* G, T, *čāf-* M "to fall". *'čāyem-ē* M "I fall"; *'čāyeman* (چہچہمین) G "we may fall (*bēfīm*)"; *'gīr-a 'dhārī 'čārtūn (r?)* "the stone falls from the hill"; *chā'rēm* G "I fell"; *da 'dehō chā'fī* T (*chā'fī* Phon.) "he started fighting". Ind., cf. Khw. *chay-* "to fall" (< *k̄yar-?*)?

chā'fō "ill". *chā'fō hōst*, *chā'fē hastam* "I had fallen ill", but *chā'fō bōn*, *chā'fē bēm* "I had fallen". V. *chay-*. *chā'fā'ī ēxī'ka* G "the white of an egg". V. *chā'fō*.

chā'fā'ī G "silver, rupie". *'rāzī 'dī chā'fā'ī-a te da'hem* "I shall give you

two rupees every day". V. *chā'fō*. Cf. *nu'v'rá*.

chā'fō M, G, T "white". Ind., cf. Lbd. *ciftā*, Kashm. *chots*, f. *chūtsō*, Ramhani *chittū* etc. Rēg. Par a v. Gr. 30. *chā'ēō* (q. v.) from a fem. form **chīcēī* < *chīfī*?

chā'fā'dhārī M "old man, whitebeard (*agsakal*)".

čak- G "to drip". *'čaketūn-a* "it drips". Prs.

čak G "a drop". Prs. V. *'čakka*.

čāk G "stout, vigorous". Turk. *čāq*. V. *lān'qā*.

čau'kī T "chair". Ind.

'čeka M, G "how much". *'čeka wa'khē-a* G "how tall is he". Prs. *čiqadr* (cf. Bal. *čikar*), Pasb. S *čaka*.

čiq, *čīy* G "ontery, alarm". *'čiq ē jō* "he made an ontery". Turk., cf. Psbt. *čīya*.

čū'kī G "the temples". Cf. *šakikata*.

'čakka G "a drop (of drinkable liquids)". V. *čak*.

'čakkak G "a drop, eavesdrip". *'čakkak uz'gī* "the eaves dropped".

čē'kun G, T, Phon., *čī'kā* M, *čē'kā* T, *čū'kun* D "why" (: with what intention): *tū čekun āyē* "why have you come". But: *čā yīr āyē* "why (: for what reason) have you come so late?" *čē'kāra* T "doing what?" *tū čē'kāra-ē* "what are you doing (*čēkāra astī*)?" Prs.

čūku'rī G "a well". Turk. *čukur* "deep, a hole" (Afgh. Prs. *čūku'rī* was said to mean "lowness, baseness, *pastī*"). *čū'kōe*: *čū'kē'wī* G "to shake the head". V. *jumbēu*.

čal G "trick". Ind.

čel, *čel*, *čil* M, G, T, D "40". *čel o*

- ēōr* "44: various, several (*tikka tikka*, *alāhida*)". *Prs.*
- ēōl* T "penis (*ēōla*)". *Prs.* V. *lā'wep*.
- ēō'lem* G "tobacco pipe, hukka". *Ind.*
- ēēl'pāt* M, G, D "centipede". *Prs.* V. *sai'bal*.
- ē(h)ēm-*, *ē(h)em-* : *ē(h)ī'mī* "to go, move, wander". The aspiration (which is always weak after *ē*) is uncertain. *ēīmem* G (چیمم), *ēīmeman-ē* M, "mēgardam", *ēhēmōn* (چیمون چمتون); *su-wār-a* 'ēhēmōn "he is riding"; *hō'wī'ker-a* 'ēhēmōn "this work can be done (*mēšawa*)"; *ēhī'mī* "he walked round (*gašt*)"; *ēīmēm* "I went"; *ēī'men na na'rī* "he could not move"; *ker-e* *ēema'nē bīn* "it was a work which could be done (*kār-i šudani bāl*)"; *ēema'mān* "having come". *Cf.* *Prs.* *ēamīdan* "to walk proudly", *ēamān* "walking"?
- ēīmō* (*ēhāmō*) (چیمو) G, T "walking, gait". *ēīmō-au* *ēerēī'kā* "you walk like a partridge". *Cf.* *ēīm-*.
- ēam'ēā* M, *ēam'ēā* D "spoon (*kāšuk*)". *Prs.*
- ēem'ēe* T "ashamed (*šarmunda*, *xejālat*)". Said to mean also "one-eyed, aiming at (*tīrkaš*, *murēal*)" (?).
- ēīmēo-* G "to move, make to walk". *mende* 'har 'khān *jāt ēīmē wī* "he brought it about everywhere". V. *ēhīm-*.
- ēī'nō* (چینو) M, G, D "small, narrow". *bī'yā-m* *ēī'nō-a* M; *bōr* **ēī'nō-a* G "the door is narrow". *Ind.* **cīn* < *Skr.* *cūrpa*, cf. *Shina cūpā* (*Brahui* *ēuna* bor. from *Indo.Ar.* or = *Kanar. kīnna*, *Tel. cīnna* etc.?).

- ēund* T "steep".
- ēē'nār* M, G, *ēē'nār* D, P "plane-tree, chenar". *Prs.*
- ēōgg*¹ G, T "talon". *ēay de'hem* "I grasp". *Prs.*
- ēang*¹ M, G "curbed". V. *ēang*¹.
- ēangāu* T "embrace". *jāng o ēang'gāu* *ēhēn* "they started fighting and grappling with one another". V. *ēang*.
- ēap* M, G, T "left (hand)". *nespe* 'ēap T "the left half". *Prs.*
- ēapī'tak* T "a box on the ear". *Prs.* *ēapla*.
- ēār* T "4". Used in a few fixed expressions, eg. *ēār 'gerde-i Ma'dīnāka* "four times round M.". *Prs.*
- ēār* G, T "tipped, torn". *ēār-ē ka'nem* "I tear it"; *da'nānān pen ēār ēār* 'kuṛa *bōn* T "he had torn it with his teeth". *Prs.* *Cf.* *da'lēo*.
- ēōr* M, G, T, *ēōr* D, P "4". Gr. 109.
- ēōr* 'yuštak "80".
- ēūrī* (چوری) G "bracelet". *Hind.* *cūrī*.
- ēūr* M, G, T "thief". *Pash.* L *ēūr*.
- ēūr-* G "to rob". *Pen'jīrī hog'mī ēūr'a* "he robs the people of P. on command". V. *ēūr*.
- ēūrī* M, G "theft". *ēūrī ka'nem* G, *ba ēūrī gu'rīm* M. V. *ēūr*.
- ēār'bi* G "greasy". *Cf.*
- ēār'bū* M, *ēār'bī* G (*ēār'bū* Phon.) "fat (*ēār'bū*)". *Prs.* *Cf.* *yāed*.
- ēē'rāy* G, T "lamp". *ēī'rāy-ē dar dā* T "he lighted the lamp". *Prs.*
- ēār* o *yā'phunē* Phon. "dust (?) and wind".
- ēīrk* o *ēīrpata* Phon. "dirt and?". *Prs.* *ēīrk*.
- ēārī'kār* T "Charikar".
- ēōrū'mī* T "fourth".

čōrum'gī G "the fourth one". Cf. Afgh. Prs. *čārunga*.

čōr'mīc kan- G "to impale". Cf. *čōr* and *mīc*.

čār'pāi M, *čōr'pāi* G "bed". Prs. Cf. *kaf*.

čōr'pā G "cattle". Pl. *čōrpā'yān*. Prs. *čārpāi*.

čārē G, T "hemp, hashish". Prs.

čāršam bē T "Wednesday". Prs.

čā'rēw- M, G "to graze". *čā'rē čā'rēi-* man M, *ma čōrpā'yān-īman* . . . *čā'rēwtan* G. Prs.

čar'xā M "spindle". Prs. V. *wahēwa'lō*.

čur't kan- G "to cut off". *'sōr-ē čur't kor* "sariš-a burrid". Cf. Pash. L. *čor-* "to bite"?

čur't "clearly (*nātey*)".

časp-: *čā'apī* G, T "to stick". *da 'jagz čā'apī* "he got mixed up in the fight". Prs.

čāš- G "to taste". *ma'zāi čātem*. Prs. *čāš-* T "to kiss".

'čāšma T, *'čāšma-i 'āwēika* G "spring, well". Prs.

čāšā'in tār D "a kind of thread".

čāšō'ruč G, *čā'sōrūč* D "three days ago" (*pēšparirūz*). **čāšm + ruč*. Cf. *pēšpa-rūč*.

čāst M "forenoon". Prs.

Čū'tul G "the valley of Shutul". V. *Šū'tul*. V. pp. 5, 7.

Čū'tu'li G "a man from Shutul".

čā'fak: *čāfa'ki* M, G, T "to flee". *čā-fakīman* G "we flee", *'čār čāfa'ki* M "the thief fled". Hind. *čāfaknā*, Pash. L. *čāfegām* "I run". Cf. *a'ūs-*.

'čāwār M, *'čāwār* G, T "some". *aga seč čāwār blr* M "if there are some of you"; *da 'bāwom 'čāwār maz'dūr hēn* M "my father has some servants". Cf. *čā*.

čiz G "thing". *heč čiz*. Prs.

čāz'dānī T "burial-feast". Cf. Prs. *čāšdān* "a bread-basket"?

D

da M, T "at, near, to". *da 'bāw om am pa'ram* M "I shall go to my father" *da 'bāw om čāwār maz'dūr hēn* M "my father has some servants"; *har'kāra tar da 'āya* T "he entered the weestling-ring". V. *dar*.

dī M, G, T, D, P "two". *dī puš* G, *dī pu'sān* T "two sons". Gr. 109.

du G, T "two". *du 'ruč* G "two days", *du ha'zār* "2000". Cf. *dī*. Gr. 109.

du'bul G "corn-bin, vessel in which corn is kept (*hawdū*)". Prs.? Cf. Ar.-Prs. *dubul*, pl. of *dublat* "a large globular mouthful, or anything of that shape". Pash. L. *dubul'a*.

dūba'ra T "circuit, round, side". *čōr duba'ra i Madīnai'ka čū'mī* T "he went four times round M. (*čōr dawr-i Madīna gašf*)"; *čōr dūba'ra-i kalāi-ka-i* T "on all four sides of the fort"; *čōr dubara-i 'laškar* T "the four sides of the army (*čār pēr* < = Ind. *phēr*) i laškar)". Cf. *'gerde*.

dū'bāra G, *dōbā'ra* T "again, a second time". Prs.

dūč-: *dū'čī* M, G "to milk". *'dūčētōn-a* G "he is milking", *'dūčem* G "I milk", *dū'čēm* "I milked". **dāuč-*, cf. NSbgh.s.v. *čūj-* and Minj. *lūž*.

du'čār T, "a sudden and unexpected meeting, surprise". *'hūš kan čē dū o fū du'čār na 'pareman* "take care that we do not get surprised (*gbrī-i kasi na biāyīm*)". Prs.

'*dādā* M, G, T "father". *yā* 'dādā G "oh, father"; 'dādā-I G "his father". Pash. S 'dādā, Orm. L *dadaī* (Raverty). Cf. *bāc*.

'*dāda* G "eye", in 'āw-i dīdā'ka "tear". Prs.

dād'xān G "requesting". *dād'xān pa'ram tān dō'stī* "I shall beg it from your hand (arz *bukunam az dest-i tū*)". Prs. **dādaxān*.

dūgā'nī M, G "twins". *dī puš ma yus-o dūgā'nī cī* M "da *xāna-itān dō bača dūgā'nī šudan*"; *dūgā'nī 'xācō* G "twins were born". Prs. *dūgāna* (Pash. L *dōgā'nī*).

du'gur : *dugu'ri* (said to be a Nijran word, but used by G himself) "to lie down, roll down". *du'guriman* = 'rhizeman; *dugu'ri* "xau *šudan*"; *šōr'pāt ta du'guriman* "we let (?) the cattle lie down"; *gir dugu'ri* "the stone rolled down (*tūr šud*)". Cf. *rhiz*.

da'gas G "shaking". *da'gas kan* "to shake oneself".

dāy G "a scar". 'zur-un . . . 'dāy-a "my heart is hurt, pained". Prs.

dōy M, *dūy* D "buttermilk (*dūy*)". Prs. Cf. *wa'spē*.

dō'yund G "tail". *dō'yund o 'šōr pen-ē* "with its tail and head". Cf. *dumb*.

dhi M, G, T, D, P "smoke". Cf. Pbl. *dūd*, etc. (Pash. L *dū'ā* = *dūm* from Ir.). Gr. 55.

dah : *dā* M, G, T "to give". *da* (*dā* Phon.) "give"; *sabā zā sēb ma tō dāiman* M "I shall give you an apple tomorrow"; *da'hem* G "I give"; *bōr dahem* "I shut the door"; *dahā* (داه) "he (shall) give"; 'yarpi *da'ha* M "it snows" (*yarb da'ū* D); *dahetōn*, *dhaitōn* G "giving"; *čā-i ha'wī sēb*

mā ky na dhaitōn M "why do you not give me this apple?"; *mā ma tō zū sēb dā* M; 'mun tu 'kun 'zū phōr 'āmar dā G "I gave you an apple"; 'dācō T "has given". Cf. Av. *dā* (*dadā* : *dātā*).

deh : *dehī* M, G, T "to beat". *de'hōr* T imper. 2 pl.; *de'hem* "I beat"; *de'hē*, *deha*; *deheman*, *dhēman* "let us fight"; -a *de'hī* T "you did beat", *de'hō-au* "you have beaten"; *čō'lem-e 'dars-en 'dhetan* "they are smoking hemp". Cf. Afgh. Pra. *deem* "mēzanam", Sām. *dein* "bizan", Abdu *dēyum* "I beat", Mj. *doh*, *dē* etc., v. Rep. p. 78. Prob. a lw. Cf. *jan*.

dha'mān (-ā) D "wind". Prob. Ind., cf. Waig., Ashkun *da'mō* etc. "wind". Cf. Pash. L *dāmān*, Ō *dāmūn* "rain" (< "storm"?). In Ir. cf. Pra. *damīdan* "to blow", Soghd. *damēnāk* "windy" etc.

dhar : *dha'ri* (دھری) G, T "to stay", *tū 'mun pen nū'kar 'dhar* G "stay with me as a servant"; *dāl-a te 'nūkar 'dharem* G "mā *pēt-it nūkar mēpācm*"; *'dharen na na'rem* G "I cannot stay"; *a'pēt dha'rēn* T "they kept back (*pas pāidan*)"; *wī'yār dha'rī* T "he spent the night". Ind., cf. EYP. s.v. *darēdōl*, Orm. *dar*, and Pash L *dar* "to stay, be left behind".

dhār G "wait, well (*bās*)". *'dhār čē šu 'čāl-ē ka'nem* "well, let me play him a trick". Imper. of *dhar*.

dhār M, G, T, *dhar* M "hill, mountain", *dhār* P "forest". Pash. L *d(h)ār* < Skr. *dhāra*.

'dhāri G "wild (animal)". Cf. Prs. *kōhī*, *dhīr* G "like (*icārī*)". *tā'rān-e ru'bāb*

dhir "like the strings of a guitar".
V. *dhitrang*.

dha'ram (دھرم) M, G, T, D "earth, ground". *dha'ram* 'phyð-a M "the ground is wet". Ind., cf. Skr. *dharmān* "bearer, supporter". Cf. Pash. L. *dhānjali* "earthquake" < **dharm-jali* (Pash W. etc. *bānjai* < *bhūmicala*)?

dhitrang M, G, T "like". *'fakat rūc* *'dhitrang* "exactly like the sun". *'yus* *'dhitrang* T "like a house", "something resembling a house", Prs. *rang* "colour"?

dha'rēw- G, T "to keep, guard". *dha'rēwtōn-ē-a* G "he protects it". Cf. *dhar-*.

dhā'ri M, G, T, *dhā're* T, *dā're* D, P "beard". Ind., Pash S. *dā'ri*.

dhōr, *dhur* M, G, T, D, Phon. (perf. *'dhurō* Phon.) "saw". *tū aze ma mōn dhōr* D "you saw me yesterday"; *aze-m dhōr-a* M "I saw you yesterday"; *mun ma tō dhōra bōn* G. Preterite of *buck* (q.v.), < Av. *drašta-* (Gr. 65), cf. Mj. *lṣky* (Gauthiot), *lišk* (Zarubin).

dhāw dah- G, *daw-* D "to run". *da'wētō hem* D "I am running"; *'dhāw da'hēm* G "I run"; *mun 'dhāw dā*, *'dhāw-um dā* (دهاوم) G "I ran". Pash. S. *daw-*, cf. Prs. *dawidan* etc. V. *daw-*.

dhāw-: *dhā'wēi* M, G, T "to call together, seek". *'pādsā ma kull* *'mullān* *'dhāwtōn* G; *mā a'ze 'ōsp-əm dhā'wēi* M "I searched for my horse yesterday (*talbiston*)"; *ma tō-ē ham-ē 'dhāwō* T "he sought for you, too".

dhā'wēw- G, T "to make to run". *'ōsp-ē...*

dhāwē'wēi T. V. *dhāw-*. Cf. Pash. S. *dāwēw-*.

dāk D, v. *də'vak*.

'Dāka G "Dacca".

dāk G "a plain" (d-?). Pash. S. *dāk*, L. *dāk*.

du'kân G "shop". Prs.

dukân'dâr M, G "shopkeeper". Prs.

da'la M "weasel". Prs.

dāl G, T "at, near (*pēt-i*)". *dāl A'li*

'Haidar chī T "he went to A. H.";

mun 'arz-um 'kur ma 'dāl-ē G "I made my petition in her presence".

< Prs. **da hāl* < *dar hāl* "on the spot"? Cf. *da*.

'dālī G, T "from the presence of". *ē*

'dālī dā'fā'ki T "az *pēt-iš gurēxt*".

dāl M, G "the hopper of a mill". Prs.

Duldul T "n. of Ali's horse".

dāl'lāl G "go-between, match-maker".

Prs.

dā'lān G, *dā'lāni* T "vestibule". Prs.

Dāl'lānsang T "n. of a place near Shu-tul".

dilā'sā(i) G, T "soothing, encouragement". Prs.

'daulat, *daulā'ti* G "riches". Prs.

daulat'mand M, G "rich". Prs.

da'lēw- G, T "to tear". *glri'bān-ē dā'wēi*

T "he tore his collar". Ind., cf.

Skr. *dal-* "to burst". Cf. *čir*.

dam G "hot, fiery". *'zur-ē 'dam kurdī* "his heart is burning (*dil-iš dampuzt*)".

Cf. *dam'phōk*.

damāi M "behind". In *damāi chā = pēsti chā* "walk behind me". Cf.

dumb.

dām G, D "net". Prs.?

dumb, *dum* M, G, T "tail". *'ya'rōika*

dum M "the tail of a fat-tailed sheep".

'dumb-ē 'kudde pādšā'āna āle'si-an T

"they snatched at the two kings".
 Prs. Cf. 'dumba-e ya'rōika. M. Phon.
 V. dēra.
 dum'bī G "fat-tailed". ya'rō-i dum'bī,
 Prs.
 dum'bāl tar M "behind". dum'bāl tar-i
 mākhan zē "come behind us". Prs.
 da'māy G, T "nose". Generally nēšt.
 da'māy ē be'land chō T "he has be-
 come proud". Prs.
 'dāmen G "lap (dāman)". Prs. Cf. EVP.
 s.v. laman. Minj. lōmadd (Zar.) <
 *dāman-tā- is also an ancient pl.
 dam'phōk G, transl. dampušt "a kind
 of pillow"? V. dam.
 damāxal G, pl. damāxalān "nostril".
 Cf. da'māy, v. binixān.
 'dāna G "boil, ulcer". Prs.
 dā'nā G "wise". Prs.
 da'nān M, G, T, da'nān D, P "tooth".
 dānā'nān-um Phon. Cf. Av. dantan-
 dā'ninā G "knowing". Prs.
 dānānwa'rō (dh?) G "a kind of mouse".
 Cf. ba'lūf.
 dun'yā, dun'yā G, T "world, worldly
 riches". ēōr rūc-a dun'yā G "the
 world lasts four days"; 'zar u dun'yā
 G "gold and treasures". Prs.
 dar M, G, T "into" etc. Prs. Cf. da.
 dar zē- G, T "to enter (dar āmadan)".
 dar zē, dar 'āya.
 dar u'zēh- G "to be wanting, to be left
 behind (dar māndan)". tā 'hōwe
 qadar 'sūy kun dar u'zāhē.
 dar dah- T "to put fire to". ē'rāy-ē
 dar 'dā "he lighted the lamp".
 Afgh. Prs.
 'dārū M, G "medicine"; dārū M, G, T
 "gunpowder". Prs.
 daur M, G, T "circuit, circle, turn,
 around". 'daur ka'nem, xa'rem M

"I turn round"; sōr tar-ē 'daur dā
 T "swung it over his head"; sō 'daur
 ku'rō tar G "while she turned round
 (sar-i daur kardan, dare xurdan)";
 daur-e ē'rāy G "around the lamp";
 daur-e law'āna-u "daur-e labhā-it".
 Prs.
 dēr- M, G, T "to hold, have". dēs(t)
 tar-an sēb dēriman M "I hold an
 apple in my hand", a'zē ker dērē
 bīm M "yesterday I had some work
 to do"; āmar 'dērem G "I hold an
 apple"; 'dērē bēm "I held", dēra
 "he holds". Cf. Av. dāraya-. Gr.191.
 dēra D "tail" (?). Cf. dumb.
 du'rē G, du'rī D "large spoon". Khov.
 dōri "large spoon", Burush. dōri,
 Kati dur, Waig. du'rik, cf. Wotyak
 duri, Rutal (Caucas.) dur etc. (Jacob-
 sohn. Arier u. Ugrof. 209) etc.
 Originally Ir.?
 dar'bār T "court". Prs.
 dard M, G, T, dard G, T "pain". Prs.
 darf G "awl (darāw)". *dyfta-, Prs.
 dirāfz, cf. andarf, Ishk. andervun
 "awl".
 dar'gā G "court, palace". Prs.
 du'rūy G, T "lie". Prs.
 durūy'gāl T "a liar".
 dō'rāk G, dē'rāk P, dāk D "grape".
 dē'rāk-um 'dā ēē 'xariman G "give
 me grapes to eat!" Ind., cf. Lhd.
 drākh, Pnah. S dārk.
 dar'kūp M? 'baid-an dar'kūp kor "they
 were singing". Prs.* dar kōb (kobidan
 "to beat")?
 dar'mān T "remedy, medicine". 'saxm-e
 mā'nā dar'mā ka'nē "heal my wound";
 ē'lāz-e dar'mān. Prs.
 da'rūn M, G, T "inside". da'rūn-e 'yus
 tar "inside the house". Prs.

du'rin M, G, T, *du'rin* M, *du'ring* D "far". Generally written *دورین* (under the infl. of *Prs.*), once *دورین*. **dūrainā* (Gr. 33). Cf. *Prs. dūr* etc. *durr* : *dur'ri* M, G "to cut grain". Cf. Av. *dar*-, *dərənā*; prob. not borr. from *Prs. durūdan*. *drē'kī* T "dress". *šam'sār . . . guz . . . 'naiza, drē'kī, 'mūza dr.* Engl., through *Psht. (st > š)*? Cf. *Panj. dres, dressī* (Gr. Bailey, BSOS, IV, 786). But cf. also *Katī dəršī* "jacket", *Pash. L daricēšī* "dress"? *dar'wāza* M. "door". *Prs.* Cf. *bōr*. *dar'yā* G, D, *dar'yā* T, *dai'rā* M, *dar'yāb* G, *dar'yā* Phon. "river". *Prs.* *derz* (dherz-?) : *der'zī* G, T, *derz* M "to take on one's back". *der'zen*, preter. *der'zim* G, *der'zī* G = 'puč-ē kor, T also *der'zī*. Cf. Av. *darz*-, *Orm. daž* "to load", *Psht. lēžol* etc. Gr. 64. *der'zēw* G, causative of *derz*. *der'zēwem-ē* "I put it on his back (*da puč-ēš mēlom*)". *dōs* M, G, T, *dōs* D, P "10". Cf. Av. *dasa*. *dōsu'mī* T "tenth". *dōs'māl* "handkerchief". *Par. + Prs.* *'dusara* M "kid, two years old". Cf. *Psht. dōsara* "id.". V. *du, sār*. Cf. *'žusara, 'žusara*. *da'stē* M, G, D "cooking-pot". *Prs.* *da'stī* G "quickly". *Prs.* *dē'stāi* M "handle". *Prs. V. kab'zai*. *dōst* M, G, T, D, P "hand". *dōst tar-an sēb dēri-man* M "I have an apple in my hand". Cf. Av. *zasta*-. *z-s* dissim., cf. *EVP. s.v. lās*. To the examples of dissimilation of sibilants may be added: *Tajiki gundušk* "sparrow" (*Prs. gunjšk*), *Sede, Gaz toš* =

šōš "urine", *Prs. tāsū* "a weight of four barleycorns" < **tas*-. *dūst* G, T, *dōst* T "friend". *Prs.* *dō'stī* G "love, friendship". *Prs.* *dest'gīr* G "captured". *Prs.* *dē'stak* G, D "ceiling-board". *dōsti'kōr* G "walking-stick". V. *kōr*. Cf. *dez'bhōnt*. *dest'kaš* G "glove". *Prs.* *Dōstom* G "n. of a vill. in Panjshir". *dēš* M, G, D "sickle". **dāšrī*, *Skr. dātra*, *Minj. lrvāž* etc., cf. *EVP. s.v. lār*. *dōš* M, G, T "hair". *šū tār dōš-a* M "one single hair", T *huss dō'sān-au* "all your hairs", *'dōš-e sōri'ka-m* Phon. "the hair of my head". Cf. *Wkh. durs*, *Sar. dōrs*, *Minj. lurs* "goat's hair". V. *'gīnō, jāl*. *duš'man* G, T, *duš'man* M, T "enemy". *Prs. V. muda'i*. *dušma'ni* T "enmity". *Prs.* *dušman'dār* T "possessing enemies". *mā qu'tū dušman'dār-emān* "we have many enemies". *Prs.* *dušt* M, G, D, P "wall". **dīštī*, cf. Av. *dažz* "to build" etc., *Sāmn. dāsār* "wall", *Yd. lizokh* "fort" etc. *daš'wār* G "dishonoured" (*rūzād*). *Prs.* *dē'āt* M "villages". *Prs. V. sāj*. *dūt* M, D, T, D, P "daughter". Pl. *du'tān* (*'dutan* M?). Cf. *Prs. duw'ar*, *Gabri* etc. *dūt*. *daw* G "to be straight"? *kaš ka'nem ēe 'dawa* "I shall stretch (the rope), in order that it may be straight". Cf. *daw* D "to run" s.v. *dhāw*? *du'wā* G, T "prayer, invocation". *ne-'māz-ē 'cānī, 'dōst ba da'wā chī* "he recited a prayer and raised his hands in invocation; *du'wā-n dā*. *Prs.*

dāwa'i G "medicine". *tū mun kōn dāwa'i*
na 'dhāitōn? Prs.

dā'wā T "quarrel". Prs. *da'wā*.

dā'wān M, G "mad". Prs.

dā'wāna M, G, T "mad, dumb" G, Prs.

dāw'rūk D "spider". Pash. L *dē'ūr*

"weaver", Isky. *dyēūr* "spider", Lhd.

ḡāncar "spider". V. *ḡō'lāk*, *ḡa'fak*.

dū'ās M, *dū'wās* G, *d(u)wās* D, P "12".
Gr. 109.

dē'wās G, *dīcā'sī* D "day". Pash. L

dū'wās, W *dē'wās*.

dē'wet T "inkhorn: vulva (*kus*)". 'bālā

ka'lam ḡhīd dē'wet tar-ē. Prs.

'dū'wāda M "12". Prs.

der'bhōnt M "walking-stick". Cf. *bhōnt*,
dōstikōr.

du'zānū T "kneeling". Prs.

dē'ze M, G, *dē'zē* D, P "walnut". *dezi'ka*
mayz "walnut-kernel".

D

ḡak: *ḡa'ki* G "to rise, mount". *man'yār*
ḡa'ki "the fog rose". Pash. Sh. *ḡak*.

ḡal M, T "a crowd, many". *wā ḡāl-ēr*

M "you are many"; *mā ḡal āyēman*

M; *mā ma lō ḡal ja'ri* M "I said to

you"; *ēn ḡal bālō* T "a party of

boys". Pash. L *ḡāl* "herd", Bashg.

ḡal used as a pl. suffix.

ḡumb P "reed". V. *nāi*.

'ḡōnas M, G "bellowing". *'gū-a 'ḡōnas*

kantūn M. Cf. *'khānas*.

F

fe'yan G "lament". Prs.

fauj G, T "army, soldier". *ēn lak*

'fauj-e jaḡ'gi T. Prs.

fa'qir M, G, T "faqir, beggar". *Baklm*

'Xān ḡhī fa'qir-au G "R. Kh. has

become your servant". Prs.

'fakar G "thought". Prs.

'fakat G, T "exactly, only". Prs.

fā'lad G "steel". Prs.

fe'lāna M, G "a certain person" (*dūr*
"far"). Prs.

fe'lāni G "a certain person" (*na'z'dik*
"near". Prs. Gr. 147.

fām: *fāmi* M, G, T "to understand".

ān-em fāmītūn M, *fāmītūn-em* G. Prs.,

cf. Pash S. *fāmtoym* "I understand".

fā'nī G "perishable". Prs.

fā'nūs G "lamp". *fā'nūs-e ru'sān* "a
brilliant lamp". Prs.

Fe'rāj G "n. of a vill. in Panjshir".

fark, *farq* G, T "top of the head". Prs.

fer'kā T "party". *ka'būl-an ḡor dī fer'kā*
"both parties agreed". Prs.

far'mān G, T "order". Prs.

fer'mān G, T "much, big". Prs. *farā-*

wān, Panjshiri Prs. *farēmōn*, Kabuli

ferimān (Maason, III, 18).

far'māsi M, G "to command". *far'māsi*

M "he ordered", *ma 'dī 'sāhet far-*

'māsi T "he sent two witnesses". Prs.

fa'rāmūš M "forgetful". Prs.

fa'rār G "exiled". Prs.

'fāreš T "agreeing with (?)". *'aga xa'rēm*

... *'fāreš na 'dēra* "If I eat, ...

it does not agree with me (*na mēfārad-*

um)". Prs.? Cf. Madaglashti Prs.

fāridan "to wish, desire".

Farus'fāl T "n. of a king".

'farzam T "a handful". *ēn 'farzam-ē*

'ḡhīt. Prs., cf. *farzamīdan* "to pluck,

gather".

'fata G "victory". Prs.

fāteha'xān T "reciter of prayers for the

dead". Prs.

'fāxtar G "ring-dove". Prs.
'fāza G "yawning". 'fāza ka'nem, 'fāza-m
kaš'wī. Prs.
fāzi G "excellence, ornament". 'fāzi-e
rha'yām-om āya "the ornament of
my spring came". Prs.

G

giā v. gi'hāi.
gū M, G, P "cow". < Av. gav-. Cf. 'māgū.
gū M, G, T "ear", pl. gū'ān. gū'ān
tar-au e'epō hā G "there is a louse
in your ear(s)"; gū tar-au gard sī G
"there is dust in your ear". < Av.
gaoša-. Cf. gōš.
gūi M, gō G, D "human excrements".
M also 'gū-i yarōi'ka. Prs.
gu'dar: guda'ri M, G, T "to cross, pass,
wander about". gu'zar gu'dartan M
"they cross a ford"; ha'zār fu 'dāda
tar guda'rēm T "I am better than a
thousand fathers like you (as hazār
padar guzaštom)"; zū me'hī guda'rō
G "one month has passed"; 'pādā
'yalaba guda'rō bōn T "the king
had wandered much about". Prs.
gađ v. gađ.
gufti'gū, gufta'gūi G, T "conversation,
quarrel". Prs.
guftār G "conversation". Prs.
'gūgird T "match". 'gūgird-e de'hī "he
struck a match". Prs.
'gāhī, gū'hī T, gāi, gūi G, T "time".
'zā gūi T "another time"; ga'hī
bu'chē ga'hī na bu'chē T "sometimes
he sees it, and sometimes not". Prs.
gēh- G "coire". 'gēhem-e te. Cf. Prs.
gādan.
gi'hāi G, gi'ā M "grass". Prs.

'ghana G "a necklace of silver rupees".
Ind., et. Hind. gahnā "jewellery".
ga'hina G, T "ancient, former (gađimī)".
'pādsā-e ga'inika T; 'yār-i ga'hina G.
Prs.?
ghađ M, G, T, D "big". yus-e tōn
ghāp-ā M "your house is big". Ind.,
et. Lhd. ghāy "big, much", Kalasha
ghonā "large", Torwali gand "great",
ghan "elder", Gaurō gōnt "great",
Pash. N. gay.
ghađ bā'bā G "grandfather".
ghađ mā'ēi G "grandmother".
ghāy(đ) ya'rō M "fat-tailed sheep".
gel G "clay, mud" (?). mun har'wī gel-a
"dīl-i dard-it" (?).
gul M, G, T, P "flower". gul-i zī'tō G
"a yellow flower". Prs.
gul M, G "extinguished (fire)". āp 'gul
(ruze'sat)-an kor M "we extinguished
the fire"; 'guli-te ka'nem G. Prs.
gulāb G "rose". Prs.
Gulda'ra "n. of a place".
'galla G "herd of horses". Prs.
gī'lam G "woven carpet". Prs.
gum M, G, T "lost". ān za'nēng ma
'xā-m 'gum ka'nem G "how shall I
get rid of my husband?". Prs.
gu'mān G "suspicion". Prs.
gi'nō G, gīnō P "hair". zū 'tār gi'nō
G = zū 'gīna 'tāl D. < Av. gaona-,
cf. Psht. yūna etc.
gu'nā M, G "sin". Prs.
guna'gār M, G "sinner". Prs.
gañ'dā M, G, D "stem". Pash. S. geñ'dū,
L. gañ'di.
ganda'būi M "stench". Prs.
ga'nūm M, G, P, ga'nem D "wheat".
< Av. gantuma-.
guñ M "dumb". Prs. V. dīnē'na,
bī'bān.

gap G, T "word, rumour, command, affair". *pēz* 'gap na cīm G "do not listen to rumours (*pas-i gap na gard*)"; *'gap-aic-um* 'puxta ku'rō G "I have arranged your affair". Prs.

ga'pār M, G, *ga'pār* D "fireplace". Cf. *ār* "fire" and Orm. *gap* "stone".

ga'ri G, T, *ga'ri* T "hour, while". *'zu gari* 'lē ma 'dāl-om "come to me for a while". Ind., the form with *r* through Prs., the one with *r* through Psht. Cf. *jōr*.

ge'rē M "knot". Prs.

gir, M, G, T, D, P, *ger* M, G "stone". < Av. *gairi*, cf. Shgh. *zīr* "stone", Orm. *giri* "hill" etc.

gir G, T "grasp, grip". Prs.

gu'ri: *ghit* M, G, T, D "to seize, buy". *'gure* G *gu'ri* "seize"; *gu'rīm* "I seize"; *'ghil* G "seized"; *'ghitō* G, *'ghitō* Phon. "has seized"; *pa'nān-um* *'ghit* T "I started on the road". < **grbāya*: **grfta*. Gr. 45, 54, 58, 73. Pash S etc. *'gurum* "I seize" is prob. bor. from Par. (v. Rep. p. 26).

gūr T "tomb". *men'di* *'gūr* *koṛ* "he buried him". Prs.

girba'ka G "tortoise". Cf. Prs. *sangbaka*. V. *kasaba'ka*.

gurba'mūs M "rat" (?). Prs.

gtri'bān G "collar". Prs.

gard G, T, D, *gaṛd* G "dust". *gar-di* *pa'dā* *chl* T "he emerged from the dust-cloud". Prs.

'gerde T "circuit, turn". *'qār* *'gerde-e* *Mā'dinaika*. Prs. Cf. *dūba'ra*.

gur'da M, G, D "kidney". Prs. With Psht. *puṣṭa-icarga* etc. (EVP. s.v.) cf. also Cheremiss *βᾱry* (Ir. lw.).

garg M "scab, itching". Prs.

guria'gar G "buyer, admirer (*carīda-wāl*)". Par. + Prs.

gur'ji M, G "puppy". Prs.

gī'rān G, *gī'rān* M "heavy". Prs. (cf. Pash. S *grūng*).

girān'gī T "weight". Prs.

ga'rūt G "hand-mill". Pash. L *ga'raṭ*, Lhd. *ghruṭ*, Khetrani *graṭ*, Kashm.

grafa, Jaunsari *ghauraf*, Skr. *gharaffa*.

gurz G, *guyz* T "club". Prs.

ga'ri v. *ga'ri*.

gas: *gōst* M, G "to bite, sting". *zani'būr* *'gastōn* G "the wasp stings"; *ma* *'mun* *zani'būr* *gōst* G; *berkhe'tōn-em* *ē* *'na-m* *gasa* G "*mētarsam ē na mā mēkana*"; *'khāi* *'zā-m* *te* *'gasa* M "*ēzi mēkanad-om*". Prs. *garidan*; Reg. *gas*-v. Gr. 70; *gōst* is a secondary formation.

gū'sāla D "call". Prs.

gu'spand M, *gūspand* G "fat-tailed sheep". Prs. Cf. *γᾱ'rō-i* *dum'bi*.

gās G "a kind of cereals (*gāl*)". Cf. Prs. *gāl* "millet" (*'garza*?). *gās* < **gārša*, cf. Psht. *γōšt* "millet" (EVP. s.v. *āyazāl*).

geš "bad, sinful". < **gasya*, derived from **gasa* < **ghydh* so, cf. Anc. Prs. *gasta* "bad", Bal. *gandog* "bad", etc.?

gōš D, *gūš* P "ear". *gūš* *kan-* T "to listen". Prs. V. *gū*.

gūda G "corner". Prs.

gait M, T "time, turn". Prs.

gaṭ G, T "mixed". *gaṭ-ē* *ka'nem* G "I mix it"; *hē* *dar'yā* *tar-ē* *max'sōr* *'gaṭ* *koṛ* T "he plunged into this river". Ind.

gē'wēw G "*gāyāntān*". caus. of *gēh*. *gaz* M, G, T "ell". Prs.

gu'zar M, G, T "passing, crossing, walking; a ford". *karbe'stân tar gu'zar* *kor* M "he passed by the graveyard"; *guza'r-om ku'z* G "I took a walk"; *gu'zar gu'darlan* M "(we) are crossing the ford (*guzar guzastim*)". *Prs.*
gâze'rak G, *gâ'zir* D "carrot". *Prs.* V.
zar'dak.
guze'rân G "walking, crossing; livelihood". *Prs.*
gaz'dum M, *gaz'dum* D, P "scorpion".
Prs. V. *ca'yardum*.

I

yâ T "wind". *'yâ a 'yâphunē* (q. v.).
 < Av. *vāta*.
yē G "now, well (*diga*)" (emphatic particle). < Av. *vahyah-* "better"?
yī M, G, D, P "willow". < Av. *vāiti-*.
'yāibi G "hidden, invisible". *'yāibi sa'dā*
'āya "a hidden voice spoke". *Prs.*
yu'bār G, T "dust-storm". *Prs.*
yaibat T "invisible". *Prs.*
yaf-:ya'fī M, G, D "to weave". *yaf-*
man-ē M; *'yafem-ē* G "I weave";
ya'fīm G "I wove"; *ya'fītū hēm* D
 "I am weaving"; *sā jō'lā yafōl* M
 "the weaver has woven something
 (*ēzi jō'lā bāstas*)". < **yaf-*, cf. Av.
ubdāna-, Orm. *yaf-*, EVP. s.v. *ūdōl*
 (Psht. *būda* "wool" < **upa-nstā*?).
ya'fak G "spider". V. *yaf-*. Cf. *dne-*
'rūk, *jō'lāk*.
yafō'yi T "braid" (*bastagi*). V. *yaf-*.
yan'yā T "shouting, uproar" (*seyān*).
Prs.
yu-: *yūst* G, T, D "to throw, place
 (*andāxtan*)". *yu'hēm*; *ān-em 'yukitō*;
'yūst um G; *'cār-ē 'tar-ē 'yūst* T "he

put the thief in front of him (*durda
 pēs partaft*)"; *kītab sōr mēz yūstīm*
 D "I put the book on the table".
 < **wid-:wīsta-*, v. EVP. s.v. *wīstōl*;
 cf. poss. *Prs.* *bīhan* "porcupine"
 < **waidana-* (Skr. *svā vidh-*).
yūk G, D "frog". *Prs.*
yēl G, T "rolling". *'gir 'yēl cū = dugu'ri*
 G "the stone rolled down"; *yēlō* T
 has rolled". Cf. Wkh. *wul wātsn*,
 Sar. *wul setno* "to roll", W.Oss. *velun*
 "to turn", Mordw. *v'el'* "to turn"?
 With the Oss. word Miller (GIPH. I,
 Anh. p. 24) compares Skr. *vellati*;
 but the interrelation of all these
 words is uncertain. *yēl* < **wālya-*?
yu'lū M, G, T "much, big, very". *dar'yā*
yu'lū ā T "the river is large"; *mā-*
khān yus tar yulū mānēs hā G "there
 are many people in our house". *Prs.*
 (Ar.) *yulūw* "exceeding bounds, ex-
 cess"; cf. *Par.* S *yulū* "big".
yala'ba M, G, T "many, much". *yala'ba-*
in na'yōn xar'tān M "they are eating
 much bread"; *'yalaba 'sāheb-e 'sūrat*
 T "very beautiful"; *mā-īman yalaba*
 M "we are many". *Prs.* *yalabat* "mul-
 titude, abundance", cf. Bakhtiyari
galava "very much".
yalaba'gi G "multitude, plenty". *ma*
yalaba'gi "in plenty".
yulū'gi G (Nijrau) "multitude, plenty".
 Cf. *yu'lū*, *yalaba'gi*.
ye'lāf M, G "sheath of a sword". *Prs.*
yu'lak M, *'yūlak* G, *'yōlik* D "bow".
Prs.
yu'lām G, T "slave". *Prs.*
ya'lat G, T "fault". *ē . . . 'nām e xu-*
'kân-ē ya'lat ja'rō T "he told his
 own name incorrectly". *Prs.*
yam G, T "pain". *Prs.*

γᾶν M, G, T, γαν D, P "oak". < Av. *vanā-* "tree" (EVP. s.v. *vanā*). Cf. Pash. L. *wanji*, Khaw. *bānē* "oak" etc.

γᾶν- γᾶnt G "to collect". γᾶnt "jam kat" = γᾶnd-um kor; γᾶnd ka'nem = zu 'jāi ka'nem "I collect"; γᾶnda D "collected, assembled (fēl)", zā γᾶnda hen D "all the others are there (digar fēl hast)". With D cf. Prs. γunda "collected". But γᾶn-?

γυν- γunt G, T, D "to find". zā-em γunt, γontōn D "I found something"; γuntōn G "finding"; γunim-ē G "I find". < Av. *vaēd-*, *vinda-*. Reg. γunt v. Gr. 55. Pash. S un- "to find" (untuy-em "I find") < Ir.?

γυνᾶ G "bad (punyuk)". γυνᾶ-e gut. Prs.

γᾶnḱō, γᾶnukō G "short (kōta)". < **wanta-*, cf. Sak. *vanda-*, Bal. *gwand* "short". Cf. *kōf*.

γᾶ'nir M, G "field". γᾶ'nir me'lēcem G "I plough". Cf. Wkh. *wūndr*. Benveniste, in a letter, proposes to derive γᾶ'nir (< **wanta'r-*) from **awa-antarya-*, cf. Av. *awa-antara-* "an das, was innen ist, hinabreichend, angrenzend". "Sémaniquement le mot s'expliquerait par 'ce qui est à l'intérieur des possessions de la famille ou de la tribu'."

γᾶphu'nē, γᾶ'phōnē (غَاْفُونَه) M, G, T "wind, n. of a horse belonging to Mahmud of Ghazni (cf. a'ir)". γᾶ "wind" (q.v.) + phōn-ē < Av. *paṇnu-* "dust". Cf. Prs. *rākbād* "dust-storm". In Afghanistan nearly all winds carry much dust. V. *dha'mān*.

γᾶr G "harlot". Prs.

γᾶ'rō M, G "sheep". γᾶ'rō D "lamb". M gen. γᾶrōika. γᾶ'rō-i dum'bi G "fat-tailed sheep". Cf. Phl. *varak*, Psht. *vrai* etc. (v. EVP.). V. *māyu'rāk*, γᾶrōē'ēa.

γᾶr M, G, γᾶr D "rain". γᾶri oga M "rain falls". γᾶr wāstū D. < Av. *vāra-*, cf. Orm. K γᾶrēk "to rain" etc. V. *au'γᾶr*.

γᾶr- M, G, γᾶr- D "to rain". γᾶrpi, bā'rāna γᾶra M; γᾶrpa γᾶrtōn G; zāla γᾶrtū D. Cf. γᾶr.

γᾶr M, G, γᾶr D, P "coal". < **angāra-*, cf. Skr. *angāra-*. Gr. 51.

γᾶira T "except, unless". γᾶira Zai-γᾶn . . . 'ēna-i te "unless Z. brings him". Prs.

γᾶur T "reflection, consideration". γᾶur-e γᾶ'rībika-i na 'kantōn "you do not consider the poor"; γᾶur kaneman "I search for (buburim)". Prs.

γᾶrī M "now". Cf. Prs. *bār*, Skr. *vāra-* "time, turn" etc.? V. *ba'di*.

γᾶr G, T "late, delayed". mā'nān γᾶr-um ēhi G "I am delayed"; ēā γᾶr āyē f G; bade γᾶr sōr mu'nī guda'rō G "a long time has passed, and I have been forgotten (āli dēr šud sar-i mā)". Cf. Soghd. γᾶr "late", in which case Par. γᾶr is a lw. from an E.Ir. dial.; or γᾶr < **a-wāra-*, *a-waira-* "forgotten", cf. EVP. s.v. *hēr*.

γᾶra G "longing (armān)". Cf. Av. *var-* "to choose" etc.

γᾶ'rīb T "poor". Prs.

γᾶ'rībī G "poverty, distress". sār-e γᾶ'rībī = "the tomb". Prs.

Γᾶr'band G, T "the valley of Ghorband".

γᾶr'ēa M, G, D "hungry". Cf. Prs. *gurs* etc., Kurd *bircī* (Soane), *bercī*

(Adjarian). *yurē* < *uys* + *ē*. Ir. **uysu* < **uysu* (desiderative, cf. Skr. *vydh-* "to grow, thrive"); or, semasiologically more probable, **(s)uysa-*, cf. Arm. *k'alē* "hunger", acc. to Pedersen (KZ, 39, 429), Lidén (Arm. St. 100) < **swid-sk-*.
yarōē'ēa M, G "lamb". V. *ēū'ēa*, *ya'rō*.
yurē'gl M "hunger". V. *yur'ēa*.
yur M, G, T, D, P "wolf". < Av. *vəhrka-*.
yarya'rā G "cascade, the sound of falling water". Prs.
yark T "dirty, smeared with". *'yark-e* *'hineka* „*ālūda ba xūn*". Scarcely from Prs. *yarg* "immersed".
yī'rān G, T "desolate, ruined (*waī'rāna*)". *ka'lān-an yī'rā koṭ* T "they destroyed the villages". < **a-waryāna*? Cf. Prs. *wērān*, Phl. *apērān* etc. (Arm. *aver* proves the Phl. *p* to be merely orthographical); Skr. *avārya-* "irresistible, unrestrainable, incurable"?
yī'rānī G "damage (*bērānī*)". *yī'rānī'yān-e* *yusī'ka*.
yarp M, G, D "snow". *yarpī dāka*, *yāra* M "it snows", *yarp dā* G "it snowed". < Av. *vafra-*, cf. Orm. L *yōḡ*.
'yārat G "malice (*pastī*, *čukuri*)". Prs. *yārat* "plunder, rapine".
yarie "boiling". G. *yarie bin* "was boiling". Cf.
yarie- G "to be boiling". *'āwē* *'yaricetā*. **icarb-*, cf. NShgh. s.v. *wūrv-*, Minj. *wurv-* (Zarubin).
yar'icē- G "to boil". Cf. *yarie-*.
'yaraz T "design". *'yaraz-um 'na ka* "do not try to catch me (*māra na ghr*)". Prs.
yū'yōk G "child". < **iepta-*, cf. EVP. s.v. *ieup* "small" (*wōykai* etc. "boy").
yo'romb- G "to thunder". Cf.

yaram'bas M, D "thunder (*kurum'bak*)".
az'mān yaram'bas kana M; *ā'yēs* *yaram'bas kan'tū* D "the sky thunders". Cf. Pash. S *yo'romba 'kanu*, L *yorō'gā* "it thunders"; Prs. *yar-midan* "to thunder". Cf. *'bumburā*.
yur'zē- G "to pour out". *yurz-* < **wi-hyz-*, Skr. *vi-srj-*, cf. Soghd. *wixari-* "to liberate" (inchoative *s*).
ya'sō M, G, T, D, P "calf" ("during the first year" G). *nī'rōk*, *'māda yō* G "male, female calf". Cf. Orm. K *yīwac*, Sak. *vasaka-*, Skr. *vatsa-* etc.
'yēso G "too little (*ham*)".
yus, *yos* M, G, T, D, P "house". *'yus tar 'hēē ēiz na dērem* T "I have nothing in the house". < Av. *vis-*; cf. Bal. *gis*, Minj. *yis-kīg* (Zarubin) "roof" (< **wis-kataka*? cf. Ishk. *kōs-kud* etc.; *yī-* < **wi-* as in *yīna* "blood", *yistōn* "felt" < **wistarna*).
yussa'mand G "distressed, angry (*deq*, *xafa*)". Prs.
yōḡ G, T "cut hair", *yōḡ kan-* "to cut the hair", *'sōr-ē ham 'yōḡ koṭ* T. < **uysa-*. Av. *varasa-* "hair", *frā-vərāsa-* "deprived of hair", Prs. *gurs* "lock of hair".
yūs G, D "meat". Cf. Minj. *yūs* < Tajiki *yūs* (acc. to Gauthiot). But *yūs* must be an E.Ir. form, prob. borr. into Par. and Taj. from Minj. (or a similar dialect). *yūs* < *gauḡ(f)rā-*, cf. Psht. *yūwaja*.
yūs-e danānī'ka M, G "gums". V. *pin-dar*, *wirā*.
yūst G, D, P "finger". *yūstān-um* G "my fingers"; *'yūst 'yūst-um 'yūst* G "I threw twenty fingers". < Av. *angusta-*, cf. Yag. *wašt*, Minj. *ayūškā* (Gauth.), *ā'gušk'a* (Zar.) etc. Gr. 51. Av. *vīstasti-* "span" would also have

- resulted in Par. **yūšt*. Cf. *aq'gust*, *pan'jā*.
yūšt M, G, D, P (*yūšt* Phon., when pronounced slowly) "20". < **wisati*, Av. *visaiti*.
yū'stū G "ring". Cf. *yūšt*. V. *angūša'ri*.
yū'stūra M, G "a kind of tree with round leaves (*siāhēub*)".
yūša'wal, *yūša'wa'lē* G, *yūšwa'lē* D "wide trousers". Lw.? Cf. Prs. *šawāl*, Wkh. *šawalak* etc.
yāwe'rī G "hard, severe (*bisyr zārā-wari*)". *yūrčā'gī yāwe'rī* "a severe hunger". Ar. *yābir* "solid, lasting"?
yax M, G, T "sound, voice". *tū yax kor* M "tū nāra kadī". < Av. *vaxša-* "word".
yāx T "root". **wai-xa*, cf. Prs. *bāx*, Psht. *wēx*, V. *bāx*, *kōrdī*, *rī'sā*.
yāza G "dishevelled (hair)". *e'šēio tū yāza 'kākūl* "bubān tu zulf dirās". Prs. *yōza* "a rosary, string of beads", cf. Afgh. Prs. *du yōza yōza zulfān-iš*.
yāzd G "fat (*dārbū*)". < **wāzdā*, cf. EVP. s.v. *wāzda*. Is Psht. *yōz* "fat of the kidneys" borr. from Par. or Orm.?
Yaz'nī T "Ghazni".

H

- hā* "he, she is", *hēm* "I am etc.". *zū 'kurri si*, *'mēn-ē 'yus 'dhirang-a 'mē 'kurri tar zū 'hēr hā* T "there is a ravine, in the middle of which there is something resembling a house, and in the ravine there is a lion". Cf. -a, -ā and *si*. Gr. 167 f.
hai kan-G, T "to whip". *su'wār-ē 'nhōšt*,

- 'hai kurō 'chī* T "he mounted a horse and went off whipping it"; *'hai kanen 'āya*.
hē M, G, T "this". *'hē ker*, *'he kker* T "this work". Gr. 126.
hi M, G "bridge". < Av. *haētu*, Sar. *yeid* etc. (EVP. s.v. **hēl*).
hu, *ho* M, G, T "that". Gr. 129.
hu-G, T "all". *hu 'čōr-ē* "all four of them", *hu ppōnj-an* "all five of us". A proclitic, shortened form of **hōrw* < **harwa-*? Cf. *huddi*, *huss*.
'habda M "17". Prs.
haba'si "Abyssinian, Negro". Prs.
hēc M, *hēc* G, T "any". *hēc gāst*, *hēc kabī* "anytime"; *hēc čiz* "anything"; *'kačal bi'yā 'hēc na bē* "I will not have a worthless brother at all (*nābūt hēc na bāsa*)"; *hēc na* T "not at all". Prs.
huddi, *huddē* G, T (هُدًى) "both". *'hudde ka'stēān* T "both girls". Cf. *hu*.
huddi'nān M, G, T (هُدَيْنَان) "both" (subst.). Cf. *hu*.
'Haidar G "Ali".
haq̄q̄ M, G, *haq̄* D, *hāq̄* M "bone". Lhd. *haq̄q̄* (but Pash. L. *ašha*).
haq̄q̄-e kaburq̄āi'kā G "rib".
haq̄q̄-e mēni'kā G "hip-bone".
haif G, T "violence, injustice". Prs.
hāy G transl. by *xāk* ("earth, dust") in *hāy kan-* "to spill". *'hāy-um 'kur* = *yūrē'wim*; *ma 'bōr 'hāy na kor* "it was not spilt outside (*bērān xāk na kad*); *hāy čī* "was spilt". < **hāka* > Prs. *xāk*?
hogm v. *hukm*.
'hājes T "exhausted". Prs. *'ājiz*.
'hega G "so much (*hamiqadr*)". *'hega pēri'sān* "so distressed". V. *hē, čeka*.
'hōki T "noble (*mutabar, sarkaš*)".

hu'kâb M, uqâb T "a kind of eagle" (?).
Prs.

ho'qûf G, T "power, ability (zôr)".
hoqûf-an ôst na shaitôn T "our
power did not suffice (zôr-i mâ na
mêrasid)". Prs. wuqûf.

haqq G "truth". ba haqq "really". Prs.

'hâkim G "governor". Prs.

ha'kim, ha'kimî M, G "doctor". Prs.

kukm M, T, 'hukm G, hugm T "com-
mand". hugm, hogm-e kor; hog'mî
G "by command". Prs.

huk'man Phon. "on command". 'mendê
huk'man 'mêrôr. Prs. hukman?

'hêkezm M "such". hê + Prs. qism.

ha'la(i) kan- M, G, T "to run". ha'laî
kanem M, G; mun 'hala kor M, G, T;
ha'la kanen M "running". Prs. hala
kardan "to assail, storm". V. halka,
dhâc.

hâl G, T "condition, matter". hâl-e
zupî'ka-m; ê êe 'hâl-a "what is the
matter?" Prs.

hêl kan- T "to bring in", or "release"?.
ma mâ'lân-ê buq, 'hêl-ê kor "he took
away the beasts (goods) and brought
them (into the house) or: let them
loose (hêl kat)".

'hila T "frand". Prs.

hul'bar G "fore-lock, front-hair (pikâ)".

'halka kan- G, T "to run, canter". 'halka
ka'nôr G, 'alka-n yûst T "they ran".

Ar. halq "making haste"?

halâk G "destruction". Prs.

Hal'qama T "n. of a warrior".

hê'lâl G "the new moon". Prs.

halapa'ta (هَلِيبَتَه) G "frightened (bêwâr,
warzatâ)".

hilata M "knowing, learning". hawê zâ
hilata paraman "we learn this thing

(i êiz âmoxt sawim)". Prs. hilat
"art, invention, cunning, knack" etc?
Cf. 'hila.

hal'wâ G "sweets". Prs.

ham, am, 'm M, G, T "also, too". wâ-m
yurêa-iv M "are you, too, hungry?"
Prs. — T also hum as in Psht.

'hâmê G "raw". Cf. Prs. xâm, Psht.
ôm etc.

ha'mâl G "n. of a month". Prs.

ha'mâl M "pregnant". Prs.

ham'râ M, G, T "comrade, assistant".
hamrâ yâx kan "hamrâ-itân nâra
kun"; ba ham'râ-i 'yanika T "by
means of the oak-wood". Prs.

Hu'marz G "n. of a vill. in Panjshir
(Andreev: Vomarz)". Av. *hu-ma-
rza-?

ham'sâya G "neighbour". Prs.

kîm'zê G "churning". kîm'zê 'dhēman
"we churn". Cf. Bal. hîz "a leather
churn"?

'hamu P "earthquake". Ind., cf. Skr.
hamu- "anything which destroys life",
Khow. hon "inundation". V. zîlzila.

hâ G, T "yes". Hind.

hân M, G "a pass". 'hân gudari'man
"let us cross the pass". Cf. Skr.
sânu- "mountain ridge", Kalasha
sôn- "mountain"? (In Kati 'paršî
means "mountain" and "pass").

hin M, G, T, D "blood". < Av. vohunî-
cf. Orm. I. in, Psht. wîna etc. Gr.
39, 43.

hînêa'kêi G "dripping with blood, red".
ru'x'sâlâ-e lâlê hînêa'kêi 'tân-a "you
have a cheek like a bloodred tulip".
V. êak.

han'dam G "intimate friend". Prs.

Ha'nîfa G "n. of a man".

han'wâr T "completely, constantly". Prs.

heŋ'gas G "neighing of a horse". Pash.
G *hiŋ'gas*.

hu'pēr-: *hu'pāt* M, G, T "to dig out,
drag away (*kandān*)". *hu'pēriman*
M; *hō'pērem* G; *hu'pēra* T "may he
pick (a fruit) (*mēwa bekana*)"; *sōr*
'ōspī hu'pāt T "dragged her from the
horse (*az asp kand*)"; *ne'hālān*
'hupēren čhī T "the shoots were dug
up". Pash. S *ōpār-*, L *opur-*.

har G, T "every". Prs.

har: *ha'ri* G, T "to be lost". *dāli-m*
ha'ri G "az *pēs-um gum šud*"; *šū*
phōr . . . *ha'ra* T "one fruit is lost".
Cf. Skr. *ṣṛ-* "to run away" etc.,
Soghd. *xar-*, Kurd. *hār-* "to go".

hūr G "hour". Prs.

'harēi M, G, T "all, whatever". *'harē-m*
ēe kū'ra T "whatever I have done";
sa'bā 'harē ka T "do whatever you
like tomorrow"; *az 'harē pur'sā*
ka'nan G "however much they ask".
Prs.

harf G "word". Prs.

'harkī, *'harke* G, T "everyone". *'ēhēn*
'harke 'γus tar-ē G "everyone went
to his house". Prs.

harkū "everywhere, wherever".

har'kāra T "wrestling-ground, ring".
har'kāra tar da 'āya, ku'sti-ē 'ghit
"he entered the ring and wrestled".

hai'rān G, T "astonished, perplexed".
ba 'jān-e zu'kū hai'rān ū'sāhem T
"I remained perplexed in my mind".
Prs.

hēraŋ'gi T "in this manner". Cf. *kēraŋ'gi*.

hur'sī G "lattice veranda". Prs.

Hērāt G "Herat".

haric: *hōt*, *har'wē* (Gr. 200) M, G, T, D
"to hear". *har'wēta-eman* M "we are
hearing"; *mā yax hōt* M "I heard a

sound"; *har'wēto hēm* D; *'ān-em*
'har'wēto G "I am hearing"; *mūn*
'yax-ē hōt (har'wē) G "I heard his
voice"; *mā 'huss-an hōt (har'wē)* "we
all heard"; *hōt yax-um hōt* G "I
heard seven voices"; *'agar mā 'mun*
tar har'wē G "if you listen to me";
harē-a 'hatō G "whatever you have
heard". < Av. *har-*, *haurva-* "to
observe", cf. Psht. *arwēdōl* "to hear".

ha'rēu- "to lose". *pa'nān-e 'γusika-ē*
har'ēwī "he lost his way home (*gum*
kaf)". Cf. *har-*.

huš(š) (حوص, هسي) M, G, T, *hōss* D
"all". *hussī'nān* "all of them"
(هسيان). *hōs mānēšān* D. Cf.
hu-. Gr. 148.

hi'sāb, *he'sāb* M, G "account, reckoning,
share". Prs.

'hāsel G "produce, crop (*hāsel, zamīn*)".
Prs.

hast T "existence". Prs.

huš M, G, T "sense, consciousness"
zu'kān-um huš-um āya M; *šū mūi*
hušī M "one hair of sense"; *huš*
kan- "to take care". Prs.

hušk G "it dried up, withered" < Av.
huška-. (Note Indo-Ir. **sušta-* in Phl.
Psalter *sušty*, Kal. *šūsta*, Kati *šū*).

'hušku, *'huškō* M, G, *š'škār(?)* D "dry".
šū š'škār-a D "the clay is dry". Cf.
hušk.

'hušše G, T "all three". Cf. *hu-*, *hūs*.
huš'yār G, *hu'šār* D "wise". Prs.
hōt M, G, T, *hōt*, (*hōt*) D, P "7". < Av.
hapta.

ha'tōs M, G, *'hattos* P "17".

ha'wā G, T "air, desire". *ha'wā-e šekāri-*
'ka T "desire of hunting". Prs.

ha'wē, *ha'wī*, *hē'wī* M, G, T "this".
Gr. 132.

hō'wē, hō'wē M, G, T "that". Gr. 132.

haweka'i G "having this much power".

haweka'i bin = hawegada'rī kor "she accomplished this much".

hōweka T "so much". V hō'wē; 𐰽. hega.

ha'wāl G, T "condition". Prs.

ha'wāla G, T "a cut, stroke". 'sōr-e e'dē tar ha'wāla kor T "he struck at his head". Prs.

hēwar G "husband's brother (hēwar)". Pl. hīwar(yar)'ān. Afgh.Prs., or genuine. hēwar rhymes with Psht. lēwar, Skr. devara- etc., but what has become of the d?

hawerang G "in this way". Cf. ha'wē. V. hēwēzail.

howerang, 'hōwerang T "in that way". Cf. hō'wē.

hu'wās: hūcā'wī G "to scold (dān zadan)".

'hēwaz T "instead of". 'hēwaz-e 'tā sōrī'ka "instead of your head".

he'wyak G, T "this very" Gr. 133. Cf.

ha'wē, hō'wyak G, T (هوئیک) "that very". Gr. 133. Cf. hō'wē.

'hēwezail, hēzail G, T, hezal M "thus". tu zu hēzail na kan G; 'hēzal 'na kan M. V. zail.

ha'yā G "modesty". Prs.

hauz G "tank, lake". Prs.

'hezā (هزا) G "anything". hēz + zā.

ha'zār G, T "1000". 'hōt a'zār "7000". Prs.

'hāzer T "present, ready". Prs.

hažda M "18" Prs.

haž'dār M, T "snake". Prs. V. kirm.

hažnafa'rī G "military conscription".

Prs. hašt-nafari.

J

jā(ī) G, T "place". jā ba jā "on the spot". Prs.

juba T "Friday". rūz-e juba. Prs. juma'.

jībak T "pocket". Prs.

'Jabul Sa'rā T "Jabl-us-Siraj". Cf. Par'wān.

jaba'lak M, G "lightning". az'mān jaba'lak de'hi M. Cf. Pash. S 'jabala(k). V. balk.

jabr G "power". Prs.

ja'bār G "powerful". Xu'dā-e ja'bār. Prs.

Ĵabra'il G "Gabriel".

'Jādū G, T "sorcery, magic". Prs. Cf.

jādwē G "magic".

ĵā'dā G, T "separated". 'sōr-ē-om ju'dā kor T "I cut off his head". Prs.

ju'dāi G, T "separation". Prs.

jādū'gar G, T "sorcerer". Prs.

Ĵa'drān T "n. of a Pathan tribe". 'Maḡgal o Ĵadrā o Ĵā'jī; sō na'far za'f-e 'Maḡgal o Ĵadrānī'ka.

ĵaf G "to bark". 'spō-a 'ĵafetō "the dog barks". Prs., cf. Pash. S ĵaf.

ĵī'gar M, 'ĵigar T, D "liver". 'ĵigar-um 'zīm kor T "I am angry". Prs. V. pa'pō.

Ĵāyu'rī G "having cartridges" (?). toḡay- 'gān-ē Ĵāyu'rī, dā'rū fori'mān chī "their muskets had cartridges, they got plenty of powder".

Ĵe'hān G "the world". Prs.

Ĵā'jī T "n. of a Pathan tribe".

ju'kēw T "to move, shake". hež ju'kēwen na na'rī "he could not move it". Cf. Shgh. ĵuk "to beat" (Zarubin)? V. jum'bēw.

jāl M, G, D "hair" (coll.). Pl. *jā'lān*.
Hind. *jāl* "net" etc.? But cf. Pash.
L *čāl* "woman's hair".
jāla M, G, *žāla* D "hail". *jāla čha'ri*
M, *žāla čartū* D. Prs. *žāla* (Badakhshi
jāla, Madagl. *jāla*). V. *ženge'ri*.
jelau G, *jela'bā* T (? Phon.) "bridle". Prs.
jolā D "weaver". Prs.
jūlē G "shaking". *jūlē da'hem* "I
shake". Prs. *jūlidan* "to be scat-
tered". V. *jum'bēw*, *ju'kēw*.
jolāk M "spider". V. *jolā*. Cf. diwu-
'rūk, *ča'fak*.
žalāla'bād T "Jalalabad".
jellāt G, *ja'lāt* T "henchman". Prs.
ju'wā G "splendid appearance". Prs.
jam M, G, T "assembled, collected".
jam kuṛ, *jam čhi*. Prs.
jāma G "garment". Prs.
jum'bēw G "to shake". *'sōr-ē jum'bē'čē*
"he shook his head". Prs. V. *jūlē*,
ju'kēw.
jumli G "ear-rings". *gū'an tar-au* *jumli*
si. Panj. *jhumli*.
jan-: *jō* G, T "to beat (alarm etc.)", D
"to kill". *'gap janem* T, *nāra jō*
T "shouted"; *čiq-ē jō* G "she beat
alarm"; *ān-e ma tū janem* D "I
kill you"; *tū ma mun čukun jantū*
D; *jō-m* "I killed"; *jāntan astan*
"mekustand". Nijrau acc. to G. —
< Av. *jan-*. V. *mēr*.
janō G, T, *janu* D, *janwē* M "alive".
< **jwanta(ka)*, cf. Av. *jvan-*.
jān G, T "soul, self, body". *jān-um*
G "my soul, beloved"; *jān-e xu'kān-*
au ham 'huš kan G "take care of
yourself also"; *jān-um te 'bu'nī-m* G
"I bathe"; *ta'mām-e jānī'ka-i tā*
'zānū T "the whole of his body down
to the knees". Prs.

jīnē M, G, T, *jīnj* P, *jīnc* (?) D "wife".
jīn-ē ba'rem "I take a wife", *jīnēka*
'xī-m G "my wife's sister". **janičē*,
cf. Kohrud *jīnjē* etc., Zeb. *wufinjāk*.
jan'nad T "Paradise". Prs.
je'nāsa T "funeral". Prs.
jameē v. *janō*.
jāgg G, T "battle, war". *jag tar* "to
the battle". Prs.
jaq'gi T "belonging to the war". *faūj-e*
jaq'gi. Prs.
jagg'jāi G "battlefield". Prs.
janggal M, G, T, D "forest". *ma jangga-*
lān-ē ka'fi T "he cut down the
trees". Prs.
jar- v. *jar-*.
jár G "neighbour". Prs. *ēl o jár*.
já'rū M "broom". *já'rū mā 'kantan* "I
am sweeping". Prs. V. *riy-*.
jir D "bow-string". < Av. *jyā-*. V. *zē*.
jōr v. *jōr*.
jura M "male child". *dī bālā paidā*
čhēn, *jura-in* "two children were
born, they are boys". Prs.
jur'yāt M, G, *jur'yāt* M, *jur'yāt* D
"curdled milk (*māst*)". Turki *juyrāt*,
cf. Pash. S *jir'gūt*, I. *jō'yrāt*.
jurm G, T "crime, fine". Prs.
jarma'nī G "German rifle". *tō'fang-e*
jarma'nī. Also Pash. L, cf. Pashto
jarmonai "a Persian-gulf rifle".
jēran G "a red horse (*asp-i surx*)".
Turk.
jar'nēl G "general". Engl.
jar-: *ja'ri* (*jōr* ?) G, T, *jar-*: *ja'ri* M,
jar-: *ja'ri* C "to say", *zā-e ja'rem*
G "I say something"; *ja'rtōn-em* G
"I am saying"; *mun ma 'tō zā ja'ri*
G "I said something to you"; *mun*
... *ja'rd bōn* "I had said". *ja'ren*
G "to say" (Phon.); *jārto-im* M,

- 'mā ma 'tō ja'ri; 'tū ma 'mun ja'ri;
'mā ma 'tō ǵal ja'ri M "I said to
you"; 'ja'tō hēm D, ja'rim D "I
said"; heč khīn . . . ǵap 'na jōr T
"nobody said a word". < Av. ǵār-
"to praise", Skr. jñ- "to call out,
address", cf. Psht. ǵarəl "to cry"
(likewise with introduction of the
r into the present stem).
jōr G, jōr D, jōr M, G, T "well, in
health, prepared, arranged". bāw-a
jōr-ā? D "is your father well?";
wā jōr hēr? M; ma 'tō u'dhek pen
'jōr ka'nem G "I shall arrange between
you and her". Ind., the form with
r through Psht., the one with r
through Prs. Cf. ǵa'ri.
'jasta G, T "shoe (paizār)". Pl. ja'stān.
Psht. jista "a shoe with high heels".
juǵ G, T "concealed". Juǵ-ē ka'nem;
pa'juǵ "secretly". Hind. jhūṭ "fal-
sehood, lie", Pash L. juṭi f. "thief". Cf.
'juǵi G "theft". pa 'juǵu'rim. Cf. čū'ri.
ǵāw G "to chew". Prs.
ju'wāp, ju'wāb M, G, T "answer". ju-
'wāp-a te da'hem T "I shall answer
you", ju'wāib kōr T (Phon.). Prs.
ju'wān M, G, T "young, a youth". Prs.
Cf. bilō.
ju'wānī G "youth". Prs.
jō'wāri M, G, ja'wāri D, jo'wār P
"maize". Ind.
jauza M "yoke". V. žūy.

K

- *ka "who", in tu (k)ka'i T "who are
you"; ká G (ka-ā) "who is it (kist)";
'ka-yen G "who are they (kistān)".
Gr. 142.

- kān M, G, T "whose". Gr. 142.
kī M, G, T "who". Gr. 142.
kō M, G, kō P, kō'ǵān (pl.?) D "roof,
ceiling". *kata-, Wkh. kūt, Ishk.
kōs kud, Mj. yis-kig, Orm. éne (?).
kū G, T, kūi M "where". puš-au kū
ha? G "where is your son"; kūi para
M "where are you going?". Cf.
khānjāi. Gr. 150.
ka'bi M, G, T "when". heč ka'bi M
"any time (heč ǵašt)"; 'har ka'bi 'bē,
'dāda-m te ma 'mun 'mēra T "my
father may kill me any time"; ka'bi
'āyē? M "when did you come?" Ind.?
kūb- T "to beat a drum". na'ǵāra 'kūbi
"mekūban" Prs.
ka'bāp, ka'bāb G "roast meat". Prs.
ka'būl kan- G "to approve". Prs.
ǵabr G "tomb". Prs.
kabur'ǵā M, G "ribs". Prs.
ǵabri'stān G, karbe'stān M, G (ǵarbi'stān M)
"graveyard". Prs.
ka'būl G "blue". Prs. V. sauž.
kabū'tar M, G, D "pigeon". Prs.
kab'zai G "handle". Prs. ǵabza. V.
de'stai.
ka'čō M, G, ka'čō D "thorn, furze".
'dhār tar čī'mēm, 'pā tar-um 'kačō
ma'čī G "I wandered in the hills
and a thorn stung my foot". Ind.;
Ashk. ka'čik, Waig. káčik < Skr.
kakṣa-.
kačō'arāk G "furze-gatherer".
'kuča M "ram". Prs. ǵuč, ǵoč "a horned
fighting ram". V. ma'nōk, nē'rōk
ǵa'rō.
kūč G "wandering, marching (as a
nomād)". 'ǵarp kūč 'āya "an avalan-
che fell down". T "family (uštuk
u puštuk)". Prs.
'kučuk M, ku'čōk, G "dog". Cf. Badakhshi

kūčuk "puppy"; Orm. L *ku'čuk*. V. *e'pōd*.
ku'čōk G, T, *ku'čuk* P "span (*bilišt*)".
 Taj. *kučōk* "embrace, fathom". (Turk.).
 V. *be'lišk*.
kačal M, G, T "dirty, bad (*nābūt, xarāb*)".
 Prs. *kačal* "one who has no hairs,
 and is marked with wounds or scars"?
ku'čēnd M "from where". *čōp-a kučēnd-a*
koj "from where, have you brought
 the horse?"; *tu kučēnd-ē* "from where
 are you?". Cf. *kū, e'čēnd*. V. *ku'jēnd*.
kūca'nōk M, G, T, D "knife". **kṛtyana*?
 Cf. Prs. *kārd*, Soghd. *kṛ'ynōk* etc.
 Gr. 34, 57.
ka'čārī G "court of justice (*hākimnišīn*)".
 Ind.
kačera'phōr G "beans (*mās*)". Cf. Hi.
kačariyā "a fruit used for pickling"?
qadd, kadd G "stature, height". Prs.
'qadam G, T "foot, step". *žū 'kadam*
 "one step". Prs.
kaf G "foam". Prs.
kaf G "palm of the hand". Prs. Cf.
kaf-e dōst M, D "id.". *kaf-e*
'pā M "sole of the foot". Prs.
kaif, G, T "intoxication". *'kaif-e xō-*
ma'ka T "captured by sleep";
'mende 'kain bur T "he became
 senseless". Prs. *kaif*.
kāf'tek M "a big kind of wasp". Cf.
 Pash. S *kāftek*.
'kəftan G "captain". Engl.
'kāyaz G "letter". Prs.
kā'hī D "throat". V. *ka'mā*.
khā- M, G "to scratch". *'sōr-um 'khāem*
 G, *khāitōn* M. Cf. Si. *khahi* "itch"?
khū M, G, T "elevated, high". *'sāi 'khū*
kaniman M; *'khū ka'nem* G "I lift";
sōr 'khū kō'r T (Phon.). < Av. *kaofa*?
khūf G "to cough". *'khūfem-ē* "sulfa

mekunam", *khūftōn-em*. Cf. Ishk.
xofuk, Yd. *kofah*, Mj. *xōfay*, Khov.
kopik, Kurd. *kof, quf* (Soane), "cough",
 Oss. *xufin* "to cough". V. *surfa*.
khūfō G "coughing".
khuj-: *khū'ji* G, T "to ask". *na 'mun*
na khū'jōr "do not ask me", *khū'ji*,
khō'ji "asked". Par. S *kōej-*, *kūej-*, L
xōj-, Shina *khōjōiki* etc.
khujēw-: *khujēwī* (کُیو) G, T, D "to ask"
 (not causative). *khujēwem* G, T;
čā-m-ēr khujēwtan T "why do you
 ask me?"; *ku'jēt-w-hem* D; *khujē'wī*
 G "he asked".
kha'mōr G "threshing". *kha'mur wa'hē-*
wem.
khan-: *kha'nī* M, G, T, D "to laugh".
'khāntā-eman M "we are laughing";
'khāntā hēm D "I am laughing" =
'ān-em 'khāntōn G; *'khanem* G, *kha'nī*
 M, G "he laughed". Cf. Prs. *xan-*
didan, Wkh. *kand-āk* etc., Ashk.
kōn- etc.
kha'nōi G "laughing".
khān G, T "which (*kudām*)". Gr. 143.
khāin (کُیَایِن, کُیَایِن) M, G, T "which,
 some". *khāi zā-m te gasa* "čizl
mēkanad-om"; *hē yus khāenika* M
 "this house belongs to somebody";
na 'khāin-ē 'enem G "I shall bring
 one of them". < Av. *katāma-*. Gr.
 143, 145.
khān'jāi (کُیَایِنجَای) M, G, T "where,
 whence". *har khān'jāi* T "every-
 where".
khin (کُیَایِن) M, G, T "anybody". *heč*
khin . . . *na* "nobody". *khin 'na*
para G "let no one become . . .".
 Cf. Sāmnanī *kīn?* < **kahya* + *nā?*
 (v. Gr. 145).

'*khandi* T "mountain, peak (تَغ)"- *Puddō*.
'*khandi* "Tē-yi siyāh". Ind., cf.
Shina (Dras) *khāy* "mountain", Torw.
khan, Maiyā *khān*, Singales. *kanda*
"hill".
'*khānas* G "bellowing". 'gū-a 'khānas
'*kantōn*. Cf. Pash. S *yānas*. V. 'qōnas.
khey M "ground. soil", *khend* (هَنْد) G
"cultivated field". Pash. L *khanq*.
khār, *qhar* G, T (*khār* Phon.) "anger".
Prs. *qahr*.
khōr M, G, T, *khōr* D "donkey". *khōr*
kōr-a G "the donkey is blind". Prob.
genuine, cf. Av. *xara*- (Gr. 58 ff.), not
borr. from Pash. L *khār* etc.
khur G "cave". Cf. Pash. S *khul* "ra-
vine"? V. 'kurri.
khurri G, D "heel". Pash. L *khurri*.
V. *pēs'pā*.
khōr'bu G "melon (*xarbu*)". Trans-
lated from Prs. *xarbu*. Cf.
khōr'gū G "bare". Prs. *xargōš*, Kurd.
(Soane) *kerḡū*. V. *sa'hōk*, *xar'gōš*.
khe'rēc M, G "to pick up". 'kur'y-a
'*dāna* *khe'rēwtūn* M "the hen picks
grain"; *khe'rēwm* G. < **xrāpaya*-
(Greek *αρῶμος* "sickle". Lat. *carpo*
etc.)? Gr. 59. V. *o'rēc*.
Kōhe'stān G "the Kohistan of Kabul".
ku'jēnd M "whence". *ha'ci sī'nān-e*
ōspikva ku'jēnd-ēn? "from where are
these saddles of the horses?"; *ēden-*
'dhēk *ō'spān ku'jēnd-ēn?* "*hami aspān*
az kujā astan?" V. *ku'cend*.
kaik M, D "flea". Prs. V. *rud*.
kā'ki M, G "mother's brother (tāyā'i)".
Afgh. Prs. *kākā* "father's younger
brother", Prs. *kāki* "aunt".
kūk G "nail". *kū'hān-e āhe'nā* "iron
nails". Ind., cf. Pash. S *kō'kū*, I.b.d.
kōkā "hobnail, tack" etc.

Kaiku'bād T "n. of a king, Qubād".
Kū'kāf G, T "Koh-i Qāf".
'*kākul* G "lock, curl". Prs.
kāku'li T "having curls".
kal P, 'kala T "head". 'kala ān 'ānūr-ō
T. Prs. V. *sōr*, *pēsha'lā*.
kal M, G, T "bald". Prs.
kā'lā T, *ka'lā* G "house, fort". *hōt ka'lā*
da'rūntar T "inside seven castles".
Prs. Cf. Andreas, DL 1928, 2257.
kāl T "flight". 'Mahmad Ha'nifa 'hājes
zi 'kāl-a "gūwat-iš kam ast, ājes āmad,
hālī kāl-iš ast". Prs. kāl "flight".
kāl G "time". Ind.
Kāl-e Ar'zān G "n. of a place".
kā'lā M, G, T "dress, clothes". *kā'lān-e*
xā'ka-m T "my husband's clothes".
Prs.
kāl M, G "valley". Turki?
ku'lā M "cap". Prs. V. *kūf*.
ku'lba M "plough". *ku'lba barimān*.
Prs. V. *mē'iēw*.
kel'īdak M "jaw-bone". Pash. S *kilidak*.
kulf G "lock (kulf)". Prs. *quf*.
kala'gū da'nān G "front tooth".
kilī'qāšt G "key". Cf. Prs. *kilī'q*.
**kālāja* T "the upper part of the arm".
e'dā 'hudde kālā'jānī āle'hi "he seized
both his upper-arms".
kilk *rušt* D "little finger". Afgh. Prs.
kilk "(little) finger". Pash. S *kelk*
"finger", Afgh. Prs. *kilk* "reed".
ka'lālī M "earthen jar". Prs. < Ind.
ku'lāl "potter".
kull M, G, T "all". Prs.
kull M, G "blunt". Prs. *kall* "being
blunt" (or *kul* "crooked, defective"?).
ka'lam M, G, T "pen". Once = *lāwār*
T. Prs.
kālin, M, *kā'ltinā* D "knitted carpet".
Prs. V. *pa'lās*.

ka'land, v. ku'lang.
 ka'lánfár G "a kind of perfume". Prs.
 qaranful "clove, gilly flower", Turki
 kalampur etc. < Gr. καρποφύλλον.
 ku'lang M, G "crane". Prs.
 ku'lang M, D, ka'land G "mattock, pick-
 axe". Prs. kulang, kaland.
 ka'mā M, G "throat". umr-e kama'i-
 om G "the life of my throat (umr-i
 gulū)". Cf. Psht. dial. kūmai "Adam's
 apple" (EVP. s.v.). Cf.
 kām M, G, D "palate". Prs.
 kōm T "tribe". tū 'kām-e ma'nān-ē. Prs.
 kam'cīn G "whip". Prs.
 kūmai'dān B "commandant". dī pu'sā
 kūmai'dānā. Psht. komaidān. Engl.?
 kai'māk G, D "cream". Prs., Turk., cf.
 Shgh. kai'mōzē, Khov. xombox etc.
 ku'mak T "help, assistance (kumakgūḡ,
 yārī dādan)". Prs. Cf.
 kūma'kī T "assistance, the reserve of
 an army". tū kūma'kī e'dān-a kor
 "tu kūmakī tra kadī"; kūma'kī (i-i)
 wazīrīka chī "the reserves of the
 wazīr went off". Prs.
 ku'māl G "perfection". Prs.
 ka'mān T "how". Prs. Cf. yu'lak.
 ka'mān-i Rūstam G "rainbow". ka-
 'mān-i Rūstam cha'ri. Prs.
 ka'mand G, T "halter, lasso". a'brōān-au
 ka'mand-a. Prs.
 ka'mand G "stable". mē ka'mand dār
 'āḡa, 'sail-ē kuḡ ma ḡspā, "she en-
 tered the stable and looked at the
 horses". Pash. L kamand.
 kamān'dār T "archer". Prs.
 ka'mar T "rock". kama'ri cha'ri. Prs.
 kamar'band G "belt". Prs.
 kima'tī G "dear, expensive". Prs.
 kan-; kuḡ, kōḡ M, G, T, D (kuḡ, kōḡ Phon.)
 "to do". kan'tō-em G "I am doing";

kan, kā(n), pl. ka'nōr "do"; ku'rō
 (کرو) "has done", kuḡa bōn "had
 done". Av. kōrnav-: kōrēta-.
 'kānō G, kōn D, kōnū P "blind". Ind.,
 cf. Khov. kānu, Ashk. kāḡā etc. (v.
 Rep. p. 25). V. kōr.
 'kōna M, G, D "ancient, old". Prs.
 kun M, G, T, D postpos. "to, for". Gr.
 96. Ind., cf. Sl. kan "to, for" etc.,
 Pash. L. kan "to", Waig. ken dat.
 suff. < Skr. karṇe.
 kančā'nī M "harlot". Ind.
 qand, qan G "sugar". Prs.
 'kunda G "stocks for offenders". Prs.
 ken'ḡāla T "bride (nāmzāt)". Taj. kīn-
 go'la "betrothal", Prs. kanyāla
 "filiam poscere". Cf. Psht. ḡanyōl
 "betrothed" (EVP. s.v.).
 kunj T "corner". kunj-e butxāna'ka
 tar "in a corner of the temple". Prs.
 ke'nāra T "side, edge". wā ke'nāra bōr
 "you must stand aside". Prs.
 ka'niz G "girl". Prs.
 'qāpčī T "doorkeeper". Turk.
 'kō'pān (pl.?) G "hump". Cf. Shgh.
 kūfōn, Rosh. k'upōn (Zarubin); Pash.
 L 'kōpē.
 'kāri M, G, T "clean, good". 'kāri
 hōwyak-a G "that is better"; kāri'ān
 kun na'zar kan G "look at her beau-
 ties". Afgh. Prs.
 kēr M, G, T, kīr D "work, business".
 ēe kēr dērē M "ēi kār dārī". < Av.
 kairya-.
 ke'rā G "hire". ke'rā ka'nem. Prs.
 kōr M, T "blind". Prs. V. 'kānō, bī'tēh.
 ka'rib G "near". Prs. V. nax'dik.
 Kara'bāḡ G, Kāla'bāḡ T "n. of a place".
 qur'bān T "sacrifice". pa'ram qur'bān-e
 'nām-au "qurbān-it mēšom". Prs.
 karbe'stān v. qabrī'stān.

'*kōrdi* M "root", *kōrd* G "watering basin round the root of a tree". Cf. *Katī kōr'ū?*
kārīgī G, T "goodness, beauty". *ba kārīgī ma 'gū dū'ē* G "did he milk the cow well?"; *az kārīgī* T "on account of his beauty". Cf. '*kārī*.
kar'gas M "vulture". Prs.
kur M, G, T, D, P "hen". Cf. Prs. *karg*, Psht. *čirg* (ṃ.) Shgh. *čaš* (šuš m.) etc.
'kury-e 'dhārī G "wild hen".
'kury-e āwī G "duck". V. *mur'yāci*.
kirm M, D "snake", P "worm". Prs. V. *haš'dār*. Cf.
kīr'māk M "worm".
kurma T "hash, lobscouse". Lhd. *kormā* "cooked meat, curry".
kōrma'hī G "a kind of uneatable fish". Prs.
kī'rān T "half rupee, kran". Prs. V. *rhuš*.
qu'rān G "Koran, oath". '*tu ba qu'rān 'dēre* "you have sworn on the Koran". Prs.
'kērangī T "in what manner". *ma ma'nā 'xā 'kērangī ku'rō?* What have you done with my husband? Pash. L. *'kērang*. Cf. *hērangī*.
kār'nāl G "colonel". Engl.
karr M, G "deaf". Prs. V. '*būru, bī'gū*.
kur'rā M, G, '*kurra* D "colt". Prs.
'kurri T "ravine (šikāf)". V. *khur*.
ka'rār G, T "quiet, resting". *yarp o yār ka'rār koy* G "it stopped snowing and raining"; *ka'rārehā-ē ma dharam-ē ūnt* T "he slowly brought her down to the ground"; *as ka'rārī* 'slowly'. Prs.
kur'ti M, *kur'tin* G, D "jacket". Prs.
ku'rūt "dried curds (*kurūt*)". Prs.
kar'waš G "lizard". V. *šī'lānq*.

kōr M, G "stick, fire-wood". *ha'wē kōr-iman mā 'xār 'kantan* M "we are breaking this stick". Pash. L. *kō'ra* "tree". Cf. *kōrdi?*
kur G, D "cap". Cf. Av. *korati-* "n. of a piece of dress"? Cf. *Katī kur* "cap". But v. NShgh., 41⁵. V. *kulā*.
kōrd v. '*kōrdi*.
ko'rīn G "wooden". V. *kōr*.
quft T "destroyed, cut into pieces". *ma 'puš-om-ē 'quft ku'rō* "he has destroyed my son (*xurd-iš kat*)"; *quft kan'tō* "mēxurt". Prs. *qart* "slicing in pieces"? Cf. Psht. *qurt* *kāpī* "gravel, fragments of stone".
kasaba'ka D "tortoise", cf. Turki *qablubaga* "Kröte die eine Hülle hat" (Vambéry) cf. Ar. *kisā* "garment", *kasa* "putting on of clothes".
ka'sāyan D "bedding". Cf. Pash. L. *ka'sāqan* "id." Cf. the preceding word? V. *wīra'nō*.
'qasam G, T "oath". '*qasam-ē xūr* Prs. '*Qāsem* T "n. of a man".
kāsr G "castle". Prs.
kā'sūr T "γῶρ" (f). *kā'sūr-om ba'dhek 'dālī gu'rīm* "let me now take from him my...".
kausa'rā M, G "shoe". *mā kausa'rā ghīt* M "I have bought shoes". Prs.
kašs, *kaus*, Pash. Nir. *košarā*. V. *paš'zār*.
'qissa, '*qessa*, '*kissa* G, T "tale". Prs. *qessa'xān* T "reciter of tales". Prs.
qast T "intention (*mudā*)". Prs. *qašd*.
kāset G, T "messenger". Prs.
ku'sēu- G (Nijr.) "to dig".
kaš kan- G, T "to pull, stretch, contract". Prs. *kašidan*.
kāš P "eyebrow". < Av. *karša-* "furrow". V. *a'brō*.

- kāša'gū* M, G, *kāša'gū* D, *kāša'gū* P
"bullock". Cf. "*kāšghau* Yag, in
Badakhshān und Pāmir" (Tom. 764),
Shgh. *awā-gōw* "bullock" (Zar.).
'kaštē M, G, T, D (کشت, کشته) "girl".
< **kaništāh*, Skr. *kanishthā*, cf. Av.
kaini-etc., Psht. *čan-yōl*. Minj. *kiā'tika*,
Wkh. *kōnd* prob. also belongs to this
stem, not to that of Skr. *kāntā*-(Tom.).
'kešta M "field, cultivation". Prs.
ke'sti T "boat". Prs.
'kušta T "killed". In: as *'kušta ku'stān*
kor, as *'pušta pu'sta* "they made
killed of the killed and a plain of the
plain"; i. e. "they slaughtered com-
pletely". Prs.
ku'sti T "wrestling". *ku'sti 'gurtman*
"let us wrestle". Prs.
kaštē'ak G (کشته‌اوک) "a small girl".
V. *'kaštē*.
ka'sēw G, T "to sigh, yawn". *'fāza-m*
kaš'wēi G "I yawned"; *'zur tar-om*
'ā *ka'sēwēi* T "I sighed "oh" in my
heart". V. *kaš kan-*. Cf. Prs. *āh*
kašulan "to fetch a sigh".
'kōšxāna T "guest-room (*kūšk*)". Taj.
kuš-xona "house with a single room".
ka(i)'ti G "scissors". *ya'rē ka'i'ti ka'nem*.
Prs. *kaicī* + Panj. *ka'i*?
'qāti M "famine". Prs.
ki'tāb M, G, T "book". Prs.
ku'tal P "pass". Prs.
kai'tān G "band of a shirt".
'qāter G "mule". Prs.
ka'ter G, P "cheese". Prs. *qatīq* "butter-
milk"; Pash. D *'xatek, xatak* "salted,
hard cheese". V. *pa'nir*.
kaš D "bed". Ind., e. g. Pash. L. *kaš*.
V. *čār'pāt*.
kaš- *ka'fi* M, G, T, D "to cut". *šū*
tī eman kašetan M "we are felling a

- tree"; *ka'fīto hēm* D; *tū'yān-āw-um*
ka'fi T "I paid the price for you
(*tōi burridam, xitās kadam*)". Ind.,
Pash. S *kaš*-etc.
kuš- *kuš* M, G "to crush". *o'yur tar-um*
ku'fi G "I crushed it in a mortar".
Lhd. *kuffay* "to beat, pound" etc.
kōt M "short" **kōt*, Prs. *ko'tāh*? V.
'yanukō, 'lunqū.
**kušur* v. *'lunē-e kušuri'ka*.
'ka'fō G, T "old". Ind., cf. Panj. *ka'fthā*
"hard" etc.?
ka'fōi G "old age". *mau'sum-e ka'fōiy-au*.
ku'fō G "lame". Pash. L. *ku'fa* etc.
V. *šōšū*.
ka'fā'bāw D "grandfather". V. *'bābā*.
'kāwun G "in some direction or other
(*kudām taraf*)", *'kāwanō* (کَوانو) T
"in which direction (*kudām sun*)".
V. *wānō*.
ka'wār D, P "mouse". Pash. L. *kau'ra*
"rat". V. *ba'lūr*.
ka'wēr G "to scrape, scratch".
'qūwat G, T "power, strength". *'qūwat*
kun 'ham xu na 'čāi T "neither of
them overpowered the other (*ba qūwat*
na šud)". Prs.
qūwat'dār G "powerful". Prs.
qūwat'nāk G "powerful". Prs.
kāz M, G, T, D "shirt". Cf. Pash. L.
xās?
qāzī G, T "judge". Prs.
kīza'rē G "milking-pail (*kūza, gaudōša*)".
Cf. Pash. L. *kūza'rī*, Orm. L. *kuz'rī*.

L

- lab* G, T "lip". In: *lab-e kha'nō* G; *lab-e*
zī T "the banks of the stream". Prs.
lauē M, G, *'lauē* D "lip (the usual word)".

lau'cân-um Phon. (لوچان): *lapé* G (poetical). Prs.
lué M, G, T, D "naked". *lué kan-T* "to rob"; *sêlâ'bân-an* 'lué 'âyên T "they came with drawn swords". Prs.
lēf G, T "bedclothes". *lēf-a* 'tāl-a *kuṛō?* G "have you hung up the bedclothes?". Prs. *līhāf*, Badakhshi *lēf*.
lag- "to stick to, strike". 'bānō-e 'eṣq-au ma 'mun la'gō G "the arrow of your love has struck me". Ind.
la'gēw- M, D "to lit a fire". *āṛs lagēiman* M, rhinc-m *lagētū* (**lagēwetū*) D "I am lighting the fire". V. *tag-*.
La'yak G "n. of a place".
'lāyar M, G "lean". Prs.
lānō (لینو) G "slippery (*lañi*)". Cf. Prs. *lañ* "smooth, slippery" < *(h)*laxsna-*; *laxsīdan*; *layzīdan* "to slip, slide" < *(h)*laxš-*, (h)*lagš-* < **slegh-s(k)*- cf. Bal. *layuṣay* "to slip."
lāš G "finished (*xilās*)". *lāš cemtō* "the mulberries are finished". Derivation from **xilās* < Prs. *xilās* is phonetically improbable.
lej-: *lej'ji* G "to be ashamed". *lejje-tōn-em*. Ind., cf. Pash. L *laj-*.
lejja'nāk G "bashful".
la'jām M, G "bridle". Prs.
lak G, T "a lakh, 100,000". 'su *llak* T, *dōz lak si'pāi* T. Prs. < Ind.
'lakkak M "stork". Prs.
lāl G "ruby". Prs.
'lāla G "tulip". Prs.
'lāla T "elder brother". Afgh. Prs.
lāl'tāq G "a kind of flower". Prs.
lāl + tāq?
lāla'zār G "tulip-bed". Prs.
lam in *lam dah-* M, G, T, D "to place,

permit (*māndan*)". *ki'tāb sō 'mēs* 'lām da M "put the book on the table"; *badhēk-īman k° s° m° lām dhaitan* M; *lam da'hēm* G, D; 'lam-um *dā* G; ma 'mun-en na 'lam 'dhaitan G "they do not allow me". *kuṣa'nōk mēx tar 'lām da* M "hang the knife on the peg". Cf. *la'mō*. V. *lēēw-*, *yuh-*.
la'mō M, G "hanging". *čī'rāy la'mō-a*. Ind., Skr. *lamb-* "to hang down" etc. Cf.
la'mēw- M, G "to hang up". *ēki zā la'mēw* M "hang up this thing"; *lamēwō'ī-a* G "āwō'zan *kaḍa'gī-s*".
la'in G "accursed". *šai'tān-e la'in*. Prs.
'lunō-e kuṭuri'ka M "podex". Prs. *lunj* "cheek, inside of the cheek"?
lang D "lame". Prs. V. *'šodēū*.
legg G "leg". Prs.
'luggi H "scarf, lungee". Ind.
langō'fa M, G "turban". Hind. etc.
laṅgō'fa "loin-cloth".
lāy'qā G, *luq'qā* M "s'out, corpulent". V. *ēāk*.
'luq'qū D "short, narrow". Hind. *luq'qā* "talleropped, stripped", Psht. *lw*, *layq* "curt, stumpy, short".
'Lārom T "n. of a pass near Shatal".
larz- G "to tremble". Prs.
lar'zēw- G "to make tremble". *lar'sēwōn-um-a* "mālarzēnad-um".
le'rē G "boy" (said to be a Pachaghani word). *'ēinō le'rē 'pē-a 'xartōn* "the small boy drinks milk".
lūr-: *lūr'ī* G, T "to seek, search for (*pāidan*, *gaštan*)". *'lūr'tōn-em* T "mēpālom"; *'mā 'la'mām lu'ri* G. Hind. *loṛhnā* "to seek".
lis-: *lušt* M, G "to lick". *'lisem-e*, *'lušt-um-e* G. Cf. Prs. *lēs*: *liš*. Prob. genuine, v. Gr. 70.

- la'sēw- M, G, T "to untie". na'γōn-ē
pu'fi lasē'wēi T "he took down the
bread from his back".
lēš- M, in 'lawā le'sim "I have fever".
V. tau.
'laškar G, T "army". Prs.
lušt v. lls.
lata'i G "rag". Panj. lattā etc.
lūja'ki M "ear of maize".
la'wak- "to flee". G 'hākim o 'maṣḍum
ham lawa'ki "the governor and the
people fled".
'luōn M, G, 'luō M, 'liōn D, P "clarified
butter (rōḡan)". < Pash. *luōan
< *grūcan (Pash. L lōu', cf. Waig.
grawū, grāwa, Skr. ghṛtaṭat.
'lāwēr, lā'wēr M, lā'wēr G, 'lāwēr T
"membrum virile". Pash. S, L. laq-
(g)ūn "membrum virile", Pash. L laurī
"rod"? Cf. Orm. L. law'ra "scrotum".
lauz G "language". ōst ... 'lauz-e Pa'rūcī
... sa'bak nī'sā dhaitōn "he was
teaching the P. language". Prs.
laxš- G "to slip, slide". Prs. V. lhand.
'lāyaq M, G "deserving". Prs.
lāza (لَا زَا) G "a moment, while", Prs.

M

- ma M, G, T, D prefix denoting the acc.
etc. Gr. 88.
maī G "wine". Prs.
mā M, G, T "we". Gr. 113.
mā G "mother". Av. mātar-. V. ā'i,
mācī, 'māma.
mūi M "hair". In the expression zū
mūi kuī "one hair of sense". Prs.
ma'bōr G, T "outside". V. ma, bōr.
mu'bārak G "fortunate". Prs.
mač-: ma'cī G, T "to cut, hurt, stick".

- 'pā tar-um 'kačēš ma'cī "a thorn
wounded my foot (xalid)"; sōr tar-ē
ma'cī "he struck his head"; sū tar
ma'cī T "stuck in the mud (dar gil
xalid)". Hind. macānā "to stir up,
excite" etc.?
ma'cī M, G, T "a kiss". 'gure ma'cī G
"take a kiss". Hind. macchī, Paht.
mača, Pash. S ma'cī.
'mācī M, G "mother". V. mā, 'māma.
mū'cō M, G, mūcā C, 'mūcō P, mū'cō D
"ant". < *marciāka-, cf. Prs. mōrēa,
W.Oss. muljug etc.
maida M, G "crushed". wārun-em
'xēra tar 'maida kantōn M "I grind
the flour at the mill"; mušt pen
maida kanem M "I crush with the
fist"; wārun-a 'māida 'kantōn G;
wārun-um 'xēra tar 'maida kor G.
Prs.
māda M, G, mā- D "female". 'māda
ya'sō G (v. māda'gū, mādaku'cōk).
Prs. V. kī'cāk.
muda'i G "enemy". Prs., cf. Pash. L
munda'i.
mu'dā G "at once when" (?) mu'dā hē
gā'pān-ē . . . ja'rō bōn "instantly
when she had said these words" (?).
Prs. muddah.
mu'dā G, T "intention, desire (mazsād)".
ēi mu'dā dērē? T, ba mu'dā kan T.
Prs. muda'ā.
māda'gū G, mā'gū D, P "cow".
mādaku'cōk G "bitch".
ma'dlab G "purpose". Prs.
mu'dām M, G, T "always". Prs.
ma'dī'āna M, 'mādiān P "mare". Prs.
V. kī'cāk esp.
ma'dān G, T, D "plain". Prs.
'moḡrēb G "a barber". Prob. a ḡom
(: barber and minstrel in one person)

is meant. Prs. *muṣṭrib* "a musician, singer".

ma'gam G, T "possibly, unless (*magar*)".

ma'gam če *ma'čōd* 'phērē G "possibly you will be turned into a fish".

ma'gam tu *pa'ra ta'bip-e ma'nā* G "if you do not become my physician".

Prs. *magar*?

Muṣ'bil, *Muq'bil* T "n. of a man".

moγo'ruk D "sheep". V. *ya'rd*.

ma'gas D, P "fly". Cf. Prs. *ma'gas*.

mayz G "kernel". *deṣika* 'mayz "walnut kernel". Prob. borr. from Prs. *mayz*.

mayz-e sōri'ka M, G "brain".

mā'hī D "fish". Prs. V. *masō*.

mē'hī M, G, T (میهی) "mouth". **māhika-*, cf. Orm. *māi*, Psht. *spōḷ-māi* "moon", W.Oss. *māyā* "moon, month", Prs. *māk* etc. V. *ma'hōk*.

mēhīn T "monthly, of a month". *zu* 'mēhīn-a "he is one month old".

maha'bat G "love". Prs.

**mahačiči?* *sō bōr-e mahačiči'ka-i zu* 'kala-i *āwī'zān-a* T (Phon.), 'kunj-e 'mahačiči, *kunj-e butzānā'ka* T (Phon.). The word is repeated three times and is quite distinct. It seems to mean something like "castle, fort".

ma'hak, *mhak* G "straight to, at, towards that, exactly there" (?). *mahak dha-ram tar* "to the ground there (*da hamū zamīn: dūr*)" (but: *ha'wēi dharam tar* "to the ground here, *da hamī zamīn: nezdiḱ*"); *mhak dāl xō tar-ē* "dar hamū pēš-e sū-iš"; *mahak dha'ram tar-ē dāi*; *dehī mahak xīḡ tar-e bi'yā*. Prob. *ma* + *hak*, cf. 133.

ma'hōk M, G, *mā'hōk*, D, P "moon".

ma'hōk āle'hi M, *ma'hōk gu'rin čō* D

"the moon was eclipsed". Cf. *mēhī*.

< **maha-*? Cf. Khorasan Kurd. *mehak* "month".

'*māhām*, *maha'gam*, *maha'kām* G, T

(مستحکم) "forcibly". 'māhām-ē 'āleš

"mākām bigir-iš". Prs.

māš'lāt G, *mūlat* T "respite, delay".

Prs. *muhlat*, cf. Bal. *mholat*.

'*Mahmad*, 'Māmad *Ha'nīfa* 'Sāheb T

"n. of a person".

Mah'mūd, *Mā'mūd*, *Mhāmūd* G "n. of a person".

meh'mān, *mhe'mān*, G, T, *mē'mān* M, G

"guest". Prs. V. *mēmā'nī*.

ma'hīn G "fine, thin, a small grain of rice (*berenj-i mahīn*)". Prs.

'*meher* G "love". Prs.

mehra'bānī G "friendliness". Prs.

'*mēhtar* G "groom". Prs. *mihtar*.

mu'jā M, *me'zā* G, *me'jān* pl. T "wimpers". Prs. *miža*, *muža* (Taj. *miža*,

Pash. S lw. *mījū*, Bad. *muža*). Prob. all the Par. forms are borr.

'*majma* G "a dish, plate (*yurī*)". Prs.

mu'j'rā G "reward". Prs.

mā'khān M, G, T "our". Gr. 113.

ma'khār (مقهر) G "in the middle of (*mayz-i*, *mābain*). *ma'khār-e dar'yā*

pa'rā. Prs. *muqhar* "subdued, defeated"?

ma'hīn G "dirt" (?) *ma'khānān* 'astarōr sweep away the dirt". Or: "sweep the house", cf. Prs. *makhān*?

makhān-rūya'hān (pl.) G "sweepers".

Makkatul'hā T "Mekka".

makr T "fraud". Prs.*

Maqet, *Moqed* T "n. of a warrior".

Mu'qātel T "n. of a king".

'*maīla* G "festival, fair (*mēla*, *jašna*)".

Ind.

māl M, G, T "property, cattle". Prs.
ma'lak G "movement". *ma'lak xūr*
 "he moved". Prs. *malaq*, "canter,
 gallop".
ma'lek G "headman of a village". Prs.
mulk M, G, T "country". Prs.
ma'lāik T "angel". Pl. *malāikān*. Prs.
malā'ik pl.
'mullā G, T "mulla". Prs.
mā'lūm G, T "known". *mā'lūm kan-*
 Prs.
ma'lāmat G "reproof". Prs.
'mūlat T "delay". V. *māšlat*.
ma'lax M, G, P "grashopper". Prs.
mā'lēw- G "to plough". *jōwārī-īman*
mā'lēwtan.
'māma M, G, T "mother". Pash. S *mā'mā*.
 Cf. *ā'i*, *'māst*.
mīm G "the letter m". Prs.
mēmā'nī G "feast". Prs. V. *meh'mān*.
mā'mūr T "engaged in" (?). *mardu'mān*
mā'mūr chēm 'yās o pu'lān 'kurma
 tar "the people were engaged in
 eating meat and pillau and hash".
 Prs. *ma'mūr* "fixed, determined".
mu'maiz, *muba'iz*, *mu'bayaz* G "umpire,
 judge". Prs. *mumayiz*.
ma'nā G "startling". Ind.
mēn M, G, T, D "waist". Prob. < Av.
maidyāna-, cf. Sak. *myāna-*. Prs.
mīyān, Luri *mīn* etc. Cf. however
 Shgh. *mēnd* "waist-band" etc. Gr. 57.
 Cf.
mēn, *mē* M, G, T "within, among". Gr.
 220.
mun etc. M, G, T, D "me". < Av. *mana*.
 Gr. 112. *
'mānda G "left, remaining; tired". *yū'lā*
'mānda chēm. Prs. (Cf. semasiologi-
 cally Ishk. *frīnduk* "tired": *frīn*
 "he remained" < **wi-rīna-*; Wkh.

warezk "tired": *warešn* "to remain";
 Si. *virō*: *virto* "to be wearied".
'mendē M, G, T "this" (acc.). Gr. 128.
'munde M, G, T, *mōnde* G, T "that".
 * *mandān* pl. D. Gr. 131.
men'dhēk G, T "this very (*hamī*)". Gr. 135.
mun'dhēk G, T "that very (*hamū*)". Gr.
 135.
mā'endar G "stepmother" (*mādarandar*,
ambāy). Par. *mā* + Prs. *mādarandar*.
'mindūt D, P "apricot". Cf. Orm. K
malat. V. *zar'dālū*.
ma'nōk G, D "ram" < **mai'na-*? V.
'kuca, *nē'rōk* *ya'rō*.
ma'nān M, G, T "my". Gr. 112.
min'nat M, *'mennat* G "entreating".
 Prs.
mu'nāsib M "fit, proper". Prs.
'māneš G, T, *'māniš*, *'māneš* D, P "man
 (homo)". Ind., cf. Waig. *ma'naš* etc.,
 but Pash. *ādam*. V. *ādam*.
manša'hūr (منشهور) G "famous". Prs.
mašhūr.
menth- M, G "to smear, rub, wipe".
l'uōn-em *'menthetūn* M "I smear
 with fat"; *dōs'māl pen-em ara'qān-*
um *'menthetūn* (*a'stārtūn*) M "I wipe
 away the sweat with my handker-
 chief"; *'menthemān* M "*bumālīm*";
'menthem-e G. Gr. 61; cf. Wkh.
mandāk, Waz. Pašt. (*kjē*)-*mandai* "to
 shampoo"; Sl. *manan* "to sham-
 poo", Shina *manoiki* "to rub" etc.
 But Hi. *mādnā* "to rub, knead" etc.
 < *myd-*.
man'yār G "mist, fog". Taj., cf. Shgh.
manyār "steam".
may'dō M, G (Phon. *'maydu-m*), *man'y'dō*
 D, *man'dō* T (مند) "neck". Ind.,
 Pash. L. *manda*, Ō *man'dō*, Ashk.

- man'dā, Welsh Gypsy mend (Si. mayi "vertebrae of the neck"?).
- muṇḍa'rān M, G "thigh", Cf. Pash. Sh. muṇḍa'rān. V. rān.
- 'Maṅgal T "n. of a tribe".
- maṇ'gir G, T (maṇ'gir, 'mōgir Phon.) "occupied, engaged". maṇ'gir-em T "kār dāram".
- mer-: muṛ (مر) M, G, T, D "to die". hawī ādam-a 'mertūn M; fā'lānī muṛ M, G, 'mērem-e M, G, D. < *mrya-, Av. mrya- etc.
- mēr-: māt (میر: مات) M, G, T "to kill". 'mā 'mendē 'ādam 'mēriman M "we kill this man"; hē 'ādam 'mēren chī M "this man was killed"; 'mendē ādam-an māt M "they killed this man"; mērtōn-ē-a G "he is killing him"; mērtan astan G "mekuštand"; ma bi'yā-e ma'nā ēw'rān 'mātō T "the thieves have killed my brother". < *māraya-: *marxta- (cf. Av. marək- "to kill", Orm. māk "withered" = 'mātō < *marxtaka). V. jan-.
- me'rō G "death".
- mu'rā-i puṣ M "spine". Cf. Pash. S. murupūšt.
- *murō G "ant". murō-i sur'khō "red ant"; murō-i 'paddō "black ant". Prs. V. mūrēō.
- mur'ēē M, G "sparrow". < mrya-ō-, Av. mōrya-, Prs. mury "bird"; Psht. muryāi, Orm. K mryā, Ishk. muryuk "sparrow".
- mur'ēal T "breastwork (saggar). Prs.
- mu'rād G "aim, desired object". Prs.
- 'mardum, 'maṛdum G, T also maṛ'dām "people". 'šēr za'hī dāl maṛ'dām, 'maṛdum ja'rī: xub ker-ā T "the lion came to the people; people said: it is a good deed". Prs.
- mur'yāwī M, D, muryā'wī T "duck". Prs. V. kury-e ā'wī.
- maryu'sār G, T "meadow". Prs.
- 'maruk M, G "a kind of pea (muṣuṅ)". Cf. Pash. S. maxūk V. "maṣuṅ"?
- mar'kaḍ G "sepulchre, pilgrimage (ziyārat)". Prs. marqad "sepulchre".
- Mī'rān T "n. of a man".
- Mīrasan T "n. of a man".
- Mar'zī G "n. of a place".
- Mīr'sā T "n. of a man".
- Mīr'sā G "a nobleman, mirza", Prs.
- maṛ- M "to smear" (?). šū maṛimān "let us smear it with clay". Cf. Skr. mṛd-. V. Orm. maṛ.
- ma'rō M, G "soft". Cf. Skr. mṛdu- (Psht. maṛwand "wrist"?).
- mēr M, G, T, D "man (vir)", P "husband". < Auc. Prs. martiya-, cf. Psht. mērə etc. (EVP. s.v. maranaī). V. xāi.
- muṛ v. mer-.
- 'muṛō G "dead". V. mer-.
- maṛ'dī G "courage (mardiga'rī)". Prs.
- 'maṛdum v. 'mardum.
- 'murda T "corpse". Prs.
- ma'rōk G, T "slow(ly), softly". V. ma'rō.
- ma'sī G "ankle-ring". Cf. Psht. masai an ornament for the head"? Ind.?
- 'masō M, G "fish". < Av. masya-. V. mā'hi.
- ma'is M, G, ma'iz T "dried mulberries". Pash. L. maiz "id.", from Prs. mawiz "raisins".
- mes G "brass". Prs.
- ma'sāla G "ingredient, spicery". ma'sāla-e dastī'kō "the contents of the cooking pot". Prs.
- māse'li T "bribe, money" (? (rūpā)). risā'lān kun-ē māse'li dā. Prs. māzil "small (present)"?

mesl G, *məzl* M "similar, resembling".

ba miz-e mušk u ambar. Prs.

mī'sāl G "resembling".

musul'mān G, T "Moslem". Prs.

mau'sum G "time, period". Prs.

ma'sti G, T "merriment, madness".

ʃang u ma'sti-an koṛ T "they fought madly". Prs.

ma'stāna G "coquettish". Prs.

māš M "bean". Prs. *māš* "pease".

muš v. *muž*.

mūš-i par'rān D "bat". Prs. V. *šaupar'ak*.

mašk G "inflated skin". V. *sanda'rā*. Prs.

mušk G "musk". Prs.

mušt M, G, T, D "flint". Prs.?

māt v. *mēr*.

Mi'āt G "n. of a king".

mula'bar M, *mōta'bār* T "rich, powerful". Prs.

'mātal G "respice". *'dōs ruč-um 'mātal* *ku'rō*.

'mōtar (موطر) "motor-car". Engl.

'maffa G "dirt, mud". Ind., Lhd. *maṭ* "alluvial deposit", Psht. *maffa* "clay".

mēwa G, T "fruit". Prs.

māwe'hā G "mother and daughter". *'huddi m^o*, *'hušše m^o*. V. *bāwe'hā*. Pash. L. *āywyā*.

'māwul G "uncle, mother's brother" (said to be a Pashaghanī word). Pash. S. *mau'lū* etc. V. *kā'ki*.

'māwar T "woollen jacket (čagman)".

mēr M, *mīr* G "nail". Prs. (both forms?).

mux M, G, T, D, P "face, cheek". *mux-e xudāi'kā 'dēṛē* G; "rū-i xu'dā 'dāri" (an oath); *mux čōš* G "he is silent"; *ba 'mux-ē 'āya* G "he vomited"; *dī 'mux-e 'chačōš* G "two red cheeks".

Cl. Psht. *max*, Orm. *mux*, Skr. *mukha*.

**muxke'an* G (Phon.) n. of a part of

the body, mentioned between *da'nānān* "teeth" and *ala'sān* "jaws".

'maxsād G "object, aim". Prs.

max'sūd G "aim, purpose". Prs.

**max'sōr* G, T "myself (*xud-i mā*)". = *mā xu sōr*. V. *icu'sōr*.

maza G "taste, flavour". Prs.

ma'zāi G "taste". *ma'zāi čašem*.

ma'iz v. *ma'is*.

mēz M, G "table". Prs.

mīz G, D "urine". *mīzi kanem* D. Prob. genuine. Cf. Orm. *mīzi*. V. *šāša*.

'mōza M, G "shoe". *'mōza 'pā-i koṛ* G "he put on a shoe". Prs.

ma'zūr, *mu'zūr* M "servant". Prs.

ma'zāk (مزاق) G, T "entertainment, jest, deceiving (*sāattēri, firēb*)". *mā 'mun ma'zāk na ka'na* G "do not let him deceive me"; *'mastī u ma'zāk-au* G; *ba ma'zāk* T "softly, slowly (*ba čatarzōnak?*)"; cf. Psht. *po maza?* Prs. *mizāh* "jest, joke", *mazzāh* "a jester"?

məzl M v. *mesl*.

maza'nāk G "tasty". *γu'lū 'kāri maza-*

'nāk 'āyō "it tastes very good". Prs.

ma'zār G "tomb of a saint". Prs.

muš, *muš* (موش) M, G, T, D "go", pl.

mu'sōr. *muš 'paraman* G "come, let

us go". Pash. L. *muš*, *muč* "to flee".

V. *par*, *čhi*.

me'zāz G "pulse, temperament". *'na gu'ri za'if-e 'Kābul, me'zāz-e 'xunuk-a* "do not take a woman from K., her pulse is cold". Prs. *mizāj*.

N

na M, G, T "not". Also in prohibitions, as in colloquial Prs.: *na berkh* T

"do not fear". Repeated in 'na 'dêrê
'yus tar-au na 'mâl u 'zar tû T "you
have neither riches nor gold in your
house". Cf. Prs. na etc.

nâ (𐎠𐎡𐎴) G "no". nâ nâ. Cf. na.

nâi M, G "reed". Prs. V. qumb.

nê êe, na êe T, na'î êe G "lest, if not, that
, not". aga 'mu kun bi'yâ bē, 'kārî bē;
'nê êe na 'bē, 'kačal bi'yâ 'heč na bē T
"if I shall have a brother, he must
be good; if he is not that, I will
have no bad brother (aga nê ki na
bâša, nâbūt heč na bâša)"; 'na êe
he'wynk bite pa'nân-ē gu'ri-a, 'kâcun
pa'ri-a T "that he will not take this
road again, but will go somewhere
(else) (na ki hamī rāva bāz bigira,
kudām taraf burawa)"; na'î êe 'wâ
tar 'lejja G "lest he shall feel
ashamed by your presence (nê ki az
šumâ šarminā bâša)".

nî G, T "today". mun nî-xa'wân 'xôm
dhôr G "I had a dream this last
night"; nî guda'ri "this day passed
away"; nî wyâr "this night". Shgh.
nur, Soghâ. nur "today", Cherkess
nyč'epâ "tonight" (< Ir. nū-āšapar,
Troubetskoy, MSL. 22, 248). Also
Pash S, L nû, Waig. etc. ōnû.

nî: nar'yô M, G, T "to go out, away".
nim-ē G "mebrāyam"; taf nîlō G
"taf mebrāya", nîlō Phon.; 'ânē
gap-e tû... na 'nim T "I shall not
break your command (na mebarāyam);
sêl nar'yô M "the flood came down";
nar'yēm 1 sg., nar'yē 2 sg., ma bôr
nar'yēm G "bêrîn brāmadum". <
Av. niš-ay: *niš-gata-, cf. Orm. niš-
nayok; Sar. narjēs: narjēd "to pass
through", Chr. Soghâ. nîl. Gr. 71.
Cf. also Pash. S nē. "to go out".

nô M, G, T, P, nû D "new". < Av. nava.
nô M, G, T, nû D "new, fresh" < Av.
nava-.

'nûbat G "time, turn". Prs.

'nauca G ('naoča Phon.) "young, fresh".
wô 'nauca ne'hâl. Pra.

nâ'dân T "foolish". Prs.

nâf M, G "navel". Prs.?

'nafar G, T "person". ha'zâr nafar'ka
T "one thousand men"; pen'jâ 'nafar
T; dōs nafaren (?) yurda-en G "da
nafar gušna ast". Prs.

ne'gâr G "picture, beauty: beloved".
'xirō ne'gâr-um. Prs.

nigâ'wân T "protector". Prs.

'nâya G "guilty (šurm "crime")". ân
dâl tō nâya chēm "mā pēš-i tū nâya
šudam". Prs.?

na'yûl G, na'yûl D "staircase". Prs.
niyôl, nâ'yûl.

na'yôn M, G, D "bread". âne na'yôn
xa'rēm D. Cf. Psht. nayan etc.
(v. EVP. s.v.).

na'yôn-pe'čâk G "baker (nân-bâi)". Cf.

na'yôn pā'a'kō G "baker". V. peč.

noy'râ v. nuq'ra.

na'yâra T "drum". Prs.

nî'hêk M, G, nî'hak D "today". nî'hêk
pa'nân-e dâ'rîn chēm M "I have
walked a long way today". V. nî.

ne'hâl G, T (ne'hâl, nî'haal Phon.) "a
young shoot". Prs.

nhâmuf G "forgetful, forgetting". ma-
'nân nhâmuf-um chî "I have forgotten
it"; 'tân nhâmuf-a chî? < *rhamuf
< *frāmīšta-, cf. Prs. farāmuš(t),
Minj. sprmīšk-, Orm. šramot. Gr. 63.

nhên: nhânt M, G, D "to make to sit
down, place". mā-iman mā tō nhên-
man M; âne mā tō nhênam D; mā-
iman mundê nhêntan "we make him

sit down"; *mā ma tū nhānt* M. Cf.
nhin, *n^ohīn-*: *nhast*, *n^ohast*, M, G, T, D
 (نهشت: نهین) "to sit down".
nhineman G "let nt sit", *n^ohastō-a*
 "he is sitting", *nhōst* "he sat down",
'nhastam "I sat down". < **ni-kīdna*:
nī-hasta, cf. Sāmn. *nīn*: *nīast* etc.,
Prs. nīstn: *nīast* (v. BSL., 24, 205 ff.).
Naj'mān T "n. of a man".
nāj'jōr G, T "ill, sick". *hē āspān nāj'jōr*
hastan G "these horses were ill";
cān jōr hēn, ān nāj'jōr hēn, hēcyakān
yulū nāj'jōr hēn G "these are well,
 those are ill, and those there are
 very ill". *Prs.-Ind.*, cf. *Psht. nāj'jōr*,
Afgh. Prs. nāj'jōr. V. *jōr*.
nāj'u'wānī G "youth". *Prs.*
nāk G "pear". *Prs.*
nēk T "good". *nēk u bad*. *Prs.*
ne'kā G, T "marriage". *Prs.*
nōk v. *nōrk*.
nūk M, G, T "point (of a knife etc.)".
nūke dōl'ika T. *Prs.*
naql "tale". *Prs.*
noql T "dried fruits (*mēwa-i safed*)".
Prs.
nuq'ra G, *noy'ra* M, *noy'ra* D, *nok'ra* P
 "silver". *Prs. V. chaṭa'i*.
nū'kar G "servant, soldier". *tū 'mun*
pen nū'kar dhar "stay with me as
 a servant". *Prs.*
nūka'ri M, G "service". *mā āyēman*
nūka'ri-a kanēman G "we have come
 to enter your service"; *pa'nān-om*
nūka'ri tar qar'jō G. *Prs.*
nūl M, G, D "beak". *Prs.*
nū'lāj G "without remedy, helpless".
Prs.
na'mā M, G, *na'mā* D, *na'mā* P "salt".
 Cf. *Prs. nanak*, *Psht. mālgā* etc.

na'mā from **namāḍaka-* (Gauth.,
 MSL. 20, 19), cf. Gr. 52.
na'mō G "felt". Cf. *Prs. namad* etc. V
na'mat.
hām M, G, T "name". *Prs.?*
nīm M, G, T "half". *nīm-e sēbe'kā* M
 "half an apple"; *nīm azār rupa'i-an*
ghit M "they took 500 rupees";
nīm-e xa'wān T "midnight". *Prs.*
nīm'rōz M, T "noon". *Prs.*
nams "19". (*ndms* Phon.). Cf. *Sede*,
Gaz nūnzē, Sivend nūnzā. Gr. 62.
na'mat D "felt". *Prs. V. na'mō*.
ne'mās G "prayer". *ne'mās-e sām*
 "evening prayer". *Prs.*
nemā'yān T "appearance, sign". *Prs.*
na'nū G "husband's sister (*xālika xi-m*)",
'nannu M "husband's brother's wife
 (*zan-e hēwar-om*)". *Afgh. Pers. na'nū*,
Lhd. nināp etc., v. EVP. s.v. *naṇḍrōr*.
nar M, T "male". *šēr-e nar* T. *Prs.*, v.
nē'rōk.
nar-: *na'ri* M, G, T "to be able". *nar-*
rēn-ē (le) na na'rem G, M; *nar'ōn-em* G;
agar na'rīm sa'bā'zim G "if I can,
 I shall come tomorrow"; *agar na-m*
nari, na-ē zim G; *ān zin-om nā nari*
 "I could not come"; *šin-e na na'rem*
 G "I cannot come". Gr. 158. Cf.
 W. Oss. *nāreun* "to swell", *nard*
 "thick", < **nar-* "to be powerful",
 cf. *Skr. nar-* "man", *Ir. nert* "virili-
 ty", *nertaim* "I strengthen" etc.?
nāra G, T "shriek, cry". *nāra dhā* G
 "ōy zad" = *nāra jō*. *Prs. na'ra*.
nūr G "light, brightness". *nūr-e dī*
teḥān-am "the light of my two
 eyes". *Prs.*
narbuḥ G, *narbuz* M "he-goat". *Prs. Cf.*
buḥ. V. *taka'ca*.
nē'rōk G, *nē'rōk* D "male" *nē'rōk ya'rō*,

ya'sō G "ram, male calf"; nē'rōk
 šep D "stallion". < Av. *nairyā-*. Cf.
nar.
nōrk G, D, P, *nōk* (?) M "nail". < **naxra-*,
 cf. Sangl. *narzak* etc., v. NShgh. s.v.
nāxān.
na'rāsp M "stallion". Prs. V. *nar*, nē'rōk.
Nār-wāfi T "n. of a place near Lārom".
Nārcāfi'ān tar.
nirx G "price". Prs.
ner-: *nōf* M, G, T "to pull out". *ēū*
zāi nerem M "ēzira 'mēkašam";
'nerem-ē G; *nōf-om*, *ba'dē-m* 'nōf G
 "'āli kašida-im"; (ān) *na'tō* T "I have
 pulled out", *mā dāt āwō nōf* M "I drew
 water from the well", *manān sōr yōš*
na'fō "hair has grown on my head".
 Cf. Orm. K *nawor-*: *nawolak* "to take
 out, draw water", acc. to Grierson
 < Av. *nis-bar* (*niš-*)? Phonetically
 the derivation of *ner-* < **nišr-* <
 **nišbar-* is difficult; possibly < **nišbar-*,
 with introduction of the *r* into the
 present from the original preterite,
 and the formation of a new preterite?
 Gr. 65.
nar'yō v. *nī-*.
nask M "lentil". Prs.
'nasak T "mutilating". *yalā'ba 'nasak an*
udhe'kē ku'rō "they have tortured
 him very much". Prs. *nasak kardan*
 "to punish by mutilating the crimi-
 nial".
nesp G, T "middle, half". *ma 'nesp-e*
ās'mā "in the middle of the skies",
nesp-e weyāri'ka = *nesp-e xa'wānika*
 T "midnight" (v. s.v. *nīm*); *du nesp*
 "two halves". Prs. *nizf*.
nī'sōr G "the shady side of a hill".
 < **nī-syāwara-*? (v. EVP. s.v. *siyā*),
 cf. Panjshir Prs. *nīš'ar* (Andrew), Psht.

sēierai etc. Prob. borr.; Prs. *nasō(r)*,
nišwāra, *nasar* etc. V. *para'fāf*.
nesi'yat T "advise". Prs. *našihat*.
nēs T "point". *nēs-e kūcānškika* "the
 point of the knife". Prs.
nōš "a draught" Prs.
nī'sān M, G, T "a sign, signal, target".
nīšān-eman dhaita M "we are show-
 ing". Prs.
nāspā'tī T "pear (*nāk*)". Prs.
nēst M, G, D, P "nose". < **nāstī*, cf.
 Av. *nāh-*, Sabzuwari *nus*, Soghd. *nas*
 etc. In Fash., too, we find, a stem
nāst- (corresponding forms in other
 Ind. languages).
na'tī G "nose-ring". Ind., cf. Psht. *nata*,
 Lhd. *natth* etc.
nāteq G "manifestly, clearly (*čūrt*, *bil-*
kull)". Prs.
nōf v. *ner-*.
na'wā M, G, *nawā'yār* T (pl. *nawā'yārōn*
 G), *na'wāsa* P "grandchild". *na'wā* <
 Av. *napāt-*; *na'wāsa* is Prs.; *nawā'yār*
 seems to be a contaminated form
 (**nawā'y* = Prs. *nawāda* < **napātaka-*
 + **natār* < *naptārōm*).
nāwa'lūt T "unknown, unaccustomed".
 Prs. *nā* + *walā'at* "authority"?
nī'wišta M, G "written", *nī'wišta kan-*
 "to write". *ē-a nī'wišta kantūn* M
 "he is writing" Prs.
nāx G, *nāx* D "roof-gutter". **nāw-xa-*,
 cf. EVP. s.v. *nāwa* "gutter", Kurd.
 (Soane) *nāwkh* "gutter".
nāxōu'ri P "rainbow." Cf. *to'fang-i*
Ru'stam.
nāxt (ناخت) G "cash". Prs. *naqd*.
Nāx'tōn T "n. of a mountain near
 Shutul".
'niyat G "intention, purpose".
naza G "weak".

'naiza G "spear". Prs.
 nās G "coquetry". Prs.
 naz'dik M, G, D, nez'dik G, T "near".
 hamsā'yān-e nez'diki G. Prs.
 'nāzruk G "coquettish". Prs.
 nāza'nin G "beautiful, delicate, elegant". Prs.
 na'zar G "glance". Prs.
 nušda M "19". Prs.
 Niz'rau G "Nijran".

P

pa "at, to". pa waḥḥē kan- "to lift up";
 pa bhāi gurē 'to buy'. < Av. paiti.
 pā, pl. pā'nān M, G, T, pāi D "foot".
 pā < Av. pāda-, pāi Prs.
 pē M, G, D, P, G also pī "milk". <
 Av. payah-. Pašt. pāi, Shgh. pai.
 Gr. 37.
 pī (پی) M, G, D, pīi T "spade". pī-e
 šaš'pār T v. šaš'pār. Cf. Minj. fāya,
 Shgh. fe, fay, Wkh. pāy (Zarubin),
 Prs. fah "shovel". Pash. l. pika'fi
 from Ir.? V. bhamkī.
 pī G "to this side". pī wo pū "in all
 directions". < Av. *paiti aētat. Cf. pū.
 pō G "understanding". 'ān-em 'pō 'kantā,
 mun pō koṛ. Cf. Pašt. pōh "aware,
 intelligent" etc. V. fām.
 pū M, G "to that side, away (āsun,
 ūbar)". an'dāzem-ē pū M "ūsū mē-
 partam-iš". < Av. *paiti avat. V. pī.
 pač G, T "before, in front of". pač-e
 mux "pāč-i rū". Cf. Shgh. pīc "face"
 < *pačiša-, Soghd. pač- < *pačiš-
 (Gauth. p. 126). V. apačē, 'pačētar.
 pōč: pōč M, G, pōk D "to cook"
 (پيچم: پيچوک). 'pāčēn-ē G; pēčētūn

M; zā-em 'pēčētē D "I am cooking
 something"; yūs-um phōk G; mōn
 yūs pōk D "I cooked meat"; pa'kū-m
 D "I have cooked"; phakōi-a G "puxta
 ast". < *pāčaya-: *pāčēa- Av. pak-,
 Shgh. pīj- etc. (Gr. 58).
 pōč M, G, pōc D "wool". Cf. Pash. pāc
 "cotton".
 pīčā'dār T "having short hair". pīčā'dār
 u 'kākuli. Prs. pēča "a lock of curling
 hair".
 pačā'gi da'nān G "back-tooth". Cf. Av.
 pačā, Keshe pēč "behind"; Sak.
 pāteo "afterwards, again". Reg. č
 < sé cf. Tedesco MO. 1921, 209 ff.
 But prob. borr. from a Pash. form
 related to Pash S. pačā'wā "after,
 behind". V. pēš.
 pučā'la-i ēxi'ka G "eggshell". Cf. Turki
 pōčaq "shell, skin of a fruit"?
 'pačētar G "before". na'yōn-an pačētar
 lam dā "(she) put the food before
 them"; 'gap-e sax'ti ma'nā 'pačētar
 āyō "a difficult affair has risen in
 front of me". V. pač.
 pač'dā M, G, T "born, produced, appear-
 ing". pač'dā čhi M "was born",
 'laškar pač'dā čhi G "the army
 appeared". Prs.
 'paddō M, G, 'paddu D, pa'dū P "black".
 Skr. padma- "lotus-hued" could scar-
 cely come to denote "black".
 Pač'dō-khandi T "Tegh-i Siyah, n. of
 a mountain in Shutal".
 'pādā M, G, T "king". Prs.
 pādā(h) G "kingdom". Prs.
 pī (پی) G "blowing, breath". ān 'pī
 ka'nem. Cf. Khaw. phū'k, Yidgh.
 phūch "to blow". Wkh., Sar., Pash.
 S puf "blowing". Par. pīl from Ind.,
 Pash. puf from Ir.

phāk v. *peē*.

'phuyqđ G "swelling, inflammation".

Ind., cf. Lhd. *phuyqđay* "to swell".

'phāri G, T "from that side (as ū sun)".

'phāri-r. 'āya T (Phon). Cf. *'phyāri* pī, pū.

pher- *phē'ri* G "to turn, be converted into".

ma'sē *'phērē* (فهر), *phē'ri*

"she was converted into", *phērō*

(فهر). Ind., cf. Lhd. *phiran*, *phē-*

ray "to turn, go round".

phā'rāt- *pharā'ti* M, G, T "to sell".

mā zū ōsp pharā'ti M "I sold a horse".

< **parā-waxta*, cf. Orm. *pruwak* (and

Prs. *furōxtan* < **fra-waxta*).

phē'rēw- G "to turn (trans.), convert,

transform". *phē'rēwem-ē*, *ma māneš*

ōst e'spō phē'rēwētōn "she used to

transform men into dogs (*mēgaštānd*);

phē'rēwō bōn "had transformed". Lhd.

phirāwān, v. *pher*.

phōr, pl. *phar* M, G, T "corn, grain,

fruit". *zū phōr* *'ganum* M "one grain

of wheat"; *zū phōr bīz* G "yak *dāna*

tuem". *zū phōr zā* T "a grain of

something"; *zū phōr āmar* G "one

apple"; *ēāwār phar āmar* G "some

apples". Ind., cf. Pash. L *phāl*. Note

r < *l* (Gr. 26, 87).

phīš- G "to strew, scatter, sow". *bīz*

'phīšem "tuem *bupāšum*"; *rha'yām-*

iman zō phīštān "we sow barley in

the spring". < **prāya*, Prs. *pāšdan*,

Psht. *pūš* "sprinkling".

phyđ (پيو) M, G, T, *phyū* D "wet".

zōx-e phyđ G "greenwood (*zōb-e tar*)".

< **pīfaka*, cf. Skr. *pīta-* "soaked,

saturated with".

phyđbuj G "water-melon (*tarbuz*)". Transl.

from Prs. *tarbuz*, analyzed as "wet

goat" (!). With Prs. *tarbuz(a)* and

tur(b)uza "radish" cf. Skr. *trapusa-*

"coloquint."

'phyāri G *phyāri* T "from this side (as

ī sun)". V. *'phāri*. Cf. Bal. *phēda*

"here", *phōda* "there" Gr. 150.

pa'jāl G "footprint". Prs.?

pal- *pa'li* G "to walk about (*gaštan*)".

pā'nān tar-e ha'ci nayōn-pečaki'kā

pa'li. Ind., cf. Skr. *palati* "to go"

(*Dhātup*)?

pel G "velu".

'pālān G, T "pack-saddle". Prs. *pālān*

< **paridāna*? Cf. Shgh. *bōdān*

"saddle" etc. < Av. *paītūdāna*.

pa'ilān G, T "before, in front of".

pa'ilān tar-ē G "in front of him

(*pēšwā-iš*)"; *pa'ilān tar-an* G "be

**pēšwa* (*dūcār-išān*)"; *mā'khān tar*

pa'ilān T, *pa'ilān ē* *'kaštē* *'ghil* T "he

seized the girl before him". Ind.,

cf. e.g. Panj. *pahilā* "beginning".

pa'lang M, G, T "panther". Prs. V.

pa'rāp.

pa'lās G, D "rag (knitted)". Prs. *palās*,

but Pash. L. *palas*, Khow. *pelesk*,

Shgh. *pe'les*.

'paltan G, T "regiment, army". *hēt*

ha'zār *'paltan* T "7 000 soldiers". Ind.

pa'tūn M, G, *pa'lān* M "trousers". <

Ind. Cf. Psht. (Hazara distr.) *partun*,

ordinary Psht. *partūg* + *pa'lān*.

pa'lān G, T, *pa'lān* T "pillan". Prs.

pa'lēw- G "to roll together", *mā'dhāk*

pa'lāw; *pa'lēwem-ē* "bupēcānem". V.

pal.

pālā'wān G, T "hero, warrior". *'pādšā*

mā *'dūt-ē zū pālāwā'nī kun dā* T

"the king gave his daughter to a

warrior". Prs.

- Pālawān-sang* T "n. of a place in Shutul".
- pan* M "sneeze". *pan-eman dhētan* "I am sneezing". V. *atsa*.
- pān*: *pānt* M, G, T D *pān* "to know, recognize". *mā-īman* 'mende 'zā *pāntūn* M "I know this thing (*mā* 'ī ēiz *mēdānam*)"; 'mende 'ādam-em *pāntūn* M "I know this man"; *ān-em* *ma tō pāntōn* M, *ma tō pāntu-hem* D "I know you"; G. 'pāntōn-em; *mā ma wā pānta-īman* M "we know you"; *tū ma 'mun pānē* M "do you know me?"; *har ke ēe... pāna* G "everyone who knows", *pānt-em* "I knew, understood". Pash. *Spiān* "to know, recognize" (Pash. L. *paicān-r*) < **pati-jāā* (cf. *Kafiri pa* < *pati*)?
- pen* M, G, T (پن) "with, by help of". Gr. 98. < **upāntai*?
- pōn* G, *pōn* D, *pōp* M "feather, leaf". *pōn-e tika* G "the leaf of a tree", *pōpl-a* M "it is a feather". < Av. *parəna*, cf. EVP. s.v. *pāna*. Gr. 63 V. *parr*.
- pōnē* M, G, T, *pōnē* D "5". < Av. *panča*. *pōnēu'mī* G "fifth".
- panā* G "advice". Prs.
- pen'dī* G "squeezed". *pen'dī ka'nem*, *pen'dī kor*. Ind., cf. Skr. *pinḍi ky-* "to press together".
- Pāindagul* G "n. of a man".
- pin'dar* D "gums". V. *pen'dar*.
- pan'jā* M "finger". Prs. V. *yušt*.
- pin'jā* D "50". Prs.
- panj'bed* G "a kind of occult knowledge" (= *taryāk-e bed*, q.v.). 'elm-e *panj'bed* (ik)a. Prs. *panj* + *bed* "Veda, knowledge"?
- pan'jāl* M, *pan'jān* G (pl. of. *panja*) "claw, talon". Prs.
- pōn'ju'mī* T "fifth". Infl. from Prs., or incorrect for *pōn'ju'mī* (q.v.).
- Pen'jir* G, T (پنجیر) "Panjshir".
- Pen'jiri*, *Pan'jiri* G, T "an inhabitant of P.".
- pa'nān* M, G, T "road". < Av. acc. sg. *panānam*, n. pl. *panānō*, Shgh. *pūnd* etc.
- pa'nir* M, G "cheese". Prs. V. *ka'tex*.
- paēs* M, G, D, P ('paēs Phon.) "15" < Av. *pančadasa*. Gr. 62.
- pāzda* M "15". Prs.
- pōnē'bāf* G "with five braids". *jā'lān-e pōnē'bāf*. Par. + Prs.
- pōnē* 'yuštak D "100". Cf. *pōnē*, *yušt*. V. *sō*.
- pen'dar* P, *pin'dar* D "gums". Ind., cf. Skr. *pinḍa* "ball, lump" etc.? V. *yušt-i danāni'ka*, 'wīrā.
- pa'pā* G "standing". < **patipāda*. V. *a'pā*.
- pa'pō* M, G "lung" (G "figar"). *pa'pō* D. Ind., Pash. L. *pa'pū*, cf. EVP. s.v. *parpūs*.
- par-* M, G, T, D "to go, become". *pa'ram* G "I go", 'paraman G "let us go"; *pa'rame zāi dhēwem* M "burrim ētzi mētalbam". Pash. *par* "to go, become". Kal. *pāri* "go", Waz. Psht. (lw.) *parēdōl* "to run".
- pa'ri* G, T "fairy". Prs.
- pa'ra* G "watch, guard". Prs.
- pār* T "saint". Prs.
- pīra'zāl* T "old woman". Prs.
- Pa'rāci* M, G "the Parachi language". V. Introduction.
- pa'riē* G "to shake a sieve". < **pari-icāic*, cf. Shgh. *pariciz* etc. Cf. EVP. s.v. *pēzōl*. V. *pa'ricōn*.

par'cāl T "top of a wall".
pa'ričēn G, *pa'ričūn* D "a sieve". **pari-waīcana*, V, *pa'ričē*.
pai'ra'dēr G, T "watchman, guardian".
 Prs.
Parā'yān G "n. of a village near Panjshir". Survey Map: Farajghān.
Parā'yā'nī G "a man from P.". *pīra'ki* T "an old woman". Prs.
pōrk G, D "excrements of sheep or goats". < **pyś(a)ka*. Prs. *pušk* (cf. Pash. L *puš* "dung". Gr. 65. V. *gū-i yarōi'ka*.
par'kāla G "armour (*wasla*)". T "part, piece". *sōr-ē dī par'kāla chī* "his head was split into two pieces (*sar-iš dū ferix čud*)". Prs. *parkāla* 1) "pars, frustum", 3) "genus panni s. vestis e bysso vel bombyce crassioris similis panni generis" (Vull.).
pa'rōp D, *pa'rōnd* P "panther". Related to Prs. *palang*, Psht. *prāng* (Waz. *prōng*), Khaw. *purdām* etc.? V. *pa'lang*.
parr G "feather", D "wing". Prs. V. *pōn*.
pur'sān v. *pur'sān*.
pēri'cān, *pērai'cān* G "angry, distressed (*yuzzaman, xafa, jigarxūn*)". Prs. *parēcān*.
para'tāf, *pa'tāf* G "the sunny side of a hill (*paitau*)". Afgh. Prs. *pētau*, *pītau*. Cf. Psht. (Waz.) *paitōwai* (EVP. s.v. *tōd*).
par'wē G "care, consideration". Prs.
Par'wān G "n. of a place in Kohistan, Parwān, Jebel-us-Seraj".
par'wēna G "moth". Prs.
pa'riz T "abstinent". Prs. *sā xūrō tar pariz hem* "I abstain from eating anything".
(par-): pa'ri T "to regard". *pa'ri* "sail

kat"; *pariēr* "you are regarding (*dēari astin*)". Cf.
'pari G, T "regarding". *ka'māl-e ma'nān*
'pari kan T "behold my perfection";
pa'ri ka T "dēari kun". Pash. S
pa'ri katōyem "I am looking at".
par'da G "veil, curtain". Prs.
pur'sān G, *pur'sān* M "question". Prs.
pa'rāsuy G, *pa'rāsuy* M "last year".
 Cf. Wkh. *pard* < **parut* and *sar*
 "year"? But note *r* < -*ru-* (cf. *zīd*), M r. Cf. *āsur* "this year".
'paise T "pice". *'bay-e paisa'ka* "a pennyworth". Ind.
passa'bā M "the day after tomorrow".
 Prs. V. *širuč*.
pī'sār D "front". < **pati-sarah*?
pa'stō D "down". *pastō uzgiem*. **pastaka*.
 cf. Prs. *past* V. *wačā'nē*.
pūst M, G, D "skin". *pūst-e tika* G,
pūst-e bhini'ke D "bark". But also
 D *pūst-i teci'kē* "eyelid", *gū'ki pūst*
 "cow-hide". *pūst* Prs.; *pūst* genuine?
pōsta'ki "sheepskin coat, posteen." Prs.? *pūs'xand* G, T "smiling". *pūs'xand-e*
ka'nem G "I smile"; *bā 'Haidar*;
pūs'xand ko' T "he smiled at H."
 Prs. **pōz-xanda* "laughing with the
 lips".
pa'sa M, D "mosquito", D "fly". *'gūika*
pa'sa G "horse-fly", *ghān pa'sa* G
 "large fly, eleg". Prs. *pašša*, Sivend
paxšē, Talahedešk *paxšā* < **paxšaka*.
 cf. Skr. *pakṣin-* "a bird or any
 winged animal".
'pašō M, *pa'sō* G, T (pl. *pašā'wān*), *pa'sō*
 D "axe". Cf. Skr. *par(a)śu-* "axe",
 Ashk. *pōs* etc. V. *'tašō*, *ta'warcā*,
wen'qā.
pēš M, G, T "behind, after, for the sake
 of (*pas-i, barāy-i*). *mhak pēš gūy-e*

- bāwika-i* T "behind his father's ear";
peš'sōr-e Alīkā T "(hunting) for the head of A."; *peš tū tar* M "behind you"; *peš taxt tar* T "behind the purdah". Cf. Av. *pasca*. Prs. *pas*, Kohrud and other diall. *peš* (cf. Tedesco, MO. 1921, 209 ff.). V. *a'pešt*, *pača'gi* *peš'chan*, *pešt*.
peš M, G "before (*peš*)". *peš-i* (پیشی) *bōr-au* "I came to your door"; *pešanīm(?) zū paidā chl* "*peš-i mā yak paidā šud*". Prs.
puš M, G, T, D, P "son". *hē mānīš cōr puš dēra* "this man has four sons D". < Av. *pušra*.
pūš T "covering, cap(?)". *tofangika pūš sōr tar-ē*. Prs.
peš'chan (پیشی چین) G, T "after, behind (*pastar*)". *Muy'bit tar-ē 'dā, Zai'qūn peš'cha'n-ē* T "M. went in front and Z. behind"; *'ē peš'cha'n-ē nar'čō, 'jin-ē 'tartar-ē* "he went out after her, and his wife before him (*dā pas-iš, pastar-iš*)"; *cā ruč peš'chan* "some days afterwards" V. *pēš, wa'chan*.
pešk G "list of names for the purpose of conscription". Prs. *pišk* "lot".
pišak M, G, D, P. "cat". Prs.
peška'lā M "(the back of the) head". Cf. *pēš, kal* V. *sōr*.
**paiškam-b-om, 'škam-b-om(?)* Phon. "names of parts of the body mentioned after *lau'cān-um*".
piškaš T "a present". Prs.
piškaus G "knife". Prs. V. *kūca'nōk*.
pēšman'qō G, *pēšman'qū* D "back of the neck". V. *pēš, man'qō*.
pešāna T, D "shoulder". V. *pēš, 'šāna*.

- pišānī* M, T, *pišā'nī* G "forehead". Prs. V. *pišār*.
peš'pā M "heel". V. *pēš, pā*. Cf. *sumb, khu'ri*.
pēš'pāi G "a kick". *pēš'pāt-a-te dahem*. V. *pēš'pā*.
pēšpa'rīruč M "three days ago". Prs. *pasparirūz*. V. *časōruč*.
pēš'puš G, T *piš'puš* D "the back". *pēš'puš-om 'thārem* G "I look behind my back". V. *pēš, puš*.
'pešte, pēš'i M, G, T "afterwards, behind".
'pēšte auš'wa'ydi-an kor M "afterwards they made merry"; *pēšti čhd* M "walk behind me"; *'har ē ē 'kor 'pēšte* (پیشته) *au 'elā na 'dā bā'lo* G "whatever she did, the boy did not let her go afterwards"; *c'di pēš'i* G "after this (*az i pas*)"; *pēš'i* 'Māmad Ha'nifa Šāhelī'ka Phon. "after M. H. S." Cf. Sāmnani *pāšti* "behind". V. *a'pešt, pēš, pēš-thēra*.
pišt G, T "mulberry-flour". *'pišt-i ka-būt* G "blus mulberry-flour", *ma'iz o 'pišt* T. Cf. Prs. *pišt*, Shgh. *pišt*, Ishk. *puš* etc.; Skr. *piṣṭa*.
pušt G, T "before, in front of (?)".
'pušt-e pā'nān-e bāci'ka ča'ri G "he fell at his father's feet"; *ča'rēm ma 'pušt-e 'pā-ē* G; but *pušt-e sō'rī zū 'lazma 'bārik-ē 'nōf* T "he drew out a thin strap from (behind) his neck (?)". < In the last sentence *pušt* seems to mean "back" as in Prs.; but this meaning does not suit the first two examples.
pušta G "the back". *pušta'i uz'gi* "descended from the back (of the horse)". Prs. *pušt* "back", *pušta* "shoulder-blades".

pušta G "a plain". Prs.
pūšt "skin", v. *pūst*.
peš'therā G "afterwards". *ba'di'na xa'rem*,
peš'therā-ē xa'rem "I will not eat it
 now, I shall eat it later". Cf. Pash.
L peišta'ra "afterwards" (borr. from
 Par.). V. *'pešte*.
pe'stina T "the hindmost (*pasina*)". V.
'pešte.
patl G "down of a bird". Pl. *pat'tān*
 Ind., cf. Skr. *pattrā*?
pe'tē Nijran (acc. to G) "paternal uncle".
 Cf. Shgh. *pe'tiš* "cousin". Connexion
 of some kind with Av. *ptar* "father"
 is poss. V. *a'mū*.
pef T "hidden, concealed". Ind., cf.
 Psh. *puf* V. *tepefa'kā*.
puf M, G, T "the back". *ēdx'puf ka'nem*,
gu'rīm, *'šim* G "hazum pušt kunum,
 bigirum, biayum"; *pēš'pōf* T "behind
 the back". Ind., cf. Lhd. *puh* etc.
 Gr. 65.
pi'a'wā G "soup". V. *šur'wā*.
Pax'mān G "Paghman, near Kabul".
'puxta G, T "prepared, completely".
'gap-aw-um 'puxta ku'rō G; *de'hī*
dha'ram tar 'puxta T "he struck him
 hard against the ground" Prs.
pi'yāla, *pi'āla* M, G "cup". Prs.
pl'(y)āz D "onion". Prs. V. *teka'i*.
poi'zār D "shoe". Prs. V. *kausa'rā*.
pef'mān T "regret". Prs.

R.

rā T "way". In *sōr tar-an te yunan*
rā "they will find their way to us".
 Prs.
rau T "quickly". Prs.

rū D, P "iron". Cf. Orm. *rō*, but Prs.
rōi etc. "copper". V. *'āhen*.
rū G, T "face". In *rū ba rū* "face to
 face". Prs.
rō'bā M, T "fox". Prs. V. *rūya'sōk*.
ru'bāb G "guitar". Prs.
ruē G, D "flea". One should expect
**rhuē* < **fruē*, cf. Orm. K *šrak*, pl.
šraēi, Waig. *prūē* etc. Ashk. *puē*,
 Pash. K, D *vlūē*. Cf. the Ir. forms,
 EVP. *h.v. wrōza*, and Minj. *frīga*,
 Yazg. *frēš*, Shgh. *ferēy'ij* (Zar.). V.
kaik.
rūē M, G, T, D, P "sun, day". *rūē nar'γō*
 G "the sun rose"; *pōnē ruē* M, G, *šī*
rūē D; *wyār o rūē* G; *ēā ruēa* G
 "some days", *hō'wē ru'ēi* G "from
 that day". < Anc. Prs. *rauēah* "day",
 Zaza. Bal. *rōē* "sun", Prs. *rōz* "day"
 etc.
ru'cān M "morning, daylight". Cf. *rūē*.
'rūcōn M, G, *'rūcōn* D "smoke-hole". <
 Av. *roučana*, Prs. *rōzan*.
rū'dā M, G, D "entrails". *'xāitōn ēē*
rū'dēn-a ne'rem G "do you want me
 to tear out your guts?" Prs.
radd G, T "repulsion, parrying, refuta-
 tion". *šam'sēr-ē 'rat koř* G "he par-
 ried the sword"; *'radd-ē kuř* T "he
 parried"; *'dī sūy 'radd o ba'dal kan*
 G "speak two words in refutation
 and in exchange (: discussion) (*mābain-
 iš guftagū kun*)". Prs. Cf.
radd o badd T Prob. = Prs. *radd badl*
 "argument, discussion".
rūf G, T "pursuing". *rūf kanem* G;
ma mō būrān rūf koř T "the thieves
 pursued me". Prs. *rūftan* etc. "to
 sweep"?
ra'fuq M, *ra'fiq* M, G, T "comrade".
 Prs. V. *andī'wāl*.

rag T "vein, artery". 'rag-e dharami'ka
'kaš-ā kor "he contracted the veins
of the earth: made the earth shrink".

rig M, G "sand". Prs. V. se'ya.

rūya'sōk G, D, P "fox". < *raupasa-ka-
(reg. Y v. Gr. 48), cf. Bal. rophask,
Minj. rūśā (Ganth.), Soghd. rieps(yh)
etc.; but Prs. rōbāh, Phl. rōpās, Oss.
rebas etc.

'rahō G, ra'hō D. 'rahō P "husked rice".
Ind., with a < unstressed i (Gr. 30).
< *(w)rih-. V. be'renj.

rā'hī, rā'i G, T, ra'hī M "departing".
ra'hī kanem M "I send away"; rā'hī
chi G "he departed". Prs.

ruh-: rhīnt (رهينت, رهنيت) M, G, T, D
"to weep". ruh-em-e G, ro'hem D; na rō
G "do not weep"; rōita-im M, 'ān-em
rōitūn, rō'hētu hēm D "I am weeping";
'rhīnt-um G; a'ze-an am rhīnt M "we
wept yesterday, too". < *rud-: *rudna-
(> *ruhn- *rhūn > rhin + t, Gr. 57,
78, 199, V.), cf. Av. raod-, uruḍa-,
Kurd. runik, rōndig, rūnek etc.
"tear".

raha'yām M G, (رهغام) ra'yām D, P "spring"
(season). išten rha'yām paidā chi M
"the kid was born in spring". < *fra-
gāma-. V. EVP. s.v. waryūmai "a
male kid" (cf. also Minj. fra'yomay).
Cf. Av. ainci-gāma- "winter".

rahm G "compassion". Prs.

rhammī G "compassion". Prs.

'rhīnē M, G, D, P "daylight, light, fire".

rhīnē chi M "it became light"; rhīnē-m

lagētū M "I am lighting the fire".

< Av. raoxšnā-, Orm. rūp "fire".

Zeb. rōšni etc.

rhānt v. rēm-

rhīnēkor G "torch". V. 'rhīnē, kor.

rhīnt v. ruh-

'rhīntō T "weeping". 'jīnē-ē da 'rhīntō
chi. V. ruh-

ra'hīs G, T "chief". 'malek o 'xān o
ra'hīs. Prs. ra'is.

rhūs M "half rupee (krān)". Prs. (?) <
Turk. g(u)ruš (غروش) "piaster,
groschen".

rhās-: rhā'zī G, T; rhāz- M "to fly".

badē kargas rhasa M "the vulture

will fly now"; rhāstōn-a G, 'ā wa'khē

rhā'zēm G "I flew up". < Av. frā-

vaz-, Shgh. rewāz- etc.

rhāzō'i T "blown away, broken (par'ida,

maida)". šāz-e 'rāst-e šeri'ka-m

rhāzō'i-a "the lion's right horn is

fallen off, too". V. rhāz-, cf. Atgh.

Prs. az 'āyina 'lā 'ba 'sumb-iš 'gōšt-iš

par'ida bāt "the flesh had fallen

off from the knee down to the hoof".

rhēs- v. rēs-

rhiz-: rhī'zī (رهيز, رهيزت) M, G, T "to lie

down, to go to sleep" (cf. Psht. cam-

lāstol).

'rhizeman, 'rhizem, 'rhizetōn

G; rhī'zī G, T; 'rhizō 'hastam G "I

was lying in bed, sleeping". < *fra-

razya-, Av. raz- "to stretch".

re'kāb G "stirrup". Prs.

ram-: ra'mī M, G "to go round, walk".

ramēm M, ramēm-ē G "mīgardam",

ra'mī M "gašt". Cf. Prs. ramīdan

"to be terrified, to fly in terror",

Talabedeshk ram- "to run"; Sak.

naram- "to go out"; (ō)tram- "to go".

rēm-: rhānt G, T "to turn" (trans).

'rēmēm "mīgaktānem"; rhānt "gašt-

ānt". < *rāmaya- (but why rh-?).

Cf. ram-

rīm G "matter, pus". Prs. If the form

rīm, which I have also noted, is

correct, the word must be genuine,

and may, together with Prs. rīm, be

derived < **raifman*-. (V. Horn Neup. Et. 639).
rū'māl M, *rū'māl* T (Phon.) "handkerchief, towel". Prs.
'ramma M, G "herd of cows etc." *'ramma-bujika*, *gūika*, *šuturika*, *yarotika* M. Prs.
ra'mūz G "mystery". *ra'mūz-e ešqīkā*. Prs.
rān D "thigh". Prs. or genuine. Av. *rāna*-. (Psht. *werūn*, EVP. s.v. *rūn* poss. contains a prefix, cf. Wkb. *brīn* "knee" < **upa-rāna*?).
rāng C, T *rūg* D "colour". Cf. Prs. *rang*.
ran'jō G "distressed, troubled". Prs. *ranja*.
rūpa'i M, G, T "rupee". Ind.
rū'pūs T "veiled". Prs.
re'sāla, pl. *resālān* T "cavalry". Prs.
rāst M, G, T "right, true, prepared".
dōst-i rāst-um M "my right hand";
wa'zīre rāstīka-m T "the vizier of my right hand"; *rāst jar* G "speak the truth"; *sūy rāst-a* G "the word is true"; *jā-e ma'nā 'rāst kanē* G "prepare a place for me". Prs.
rāst v. *rēz*.
rā'stī T "truth, truthfully". *jar tu rā'stī*. Prs.
rust G, T "high, elevated". *rust kan* "to lift". *rust u wa'chan* G "high and low"; *rust-ē koṭ dharamī* T "lifted him up from the ground"; *šam'sēr-an rust koṭ* G "they raised their swords". Cf. Prs. *rustan* "to grow", Av. *raod*.
rus'wa G *rus'wa* T "disgraced". Prs.
rus'wa'i, *rus'wa'i* T "disgrace". Prs.
rēš v. *šī'rēš*.
rī'sā G, *rī'sā* D "root". Prs. V. *'kōrdi*.

ru'sān G "bright". *fā'nūs-e ru'sān*. Prs.
ruša'nī G "daylight", T "illuminated".
marqu'zār ruša'ni-a "črdayān ast". Prs.
rī'stan M "thread, cord". *'mende rī'stan ge'rē-am koṭ*. Prs. V. *tār*.
rōt G "valley". Prs. *rōd*.
rau, *rau* G, T "quickly". *rau čhī dāl Haidar* T "he went quickly to H.". Prs. *rau* "go thou".
ra'wa G "lawful, right". *'čhō-au ra'wa nā*. Prs.
rēw T "fraud, trick". *rēw kan* "to dodge". Prs.
ra'wān M "starting, leaving". Prs.
rux ba G "facing, towards". *'rux ba 'yus-ē* "towards her house". Prs.
rux'sāla G "cheek". Prs. *ruẖzār*.
rux'sat M, G, T "leave". *waẖ-e ruẖsat*; *ruẖsat ghīt*; *čirāy ruẖsat kan*; *āro ruẖsat (= gūl) kaniman* M "let us extinguish the fire" (cf. Andreev p. 61 *ruẖsat kardan = gūl kardan*. This expression is prob. a trace of the ancient veneration of the fire). Prs.
ruẖsa'tī G "leave". *ruẖsa'tī na dērem*. Prs.
rūy-. *rūt* G "to sweep". *'rūyem*, *'rūtom*. Cf. Prs. *ruften*, *rōbam*.
rāz T "secret". Prs.
re'zā G, T "consent, agreement". *ke Xu'dā be re'zā*. Prs.
rēz-. *rāst* M, G "to make, build, prepare".
yus rēzem M "I build a house (= *andāzem*, *yuhem*)"; *jāy-a te rēzem* G "*barā-i jā-i tū mēsāzum*"; *yus-um rāst* M. But I also heard *rēzem* G, T "*mēsāzum*"; *kīre te nt rojār rēzem* T "*kārīša imšab mēsāzum*"; *'rēzār* "*besāzi*". *rēz* < **rāzaya*-. if *rēz* is the correct form it must be

- derived from **fra-rāzaya*; cf. Av. *raz*, *rāst* must be a secondary form instead of **rāst*, V. *al*.
- rīza* *rīza* G, T "in small pieces (*maida maida, rīza rīza, jau jau*)". *ḍep-ē rīza rīza* *chī* T (Phon.). Prs.
- rūz* G, T "day of the week; day of ill-luck". *rūz-e aw'wal* G "the first day"; *rūz-e ḍāršam'bē* T "Wednesday"; *ma* *mān zū* *rūzi guda'rō sōrt-m* T "a day of ill luck has fallen upon me". Prs. V. *rūc*.
- rūzi* G "daily bread; every day". *rūzi šī rupa'i dhaitō-i* M. Prs.
- rux'wā* v. *rus'wā*.

S

- sa'i* G "exactly, completely". *sa'i 'ce ha'wī e'pō Sul'tān Maha'mūd bin* "so that this dog was exactly like S. M." Prs. *ṣaḥīḥ*.
- sī* "is, is present, exists" (inanimate), preter. *sō bōn*, pl. *sē bēn* G, T, Gr. 169, 178. Prob. Ind., cf. Pash. S etc. *šī*; not genuine Ir. < Av. *saēte* (represented in modern Ir. only by Wkh. *nasūn*, 3 sg. pres. *nīsūt* "to lie down").
- sō* G (صو) "100". < Av. *satəm*.
- sō* (سو) M, G, T "on". V. *sōr*.
- su* M, G, T, *sō* D "daughter-in-law". *suc-a* T "your daughter-in-law". Cf. EVP. s.v. *ṣṣōr*, NSgh. s.v. *zenāz*; but Par. & scarcely < *su* (cf. *su'nī*). Gr. 68. V. *su'nā*.
- sa'bā* M, G, T, *sa'bā* D "tomorrow". *sa'bā zū ḍep-i šāi pha'rātīman* M "we shall buy another horse tomorrow"; *sa'bā na, šīruc šē* D "do not

come tomorrow, but the day after". Prs.

- sēb* M, G, T, *sēw* T "apple", G also "female breast". Prs. V. *āmar*.
- ṣubda'mī* M, *subhōda'mī* G "dawn, day-break". Prs. V. *sār*.
- sēb'jī* M "hip". Cf. Orm. I. *su'jī*, Shgh. *ševje* (Hjuler *sevje*). Prob. bor., but apparently not from Prs. Derived from Prs. *suft*, Shgh. *sted* etc. "shoulder"? V. *šōngōk*.
- sa'bak* G "lesson". *sa'baix gu'rī; ḍst...* *sa'bak nī'sā dhaitōn*. Prs.
- su'buk* M, G "light, easy". Prs.
- sa'bal* P "centipede". Cf. Psht. *šōbla*, Bal. *šwōsa*, Waig. *šawoṣa*, Pash. L. *šawōāi*? V. *čelpāt*.
- sa'bab* (سبب) M, G, T "reason". *ēr/sabap-ā-ā* T (Phon.) "what is your reason?" Prs.
- sabr* G, T "patience". *sabr-e ma'nā ba Xu'dāe* G; *tu sab kq* G "be patient". Prs.
- sābz* G "green". V.
- sabza* v. *sauza*.
- šī'cīn* M, *sō'cīn* G, *su'cīn* D "needle". < **sūcainā*, cf. Prs. *sōzan*, Bal. *sūcīn*, *šīcīn* etc. With assimilation of the initial sibilant Minj. *šīzna*, Kurd. *šūzin*, N. Bal. *šīšīn*, and (with dissimilation of *š-c* > *š-f*) Ishk. *šōtun*. Through a mistake Skr. *sūci* is compared NSgh. s.v. *sev*. Skr. *sūci* and *śūci* are prob. two separate words.
- sa'd*, *sat* T "100". *šī ha'zār u 'zū sa'dā* "3300", *šī sat* "300", *dī sat* "200". Prs.
- sa'dā* M, G, T "voice". Prs.
- said* G "game (*mury-i kōhi*)". Prs.

'sāda T "simple, foolish (laūda)". *ān o tō ba har ker-an sāda-eman*. Prs.

sāda'i G "poor, weak (yarib, ajiž)". Prs.

sau'dāgar, sau'dāgar T "merchant". Prs.

sau'dāgarī T "trading". Prs.

sāf G "clean, clear, in order". Prs.

sef'la T "self-conceited (xiyāli)". Prs.

sa'far G, T "journey". Prs.

se'ya D, P "sand". Cf. EVP. s.v. *šaga*, Minj. *šga. šgva* (Zar.). Prob. bor. from Ind., cf. E. Pash. *sed* < *sikatā*, but W. Pash. *sel*, *siyel* < Skr. *sikātīla*. V. *rig*.

se'y, se'x M, G, D, T "shade". *ine'hak se'y-a, okestak rāč-a* M "there is shade here; but there is sun there". < **sāyakā*, Phl. *sāyak*, Prs. *sāya* etc., or < **sayākā*, cf. Orm. *syākā*.

sūy G, T "word, affair (gap)". *ēi sūy tar bānd ūsāš* T "da ei gap mānda-i". Cf. Sar. *sang* "proverb, tale" < **sok* < **sauka*?

sa'yōn M, G, D "dung of cows". Cf. Orm. L *askan* "dung of cows" etc. (v. EVP. s.v. *γōšāk, xaršān*), Minj. *γā'sken* "dung of horned cattle", Prs. *sargin* (**sakr-aina*, with early metathesis > **sark-?*). Pash. L *'šāngān* < *šakan*?

san'γāt G "a present". Prs.

'sāheb G, T "owner, master". 'sāheb-e *muxīkā* = 'sāheb-e *sūrat* "a beautiful person". Prs.

sa'hōk D, P "hare". < **saha*-. Cf. EVP. s.v. *soe*, and Sak. *saha*-, Wkh. *sui*, Ishk. *sī*, Yd. *sīy*, Orm. *sikak*.

su'hān G "file". Prs.

sa'hār G, sa'hār T, sār T, P "morning". *tā ba sa'hār* T, *sāri ēe chī* T. Prs.

seher G "magic". Prs.

salā G "advice". *cā mā'et sa'lā kor*

"she gave him advice with some kisses". Prs. *šatāh* "advice".

sail M, G, T "regarding, walking about, excursion". 'puš-e *xu'hān-ē sail kor* T "he looked at his own son"; *sāil-ē dhōr*; *ēe sail u sāmāna*! T; 'sāil-e *bā'zār chē bīman* M "we had gone for a walk in the bazar". Prs. *sair*, Psht. also *sail*.

sāl M, G, T "year". *γarpi-ā sāl ba sāl dharōn* G "the snow stays from year to year"; *sāl ē dōt*... *kantō* T "every year... he did (*har sāl*)". Prs. V. *sāp*.

sēl M "flood, inundation". *sēl nar'γō* Prs. V. *sē'lāw*.

'sulū, su'lō T "peace". Prs. *šulh*.

se'lāba T "sword"? *sēlābān-an luč kor* T; *se'lāba mān'qō tar-ē γušt* T. *Prs. *silāh* "arms"?

sa'lām M, G, T "salutation". 'aze *ān 'āyēm da 'tū ba sa'lām-au* M "yesterday I came to visit you". Prs.

sa'lāmat G "in health, safe". Prs.

su'lān M, su'lān D "stair, ladder". Prs. *sullam*? V. *zi'nā, šur*.

sa'lāt T "prayer". Prs.

su'lān M, T "sultan". Prs.

sē'lāw G "flood". *sē'lāw 'āya*. Prs. V. *sēl*.

sīm G "silver, wire". *sīm u zar* "silver and gold"; *sīm tar-an de'hī* "they telephoned". Prs.

sumb M, G, *šape'ki sum* D "hoof". Prs.

sā'mān T "goods, treasures". Prs.

'sāmuṣ M, G, sāmuṣ D, P "autumn". "the dark season", Skr. *śyāma*. "black" + *γtu*, Av. *sāma*?

sāmu'γī M "born in the preceding spring". *γa'sō sāmu'γī chī*. V. *'sāmuṣ*.

sī'nā G, sī'nō M "breast". Prs.

su'nt-: su'nā M, G, D "to wash". *tōn-um su'nīm*, *jan-um te su'nīm* G, *tōn-e su'nīm* D "I bathe"; *dōstān-om-em sunitūm* M "I am washing my hands"; *sunitū hēm* D; *dōstān am su'nāwū* M; *su'nām* G, *su'nāem* D "I washed". < Av. *snaya-: snāta-*; Shgh. *ze'nē-: ze'nād*.

su'nū P "daughter-in-law". *Prs. V. su. san'dūq* M "box, chest", *hawī kūcānōk-fīman sō sandūq eēwītan* "we are putting this knife on the top of the chest".

sanda'rā G "inflated skin (*mašk*)".

Sen'jet Dar'ra, Senjedār'ra G, T "n. of a place near Istalif" (سِنجِدَ).

Prs. sinjid "jujube".

Santoxmānd T "n. of a mountain near Shutul".

si'pāt G "soldier". *Prs.*

si'pār G "shield". *Prs.*

su'pār- G "to entrust". *Prs.*

su'pāriš T "entrusting, recommendation". *Prs.*

sar M, T "head". In special expressions: *sar ba sar kan* T "to pile up", *huddi sar qand* T "harduīs sar qand, both of them like sugar (?)". *Prs. V. sōr.*

sarāi "palace". *Prs.*

sār "morning", v. sa'har.

sār G "wounded". *sār dhēm. Prob.*

Prs. sār "pain", not < Av. *sāri* "fracture" etc.

sir¹ M, G "satisfied". *sir mūx tar-āw-om thārcē na nari* G "rū-i tūra sēr dida na tānistom". *Prs.*

sir² G "garlic". *Prs. V. bli.*

sir³ T "a seer". *yūšt sir bīzeka* "20 seers of grain". *Ind.*

sōr M, G, T, sōr D "head". *sōr nōt* T "raised the head (in rebellion)"; *sōr na dēran* T "they have no chief". < Av. *sarāh*.

sōr M, G, T "on, at the top of". *sōr hawī ādamī* "az sar-i ī ādam". *Gr. 220, V. sō.*

sur¹ G "music (*darsāz*)". *Ind.*

sur² T "least" (*jašt, bāzi, xušcaxti, hai o hū*). *Prs. sūr.*

sur³ M, G, D "female mountain-goat (*āhū*)". *Cf. Pash. D ša'rō, Khow. šara, Kati šuru* etc.?

surb G, T "lead". *Prs.*

surba'dal T "exchange". *Prs.*

*surfa M "cough", *surf-eman kantan. Prs. V. khūf.*

sarfe'rāz G "proud, satisfied (*xušāl, biland*)". *Prs.*

sargar'dān G "distressed". *Prs.*

su'rāy "inquiry, investigation". *Prs.*

surkh G "red-hot", *surk(a)* P "red". *Yār surkh-a* G. *Cf.*

sur'khō M, G (سُرْخُو), 'surku D "red". < Av. *suzra-*, *Gr. 59.*

sarkā'ri G "government service". *Prs.*

'surma G, T "collyrium". *Prs.*

Sū'rāp G "n. pr., Suhrāb".

serr G "mystery". *Prs.*

sarī'sta G "preparation, planning". *sarī'sta-e sōmā'ika* "preparations for the winter". *Prs. sar-rišta* "intention, purpose".

sūrat G, T "form, beauty". *Prs.*

sār'wān T "camel-driver". *Prs.*

Sar'wār G "n. of a saint".

saricaxt G "in time (*sarwaxt, sar-i waxt*)". *ān tēn saricaxt kum zahem* "I may come in time [to save] you". *Prs.*

sār M, G, T, sar D, P "year". *hē sa'ri*

žā saṛ kun G "from one year to another", < Av. *sarəd-*, Prs. *sāl*. V. *žusaṛa*, *paṛásuṛ*, *āsuṛ*.
sat v. *sad*.
sāt G "hour, while". *žu sāt* "at once" (*yak sāt*)". Prs.
sif G, *situ* D "sour". < **suxta-*, Sedé, Keurōn etc. *sutē* "vinegar" (Zhu-kowski), Skr. *śukta-* "acid", Khov. *šut*. V. *turš*.
saṭ'ka T "sacrifice, propitiatory offering". *saṭ'ka pa'ram* "may I be your sacrifice (*tasaduk at*, *sarbadat at sawom*; *tū zinda bāši*, *mā bumuram*)". Prs. *šadqah*.
si'tam G "strength". Prs.
'sutra G "beautiful". Ind., cf. Lhd. *sutrá*.
sāntiēr G "enjoyment, passtime". Afgh. Prs.
si'tāra M, G, *si'tāra* D "star". Prs. V. *stāra*.
sāf G "village". Pash. L *sāf(h)* < *sārtha* V. *de'āt*.
sēu, v. *sēb*.
sō'wār M, *su'wār* G, T "riding, horseman". *sōr 'ōsp su'wār 'nhōšt*; *ōsp* . . . *su'wār-ē nhōšt*; *sōr 'ōsp ē su'wār-ē čhi*; *sōr 'ōsp-an su'wār kuṛ-an* T; *dī sat su'wār re'sāla* "200 horsemen". Prs.
suwa'rī G "riding". Prs.
sēx v. *sēy*.
saxt M, G, T "hard". *xu'nuk-i saxt-a* M "it is bitterly cold"; *ādu'qi 'saxt-a* T "love is hard". Prs.
sax'ti G "hardness". *gap-e sax'ti* "a difficult affair". Prs.
sauz M, *sābz* G, *'sauzu* D, *sauza* (ʔ) P "green, blue". Prs. V. *sābz*.
sau'za M, G, D, *sab'za* G "grass". Prs.

siz M, G, T "breast (especially female)".
puš-a siz da D "give your son breast";
'paraman 'siz ba 'siz-au G "let us walk heart to heart",

Š

šā T "bridegroom". Prs.
Šā-e Mar'dān T "n. of Ali".
Šā-e Zariṇka'mar T "n. of a warrior".
ši, šu M, G, T, D, P "3". *ši šu'tur, ši sat* T; *ši māneš* G, *ši ruč* D; *šō ruč* M, *šu ruč* G, *šu hazār* G, T; *ši hazār u šu sada, šō hazār u ši sat* T. Gr. 109. < Av. *šrayā*, *šri-*.
ši 'yuštak D, *šō 'yuštak* P "60". Cf. *ši, yušt*. V. *šast*.
ši G, D "horn, branch". < Av. *srū-*; cf. EVP. s.v. *šōngarai*. V. *šāx*.
šu v. *ši*.
šu M, G, D "clay". The similarity with Pash. L etc. *šu'la* is prob. accidental.
šā'bāš G, T, *'šābāš* T "bravo". Prs.
šōčū v. *šuff*.
ši'čak G, D "female". *ši'čak 'ōsp, šō 'ya'rō* G, *šō 'čāp* D. < **striči-* + *ak*, cf. Av. *stri-*, Zeb. *šed* "female", EVP. s.v. *šōja*.
šād'gārī G "joy". Prs.
'šadrax P "peach". V. *šaf'tālū*. **šatray* = Prs. *šaf'trang* "red peach".
ši'dōs M, G, *šedōs* T, *šī'dōs* D "13". V. *ši, dōš*.
šadzam'būr M, G "honey-bee". Prs. V. *sātibham'būr*.
šaf'tālū G, T, *šaf'tālū* D "peach". *tān aṇḡ'i'wāl 'mun kun tū 'phōr šaf'tālū 'dā, mun 'xūr* G "your comrade gave me a peach, and I ate it". Prs. V. *'šadrax*.

'šāgird ('šāgird?) T "pupil". Prs.
 šāgīr'dī T "apprenticeship". Prs.
 ša'yāl M, G, 'ša'yāl D "jackal". Prs.
 šu'yur M, G, D, P "porcupine". < Av.
 sukura-na- etc., v. EVP. sv. škōp. Cf.
 Prs. (dial.) šuyur.
 'šāhed, šāhet G "witness". Prs.
 'šāher T, 'šātr G "poet". Prs.
 šāhe'rī T "poetry". Prs.
 šakikata M "the temples". Said to be
 Prs. (*šagq-i kata "the fissure of?").
 V. šā'ki.
 šē'kār M, G, T "shooting, hunting, game".
 šekā'rān-ē ma 'yus 'bōr T "he brought
 the game home". Prs.
 'šūkūr G, T "thanks (to God)". Prs.
 šekār'jāi G, T "shooting-ground".
 Prs.
 šauku'rak v. šaupā'rak.
 šī'kast G, T "defeat". šīkast xūy T
 "was defeated (šīkast xurd)", šī'kas(f)
 dā G, T "defeated". Prs.
 šāl M, G "shawl". Prs.
 šāl G "unhusked rice (berenj-i pōstdār)".
 Early lw. from Ind., Skr. śālī, Kati
 śālī, Waig. šeli-mai.
 šī'lānq M, G "lizard (šilān)". Cf. Psht.
 šlānda "frog", Afgh. Prs. šilend, Prs.
 šailūna "tortoise". V. kar'waš.
 šām M, G, T, šām D, P "evening". šām
 ō D. Prs.
 šio'mī T "third". V. šī.
 ša'mālī G "the north". 'mārdum-e
 ša'mālī. Prs.
 šu'mār G, T "calculation, number".
 'n-āya bēn šu'mār tar T "they could
 not be counted". Prs.
 šam'šēr G, T "a sword". Prs.
 šamsē'rī G, T "a swordsman". Prs.
 šā'nā M, 'šāna G "shoulder". Prs. V.
 pēšāna.

šā'nā M, 'šāna G, D "comb". Prs.
 Note ā in G.
 'šāen G "reason"? mun'e'dhēk 'šāen 'ēiq
 jō "I shouted for this reason (az
 hamī xātir)". Or, possibly, 'šāen =
 šā-əm. Cf. Prs. šai "thing, cause"?
 šā'nī G "falcon". Prs.
 šī'nā T "cradle (gawāra)". Ind., cf. Skr.
 śayana- "bed, couch" etc.; but not
 known from Pash.
 šanu'fart G "anger". cōr tō-an šanu-
 'fart' kār. Prs. (Ar.) šan' "bating"
 and farī "being rashly and injuri-
 ously reproachful"?
 šī'nām 'yūštak D "70".
 šāzda M "16". Prs.
 šōq M, šuq G, T, šuq D "mouth", P
 "lip". Ind. (but Pash., ūṣṣ etc.), cf.
 Tirahi šuq "lip" etc., v. EVP. s.v.
 šōq.
 šenge'rī P "bail". Cf. Bal. trōngal, Zaza
 trōge, Prs. saganja (*śrakantaka-, or
 dem. of *sagan, cf. sa'yōn?); Kati
 'tenlik? These forms may be related;
 but the phonetic correspondences are
 irregular, and trōngal, trōge may be
 connected with Prs. tagary.
 šāp G "curse (duā-i bad)". Pash. L
 šāp.
 šup kan- T "to drink".
 šī'pāi G "tripod". šī + Prs. pāl.
 šaupā'rak G, šōpa'rak M, šauku'rak D
 "bat". Prs. šabparak. V. mūš-i
 par'rān.
 šāpe'rīk D "butterfly". Prs.
 šār M, G, šār T, G "town". ēī zā šār
 tar dhōr, mā mun jar M "tell me
 what you have seen in town"; mā
 mā tō jartān šū zā šār tar-an dhōran
 "we are telling you about one thing
 we saw in town". Prs. (šār has prob

been borr. quite recently, while *sār* is an older lw.).

šēr G, T, D "lion, tiger". Prs.

šōr, *šūr* v. *šūr*.

šarāb T "wine". Prs.

širuē G, D "the day after tomorrow".

sa'bā na, *širuē šē* D "do not come tomorrow, but the day after". Cf.

ši, *ruē*, V. *pas'sa'bā*.

šuru'cina G "the third day of the week, Monday (*dō šamba*)". V. *xuru'cina*.

šar'ik M "partner". Prs.

šarm G "shame". Prs.

šar'menda M, *šar'munda* T (Phon.) "ashamed". Prs.

šar'mēw- G "to put to shame".

šir'in T "sweet". *šir'in yārāi* = *xirō yārāi*. Prs.

šir'inī M "gift, present, baksheesh".

lān ma tō šir'inī da'hem "mā tura šir'inī bedem". Prs.

šērpur G "n. of cantonement near Kabul".

šārārā T "Shahrara near Kabul".

šūrōš v. *šūpiš*.

šarā'rā M, G "waterfall". Afgh. Prs.

šur'šur T "murmur, purr". *šur'šur-e*

lāwō. Prs. *šurridan* "to flow, murmur". Onomat., cf. Lat. *susurrus*.

šur'icā D "soup". Prs. V. *piā'icā*.

šir'acēt G "resin (*širīš*)". Prs. *širxist*,

širzušk "a kind of manna".

šor P "stair, ladder". Pash. L. *šur*, Kashm. *hēr*, Hi. *siphī*. V. *su'lān*.

šūr M, *šūr*, *šōr* G, T "agitation, move-

ment, noise". *šōr-e xu'hān-ē šūr-ē kor* M "he shook his own head";

šūr da'hem G "I move"; *icatan-om*

šūr xūr T "my country is agitated";

šūr G (Phon.). Cf.

šūr: *šūrī* G, T "to be agitated, ex-

cited". *khar-ē šūra* G "her anger rises (*'qahr 'bušūra*)"; *'qhar-a šūrī* "qhar-it šūridas"; *šūra* G (Phon.). I certainly heard as well *r* as *ṛ* in these words.

šūr, *šōr* is borr. from Prs. *šōr* "cry, noise, contention, agitation". But the *ṛ* in *šūr*, *šūr-* remains unexplained. Cf.

šūpiš M "cold", G "snow-storm". *ma bōr 'šūpiš-a* = *xu'nuk-a* M "it is cold outdoors". But also *xunuka wa'tan 'šūrōš kor* M "the cold wind made the country freeze" (?). Originally "blowing, disturbing". < Prs. *šōriš* "confusion, tumult"?

šus G, T, D "30". < *šrisat*, cf. Psht. *dērš*, Prs. *ši*, but Av. *šrisata*. Cf. *yušd u dōš* M.

šusara M "a kid, three years old". Cf.

ši, *šār*. Cf. Psht. (Waz.) *daršārīa* "sheep, three years old". V. *dusara*,

šusara.

šast M, G, *šast* *yušt* D "thumb". Prs.

šast G, T "60". Prs. V. *ši 'yuštak*.

šāšā M "urine". Prs. V. *miz*.

šīšā G "mirror"? Prs. V. *ā'ina*.

šas'pār T, in *phī-e šas'pār* "hoe" (v. pl). Prs. *šaspar* "a halberd".

šut G, D "throwing". *šut-e ka'nem* G

"I throw"; *šut-um kor*, *šut-em kan'tū*

D. Prob. a past part. in **fta*, **xta*.

V. *an'dāz*.

šātibham'bur D "bee". V. *šādzam'būr*, *bham'bur*.

Šutūl M "the valley of Shutul in Kohistan". V. *Čutūl*.

Šutu'li M "an inhabitant of Sh.". *lān Šutu'li-em*.

šar'tān G "envious, malicious". Prs. (in this sense in Psht., too).

- šai'tān* M, T "malice (*šuyū'li*)". Prs.
šutur M, G, T, D, P "camel". Prs.
šutt T, *šott* M (*šōčēu* G = *šott chū?*)
 "lame". Cf. Shgh. *šut*.
šāx M, T "horn", M, G, D "branch".
 Prs. V. *ši*.

T

- ta* T "below", *ta-i* G, T "under". *'ta-ē*
kor "he unloaded it (*farāwurd*)";
ta-i šū lēf T "under one blanket";
ta-i yus kun a G "below thy house".
 Prs. *tah*.
'tai G, *tai* T "settled, quiet (*qarāri*)".
wa'tan *'tai chī* G "the country set-
 tled down"; *palla'nān-an tai kor* T
 "they subdued the army". Cf. *ta?*
tau M, G "fever". *tau ku'rō* G "tau
kadas, nājōr šudas"; *tawa le'šim* (F)
 M "I have fever". Prs.
tā G, T "until". *tā bā* T "until, so
 long as". Used as a particle: "now,
 then (*digār*)": *'ān ēi ka'nem tā?* T
 "what shall I do then? (*ēi kumum-it*
diga)". Prs.
te M, G, T, D enclitic particle, Gr. 153.
tī M, G, D, P "mulberry-tree", M, G
 "tree". Cf. Prs. *tūt*. V. *bhīn*.
tū, obl. *tō*, M, G, T *tō* D "then". T
 stressed *tā*. Gr. 114.
tab G "condition, nature". *ān-em na*
pāntōn *'tab-a* "I do not understand
 your condition". Prs.
tāb-¹ G "to heat". Prs. (if genuine **tēw*).
tāb² T "strength power". *'tāb-e dōstīka-i*
 T "the strength of his arfa"; *'tāb-e*
ha'wōi Zaiyū'nā chēn T "they came
 into the power of, became obedient
 to this Z."; *ē ham tāb-e ma'nān-a*

- T "he, too, is in my power (*zēr-i*
mā-sf)"; *'hēc khīn* *'tāb-ē 'n-āwuy* T
 nobody defeated him (*hēc kasī tāb-iš-a*
n-āwurd). Prs.
'tāb³ T "pain, affliction". *kū'kān-e āhe'ni*
'tāb-ē ka'nōr "torture (pierce) it with
 iron nails". Prs.
Ta'bak(k)al T "n. of a man". Prs. *Tawak-*
kul.
ta'bīp (تیب) G "doctor". Prs.
tečh (تچھ, pl. تچھيان) M, G, T, *tec* D,
teč (T) "eye; spring, fountain". *'āwō*
'chī te'chī-m M "I wept". Not con-
 nected with *Bakht*, etc. *tēw'*, prob.
 < **dhiā* < **dihā*, Prs. *dīda* (cf. Rep.
 p. 8). Connexion with Prs. *čāšm* etc.
 (through **čēch*?) is phonetically im-
 probable (Oss. *cāst*(ā) not, with
 Hübschmann. < **čāstī*, but prob. <
 **čān* < **čān*(na)). Cf.
tečpefa'kāi G "blindfold (*čīspu'akāi*)".
ma gū tečpefa'kā-i dūcētōn "he is
 milking the cow blindfold"; *tečpefa'kā*
dūcēn na 'narlōn "he cannot milk
 blindfold". Cf. *tečh*, *peč*.
Tudga'i T "n. of a place".
taf G "steam". *taf nūtō* "taf mēbrāya".
 Prs.
tuf G, D "saliva". Prs. V. *'āwō-i šuyū'ika*.
tō'fang M, G, T, *tu'fang* D "rifle". Prs.
to'fang-i Ru'stam M "rainbow". Prs.
 V. *ka'mān-i Ru'stam, nāwē'ri*.
tufan(g)'dār T "rifleman". Prs.
to'fangjan'gi T "fighting with rifles".
 Prs.
tag'bīr T "plan". Prs. *tadbīr*. Differen-
 tiation *bī* > *gō*?
tōy M, G "male mountain goat". Cf.
 Wkh. *tuy* "goat", Prs. *taka*.
'tāyat T "strength". *tāyat na dērem čē*

- chestak dharem* "I cannot stand to remain here". Prs.
- thā-* G "to cut, shave". *thāem-ē*. Av. *taš-* (*tāsti*) "to cut", Psht. *tāṣel* "to shave", Shgh. *tēṣ-*.
- thī-* M, G, D "to burn" (intrans.). *thī-tōn-em* M "I am burning"; *'ešq tar-au-em* *'thitōn* (تَبِيْثُوْنَ) G "I am burning from love of you"; *zur-ē thī* M "dil-īš *əxt*"; *thī-m-e* G "səxtum"; *thī* D. Cf. Wkh. *ṭi-ūw-* (trans.), *ṭaw-* (intrans.), Shgh. *ṭaw-*. Gr. 58, 73.
- 'thōl* G "burat (*sūxta*)". *naṣṣni'kā thōl'an* "burnt pieces of bread (*sūxta-i nān*)"; *ṣōk-e naṣṣni'kā 'thōl* "a piece of burnt bread". Cf. *thī*.
- thāl* (تَيْل) G "respite, upshoot (?)". *dā ruč-i zāi ham thāl dā* (read: *ham mathāl?*) "she gave him a few days more respite (*čand rūz-i diḡar ham mātāl ka?*)". ? V. *mātāl*.
- thān* (تِيَان) G "thirst, thirsty", *'lana* M, *tan* D "thirsty". *thān-em* G, *thān* < Av. *taršna-* (Gr. 65). Is *tan(a)* a different word, cf. Pash. L. *ta'na* "thirsty" (S *tuš'nū*), and also Waz. Psht. *tanda* "thirst"?
- thār-*: *thā'ri* G, *'thārt* T "to observe, regard". *ān-e 'thārem* G "dīa'ri *mēkunam*"; *thār* G "dīari *kun*"; *thā'rōr* G (تَاْعُرُوْر); *thā'ri-m* G "I regarded"; *thā'ri* (تِيَاْرِي) G, but *'thārt-an* T "they saw". Cf. Pash. D. *tarēgam* "I see"?
- ther-* v. *tēr-*.
- thar* M, G "full". *āwə thar-a* M "it is full of water"; *'thar-a* (تِيَاْرِي) G. Cf. *ter*?
- thōr* M, G "hole". *thōr ka'nem* M "I bore". V. *tār-*.

- thōr* v. *ter-*.
- thēw-* G "to lit, burn" (trans.). *thēwem-ē* "I lit the fire"; *thēwōl* "sūxtānd ast". V. *thī*.
- tāṣ* T "crest of a hen". Prs.
- tāk* G "vine". Prs.
- 'taka* G "kid, two years old". Prs. *taka* "he-goat" (Pash. L. *ta'kū* "he-goat, one year old", *ṣi'šak-ta'kū* "he-goat, two years old"). Cf. *tōy*, *taka'čār*. V. *'dusara*.
- ta'kia* G "leaning on". Prs.
- te'ka* G "mouthful". Prs.
- teka'i* G "onion". Cf. *'tekku*. V. *pī(y)āz*.
- taka'čār* G "kid, one year old", *taka'ca* D "he-goat". Cf. *'taka*.
- 'takku* D "bitter". *'tarku*.
- tā'qīg* T "truth". In *ba tā'qīg* "certainly". Prs.
- 'tekku* G "pungent". Ind. **tikka-* < **tikna-*, Skr. *tikta-* "bitter"? V. *'tarku*.
- ta'kōl* G "armpit". Cf. *ta*; *kōl* borr. from an Ir. dial. with *l* < *š*? Cf. Prs. *kaš* "armpit", Wkh. *kalbun*. V. *ba'yal*, *banabayal*.
- tāl* v. *tār*.
- tāla* G "hanging, spread out". *tāla ka'nem* "I spread out"; *lēf-a ruč tar tāla kunō?* "have you hung up the blanket in the sun?"
- 'tāla* G "meadow". Cf. Psht. *tāla* "a kind of delicate short grass". V. *w'lagg*.
- tēl* G "oil". *'tēl-e pad'dō* "tēl-e *siyā*". Ind. *tālā* M, *'tilla* G, *tāla* D, P "gold". Prs. V. *sār*.
- ṭālāi* G "golden". Prs.
- tōl* G, *tūl* T "weight". *ka'nem 'tōl-e tūn az sār* G "I shall pay your weight in gold"; *ba tūl zu xer'wār* T "one ass's load in weight". Ind.

tul- G "to see, look at" (7). I never heard this word except in the rather doubtful explanation of the name of the Čutul valley (v. Introduction, p. 7).

ta'lab T "searching". *ma mul'lā-an ta'lab koṛ* "they searched for the mulla". Prs.

ta'lāf P "ceiling". V. *kā*.

ta'l'wār T "sword". Prs.

ta'l'wasa T "quickly (*bēqarār*)". *'zur-a te ta'l'wasa pē'mā ka'na* "your heart will quickly repent". P. *talwasa* "commotion, restlessness".

talx M "bitter". Prs. V. *'tarku*.

talxā G "parched grain". Prs.

tam D "cloud". < Av. *tamah* "darkness", Kurd. *tam* "fog". V. *a'ir*.

tam'bān G "trousers (*e'zār*)". Prs. *tum-bān*.

ta'mām G "whole, finished". *ta'mām-e kašte'ā* "all the girls". Prs.

ta'mim G "?". *ta'mim 'pādšā bin*.

tu'mān M "a toman". *šū tu'mān chi*. Prs.

ta'massum M, *tawar'sum* D "a smile".

ta'massum-eman 'khamtā M; *tawar'sum*

khan'tūn D. Prs. *tabassum*, Pash. S

ta'massum. V. *pūs'xand*.

'Tāmās T "n. of a king".

tan- M "to be thirsty". *'taneman*. Cl.

tan(a) "thirsty". V. *thān*.

tān M, G etc. "thy". Gr. 114.

'tāna T "derision, mockery (*xandā*)".

'mdēt 'tāna dā "his mother derided him". Prs. *ta'na*.

tōn G, *tōn* D "body". < Av. *tanū*. cf. Prs. *tan*.

tūnd G "swift". Prs.

'tendura, *tendu'rō* G "sharp". *tendu'rō-e ka'nem* "I sharpen it"; *'tendura 'ten-*

dura kūkân-e āhent "very sharp iron nails". Corrupted from Prs. *tandurnust* "vigorous", or connected with Prs. *tund* "fierce, strong" (Panj. lw. *tund*

"sharp")?

'tunuk G "thin, fine". *kāz-e 'tunuk-a* "his shirt is thin". Prs.

tan'xāxūr G "drawing pay". Prs.

tan'gī G, T. "defile, narrow street, straitness, difficulty". Prs.

ta'pō M, G "warm, hot" *zu'nōke ta'pō* M "a hot wind". Pash. L *ta'pē*.

tūp T "gun". Prs.

ta'pēw- G "to warm". *dō'stān-um 'le ku'rō*, *ta'pēwem* "my hands are cold, and I warm them". V. *ta'pō*.

tar postposition "in, to, from" etc. Gr. 100.

tar G, T "before, in front of". *e'spō*

'tar-ē dā G "the dog went in front

of him"; *'kal 'tar-ē dā*, *'Qāsem 'baw-ē*

peš'chan T "the bald-headed son went

in front, his father Q. behind";

zu'zu-ē 'tar-ē dā 'āya G "he him-

self came before her"; *male'kân-an*

'tar-ē dā T "the muliks went first

(*pēš šud*)". Av. *tarō* "away from,

beyond". Gr. 220. V. *ta'ri*, *'tartar*.

ta'ri G, T "before, near". *ta'ri mun dēl*

ma 'lō 'lauz-e Pa'rāci *'Mahmad 'a'nī*

sa'bak nī'sā 'dhaitōn G "M. Gh. used

to teach you the Parachi language

before me (*pēš az mā*)"; *ān chē bēm*

zū ma'd'dān ta'ri T "I had approached

a plain"; *'chī hō'wē 'jangal ta'ri* T

(Phon.). Cl. *tar*.

tār M, G, *tāl* D "a single hair". *zū tār*

dōš-a M, *zū tār g'wō* G, *zū g'na tāl*

D. But cf.

tār M, G, *tār* D "thread". *tā'rān-e ru'bāb*

G "guitar strings". Prs.

tēr- (ther-): *thōr* M, G, T, D "to drink".
tū-yē āwō 'tērtān M "you are drinking water"; *mā-īman na'yōn* 'xartān, 'uēd-er 'āwō 'tērtān M "we are eating bread, and you are drinking water"; *āwō* 'te'rēm G; *āwō-um* 'thōr G; *t(h)erem*, *t(h)ereman* (تيرمن, تيرمن), *thōr*. Prob. the present stem originally has *t-*, and T's *th-* is due to the influence of the preterite. Cf. Orm K. *trem*: *tatak*. — *thōr*, *tatak*, < **tṛṣta-*; but *ter-*, *tr-* < **tṛya-* (**tṛṣya-* seems phonetically impos., Gr. 64). The connexion with Indo-Eur. *ter-s-* "to be dry", Av. *taršna-* "thirst" (v. s. v. *thán*), Skr. *tṛṣṭa-* "dry" etc. seems evident; but the exact nature of the relation is difficult to define. Is **ter-s-* "to be dry" originally a "desiderative" to a root **ter-* "to drink"? But in that case why past part. **tṛ-s-to-?*

turb, v. *turp*.

ta'raf T "direction". *γustara'fi* T (Phon.) "from the house". Prs.

tārīf T "praising". Prs.

tarka'i G "poison". Cf. *'larku* "bitter".

Cf. Prs. *zahr* "poison": *zahrā* "bile"? *'larku* 'tarkō (تركو) G, 'takku D "bitter". < **tazra-*, Prs. *talx*, Prs. *taxr*, Psht. *trix* etc. We should expect **tarkhō* (cf. *sarkhō*, Gr. 59); is 'tarkō etc. bor. from some Ind. form?

tā'rik M, G "dark, darkness". Prs.

ta'rānī M, *tā'rānī* (تارانی) G "a flowering bush, dog-rose". Psht. L. *tāranī* "dog-rose", cf. Prs. *tarān* "id". Cf. Skr. *tṛṇa-* (Woty. lw. *turīn* "grass, plant")?

tōr'pi G "calf, one to two years old".

< **tarō-payah*, cf. Lat. *dē-licus*; Av.

tarō-piḥwa- "having unsufficient food".

turp, *turb* T "platoon". 'zū *turb re'sāla*, 'turpe re'sāla.

tars G "tear". Prs.

turs M "sour". Prs. V. *sīt*.

'tartar M, G, T "in front of, before, near to (*pēš*)". *'tartar-e zū 'ādam chī* M "he went before a man"; *hē 'ādam-a tarta'r-ē* 'dhōr M "have you seen this man before?"; *kal 'tartar-ē*, 'Qāsem 'bān-ē *pēš'chan* T "the bald-headed before and his father Q. behind". < Av. comparative **tarō-tarəm*, V. *tar*.

tari'wāl T "previous, ancient, foremost (*pēšīna*)". 'pādshā-e *tari'wāl* "an ancient king"; 'ā qur'bān-e hō'wī *tari'wālī* ka-i "I am the sacrifice of the foremost of them". Cf. *tar*?

tar'yāk G "antidote". *tar'yāk-e bēd* = *panj'bēd* (q.v.) "a kind of antidote, the nature of which he could not explain". Prs.

tār-: *tā'rī* G "to split, burst". 'zur-um na *tā'rī* "dīl-em na kafīd". Cf. Sar. *tarb-* "to but, strike", Prs. *iftālīdan* "to cleave, break" < **abi-tard-*, Skr. *trā-* "to cleave". Cf. *thōr* "hole" < **tṛsta-*.

tūr-: *tu'ri* G "to drip, dribble". 'tūrtōn; -um *tu'ri* "ēakāndom". Skr. *tur-* "to hasten"?

tais'ō'ri G "pillow". Prs. Par., cf. Madaglashti Prs. *tai-i seri*, Psht. S. 'tāisari. V. *ta*.

'tašō M, G "a kind of axe, adze? (*tēša*)". If genuine, < **rš*, cf. Shgh. 'taršak. Psht. **taršaj* "adze" etc. V. 'pašō.

tō'sak T "mattress". Prs.

tit T "distributing", *tit kan* "to distribute, throw about". *tit-ē kor*.

- 'tōlī G "parrot". Prs.
 'tātār G "musk". Prs. *tātārī* "fine musk".
 tāw- G "to braid, plait". Cf. Prs. *tāftan*, *tābam*.
 ta'wār G "female dress (*raxt*)".
 ta'warā D "small axe". Prs. V. 'pašō, 'tašō.
 tā'wēz G "charm". Prs.
 tuxm T "seed". Prs.
 tax'sim M "partition, division". Prs.
 taxt T "curtain (*parda*)". Prs. *taxt* "seat, sofa".
 taxt u baxt T. In: *ā ba taxt o baxt-e tā qasam-um xurō* "I have sworn by your throne and your fortune". Prs.
 'taxta ba 'puṭ G, T "on the upper part of the back (*taxta ba pušt*)". ma 'tō de'hem 'taxta ba 'puṭ "I slap you on the back". Cf. Panjshiri Prs.
 taxtā ba pišt "on the back". Cf. 'taxta-e puṭi'ka.
 Taxta'hl G "n. of a place near Charikar, Takhtapul".
 'taxta-e puṭi'ka T "the upper part of the back". Cf. puṭ. V. 'taxta ba puṭ.
 tū'yāna G "price paid for the bride". *tū'yānā-w-um ka'fī* (طویاتو) "I have paid the price for you". Cf. Pers. *tūy* "feast" ("marriage"?).
 ta'yār T "prepared, ready". Prs.
 ta'yārī T "preparation". Prs.
 'lāza T "fresh, refreshed". Prs.
 tā'zi M "blitch". Prs. V. *mādu'čōk*.
 tēz M, G, T "sharp". Prs. V. 'tendura.
 taz'ma T "strap, thong". Prs.

T

- 'tag T "mad (*dēwāna*)". *max'wōr-ē 'tag pušt* "he feigned to be mad (*dēwāna*)".

partaft)". Ind., Pash. L. *thag* "thief, cheat".

- 'tōk G "piece, morsel". Ind., Panj. *ṭukk* "bit, piece of bread", Pash. L. *ṭuk* "to pick up".
 'tōngōk M "podex", *ṭu'ṭuggak* G "hip". Pash. S. *ṭaṭo'na* "hip", Waig. *ṭōtā'ra*.

W

- wā M, G, T "you". Cf. Av. *vā*. Gr. 115.
 wē M, G, D "roof-beam". Ind., Skr. *vanṣya*. Shina *bōi*, Waig. *wāš*, Psht. *bainš* (Waz. *wēša*); cf. Shgh. *wūa*. From a dial. with *s* > 0 like Pash.
 wō, wā G, T "and". V. *a*.
 wō G, wāe T "oh".
 wa'chan (وچين) G "low". *'rust u wa'chan* "high and low". *-chan* seems to be a suffix, cf. *pešchan*.
 wa- < *apa-*?
 wačha'nā G "bad". V. *wa'rāb*. Cf. *wa'cha*.
 wačha'nē M, G "below, down". *wačha'nē param* G. V. 'pastō.
 wačha'nē-yus G "cellar (*tāxāna*)".
 wačhan'bhām G "evil-smelling". Cf. *bhām*.
 'wāda T "promise, engagement". Prs.
 wa'fā G "fidelity". Prs.
 'wāyar-; wāya'rī G "to dance". *tō (edē) wāya'rī* "you did (she did) dance".
 **upa-ā-kar*, cf. Skr. *car*, or cf. Waig. *wegār* "play"?
 wā'yār G "dance". *'ē da wā'yār čhi* "she started dancing".
 wēh- M, whēw- G; wa'hī (?) G "to flow, go". *ān šār wēhem* M "I go to town"; *mā hudinān šār wēhemān* M; *wā šār wēhēr?* M; *whēwem* G = *param*;

schēwē "mērawī"; *āwē whēwetōn* G "the water flows"; *ān-em whētōn* T; *te'cht-ā 'hīn 'whētōn* T "blood flows from his eye"; *we'hētōn ǝst* T; *whētōn* G (وهتون) '*sur tar-ē wa'hē* G "she thought (*da dīl-iš gašt*)"; *wa'hen* T "swinging round (*daur kada*)". Ind., cf. Lhd. *wahan* "to flow, go". But why *-ē*? Cf.
wa'hēw- M, G, T "to roll". (trans). *'zā-īman wa'hēwitan* M "ǝzi mēgar-dānam"; *ǝarxa-īman wa'hēwitan* M; *wa'hēwem-ē* G; *khāmuy wa'hēwem* G "I thresh"; *ǝr tar-ē wa'hēwī* T "swung him round his head". V. *wēh-*. Cf.
wa'hēwa'lō G "spindle". V. *ǝar'xā*.
wa'jēp M "necessary" (?). Prs. *wa'jīb*.
wa'khē M, G, *wa'kyē* D "up, high".
wa'khē paraman M, *wa'khē* param G, *wa'kyē* param D "I go up"; *wa'khē(š)* '*āwē 'ǝitūn* M "the water is coming down (*az bālā au mēāya*)"; *wa'khē* '*āyō tar* "az bālā āmadan"; *'dhār wa'khē-a* M "the mountain is high"; *'mhak dāl 'xā tar-ē leq'gān-ē pa wa'khē kor* G "dar hamū pēš-ē ǝū-iš langhā-iš biland kat"; *hur'ēi wa'khēi tar* G "on the lofty veranda"; *wa'khē ǝemen* G "growing (*kalān šuda*)".
wa'khō G (وكو) "high, splendid (*ālā*)"; T "peace". *wa'khō ǝhē* "peace was concluded" (?).
wa'khān G, T, *wa'kān* D "your". Gr. 115.
wa'kar- M "to bark", '*kučuk-a wa'kartūn*. V. *jaf*.
wa'lē M, G, T "but, however, certainly". Prs.
wēl G, T (ویل) "while, time". *ǝū wēl*

"at once, suddenly (*yak gašt, yak sāf*)". Ind., Waig. *wēl* etc.
Wālī'yād T "n. of a man". Prs. *wālī-i 'ahd* "heir apparent".
wa'lēkin M "but". Prs.
-wa'nō G, T "towards". *-wa'nōi* "from". Pash. L *wanā*, Gr. 102.
wēn'gū G (Nijrau) "axe". V. '*pašō*.
'wenger- G "to bleat". '*buj-a 'wengerlō* "buz wāngas mēkuna". V. *bā'nas*.
waq'gēw- G "to eat, swallow". *waq'gēwem*, *waq'gēwitōn*, *wāngē'wim*. Cf. Prs. *bunguš* "deglutition", *bungušan* "to swallow" (**upa-han-kuš* or a similar form; cf. Skr. *kuṣ-* "to gnaw")?
wa'pēš, *wapešt* M "back, again". V. *a'pešt*, *pēš*.
'wērā G "gums". Lw., cf. Pash. S *bīrā*, Bad Prs. *wērā*. Connexion with Psht. **ōrai* (Waz. *wrai* etc.) is doubtful.
'wārūn M, G (*ārūn*? M) "flour". '*wārūn-um māi'da kor*. < **ārtana* (**upār-tana* ?), Prs. *ārd*, Psht. *ōp* (q.v.).
wīra'nō G "bedding". Poss. < **whīranō* < **aβīrštanaγ* < **aβīštranaγ* < **abištaranāka*. (Gr. 45 g, 54) Skr. *abhi-stṛ-* "to cover", cf. Prs. *bistar* "bedding", Soghd. *p r š t r n* "rug" EVP. s.v. *brastan* "coverlet".
wē'sej-: *wese'jī* G, T "to send, despatch, order". *wē'sejem* "I send"; *wese'jim* G "I sent", *wē'seštō* T "is sending", *mā 'xā-ē wese'jī* G "she sent her husband". Scarcely < **abi-sācāya* "to instruct, command", cf. Av. *sācāya* "to teach", *āheī-sak-* "to think of, remember". Apart from other considerations, *j* < *š* would be irregular (Gr. 50).
wāskaṭ G "waistcoat". Engl.
wa'epē G "buttermilk (*dūy*)". **apas-*

- payāh*, cf. Skr. *apas-* "water" in compounds. Cf. Waig. *wašp*, *išpi* bor. from Par.? V. *dōy*.
- wāš-* G, D "to rain". *ʿār wāštū* G, *ʿār wāštū* D "it rains". Ind., cf. Waig. *waš* "rain" etc.
- wāši'na* v. *bāša'na*.
- wa'tan* M, G, T "country". *wata'ni-um sa'fār koṛ* M "I travelled from my country"; *wa'tana wa'tan laškar āli'sō* T "the army has taken land after land" ("the whole land" ?).
- wata'nī* G "tame". Prs. Cf. *dhārī*.
- watan'dār* T "countryman". Prs.
- waxt* M, G, T "time". *wax'ti* "one time". Prs.
- w(i)yār* M, G, T (ويار), *wiār* D, P "night". *ʿuk-ē wi'yār koṛ* T "he spent the night there"; *hespe wyāri'ka* T "midnight"; *wi'yār* T (Phon). Pash. L *wyāl* etc. *r* < **l*? (cf. *phōr*).
- wyāra'wyār* G "this very night (*šawa-šaw*)".
- wa'zīr* G "vizier, minister". Prs.
- Wa'zīr* T "n. of an Afghan tribe".

X

- xāi-* G "to wish". *xāitōn*. Prs.
- xā(i)* M, G, T, *xā* D "husband". Pl. *xāān* G (not *xānān*, cf. Gr. 82). *xāika xī-m* G "my husband's sister"; *xā-e xīka-m* M "my sister's husband". Cf. Minj. *šwūy* (Ganth.), *šfy* (Zar.), Yd. *šfoh* < Av. *fšuyant-* "peasant, *householder". Cf. Sak. *kṛundai* with *kṛ* < *fš-ṣ* (cf. s.v. *xu'wān*). Prs. *šūl* (Afgh. Prs. *šūl*, not with *majhūl-* vowel, cf. Hübschmann

- 796) may be derived from the same stem. Prs. *šohar* is difficult; but Horn's and Hübschmann's derivation < **xšaoda-* (**xšaodra-*), (cf. Av. *xšudra-* "semen") is neither phonetically nor semasiologically satisfactory. Words denoting "husband" have usually a social, not a sexual meaning. *šohar* < **šōhr* (ar from *pidar* etc.) < **fšauṛ-*, **fšautar*?
- xē* G, T (*xē* Phon.) "open". *bōr xē kanem* G "I open the door"; *zur-um bāl xē dēra* G "my heart spreads out its wings (*dil-om bāl wāz mē-kuna*)". **wišāya*, cf. Prs. *gušādan*, *gušāyam* (Barth. < **wi* + *hāy-*), Wkh. *wušūyam* "I untie". Gr. 43, 69.
- xī*, *xi* M, G, T, D, P "6". Gr. 109. Av. *xšvaš*, Shgh. *xduš* etc. < **xwaša-*, dissimilated < **xšwaša-*.
- xī*, pl. *xī'ān* M, G, D, P "sister". Prob. < **hwahī* instead of **hwahā* (Av. *xwaghar*). Cf. Wkh. *xūi*, Shgh. *yax*, Sangl. *ixwa*, Kurd. (ar) *xēh*, Zaza *wai* < **hwahī*?
- xu*¹ M, G, T, *xō*, *xā* T "self". < Av. *xatō*, Prs. *xud*. V. *max'sōr*.
- xu*² G, T "but, indeed". *aga ēnen-ē na na'rem xu na'rem te* T "if I cannot bring him, I shall at any rate eat him"; *xā param*; *bāld x' bin* T. Cf. Psht. *xō* "indeed". V. *xu*¹.
- xōb* M, G, T (خوب) "good, well". *xub-em pāntōn* M "I understand well"; *yu'lū xub māneš-a* G "he is a very good man"; *xub na dēra* T "it is not well". Prs.
- xū'bi* T "goodness, friendliness". Prs.
- xabar* G "news, informed". Prs.
- Xā'bār* T. "n. of a place". *xi-e Xā'bār*.

xabargîrânî G, T "asking for information". *xabargîrânî felânîkâ chê bêm* G "I had gone to ask news about somebody". Prs.
xud M "self". *sarî xud*. Prs. V. *xu*, *Xu'dâ(î)* M, G, T "God". Gen. *xudâika*, *xudâ'yan*. Prs.
xu'dâs' T "alms". Prs.
xu'dâs' T "natural". *'xâl-i xu'dâs'* "a natural mole". Prs.
'xemat G, T "service". Prs. V. *'xizmat*, *'xudrat* G "power". Prs. *gudrat*, *xudrûya* G "selfwilled". Prs.
xu'dôs M, G, T *xu'dôs* D, P. "16". Gr. 109.
xudextî'yâr G "independent". Prs.
xudextî'yârwâla T "independent". Prs. + Ind.
xa'fa M, G, *xapa* T "angry, distressed". Prs.
xaif T "terror". Prs.
xî'yu'rôk G, *xî'yu'rûk* D "sister's son". V. *xî*, *yu'rôk*.
xâ'hât T "a particle denoting the future (*magaram*)". *ma 'mun ham wâ 'ham xâ'hât de'hî* "you will indeed have beaten me, too (*xâhad zad*)". Prs.
xî'jinjek M "sister-in-law". V. *xî*, *jînc*, *xâk'bât* M "dust (storm)". Prs.
xu'kân G, T "own". Gr. 138. V. *xu*, *xâl* G, T "mole". *'xâl u xî'tâb*. Prs.
'xâla G "mother's sister". *xâlaika puš* "cousin". Prs.
'xâlî M, G, T "empty". Prs.
xalk M, G, T "people". Prs.
'xullas T "in all (*kull-iš*)". *'xullas ca-dôs ha'zâr* "14 000 in all". Ar., Prs.
xullas "pure, sincere"?
xa'lâs G, T "loose, free". Prs.
xâm M, G "skin, hide". *'xâm-i gû'ka*

M. Prs. (Ar.) *xâm* "an untanned hide" (Prs. *xâm* "raw undressed")?
xâm "raw" in *nagra-e xâm* G "uncoined silver (*nâzarbada*)". Prs.
'xaima T "tent". Prs.
xôm (خوم) M, G, T *xôm* (xôf) D "sleep, dream". *xôm-ê kanîman* M; *xôm hem* D; *xôm-em buhetô* D "I have a dream"; *xôm-an buf* T "they fell asleep"; *saxt xôm-um dhôr* G "I had a bad dream"; *xôm-ê na buf* G "he did not fall asleep". < Av. *x'afna*. Gr. 58. N. Turf. *xwamr*, Yazdi *xwamr*, Awrom. *wôrm* etc. < **hwadm* < *hwafna* (cf. Shgh. *xôdm*)?
'xamba G "low". Cf. Prs. *xam*, *xamda* "curved, bent", Shgh. *xambin* "to bow the head" (Shaw).
xân G "khan". Prs.
xân : *xâ'nî* G, T "to recite, read". *ne'mâz-ê xânî*. Prs.
'xâna T "house" Prs. (Corrected by G into *yus*).
xûn T "blood". In: *'jigar-um xûn kor* "I am angry". Prs. V. *hîn*.
'xandak T "moat, ditch". Prs.
'xenjak "a tree affording a mastic (*pitacia khenjak* or *terebinthus*)". Prs.
xunuk M "wind", G "cold". *xu'nôk-i saxt-a*, *xunôk-i tapô-a* M; *ma bôr xu'nuk-a* = *'šûriš-a*; *uk ham 'xunuk-a* G. Prs.
'xânem T "princess". Prs.
xar : *xûr* M, G, T "to eat". *'xarem-ê* G; *'xaram* (?) T; *'xareman* M, G; *na'γôn-îma 'xârta* = *na'γôn xar'ta-îman*; *mâ-îma xar'tân* M; *mâ na'γôn 'xûru* = *na'γôn-um 'xûru* = *'xûru-m na'γôn* M. < Av. *x'ar*, Prs. *xurdan*. V. *wangêw*.

xair M, T "well". *jōr hē, ba xair hē?*

M "are you well?". Prs.

xār G "distressed". Prs.

'xārī "distress, toil". *'xārī wō 'zārī* G "distress and complaint" Prs.

xār M, G, D "hay". **hucarya*, cf. Oss. *xor* "folder", Burushaski (Wershik-war, Zar.) *xork* "hay, straw" (Ir. lw.?).

'xēra M, G "water mill". *diē-i xera'i'ka* M "mill-water"; *xēra tar* M "in the mill". < **hucatāryaka*. Cf. NSbgh. s.v. *xeddā'rij* (< **hucatāraka* "self-grinder"), and cf. the forms given by Zar. (Min.) V. *xēra'gir*.

'xira-i zambūri'ka G "honey". V. *xira'i, zam'būr*.

xira'i (خيرتي) G "sweets, present (*širini*)". Cf.

'xirō (خيرو) M, G, *'xiru* D "sweet". *'māca-e 'xirō* G; *xirōya 'yār-ai* *G "o, my sweet friend". < **xširaka*, Prs. *širin* "sweet", *šir* "milk", Skr. *kṛīra*.

xa'rāb M, G, T "bad, destroyed". *ē 'yūš* *xa'rāb* *ōm* M "this meat has become bad". Prs. V. *wačha'nā*.

xāré T "expense". Prs.

xuru'čina T "the sixth day (*šašumgi*)". *'rūze xuru'čina* "Thursday". Cf. *xī, xu; ruč*. V. *šuru'čina*.

xēr'dān G "hay-stack (*kāhdān*)". V. *xēr*.

xarī'dār G "buyer". *'mardum-e 'tān* *xarī'dār* "šauk-i tura dāran". Prs.

xēra'gir G, *xirager* M "mill-stone". V. *'xēra, gir*.

xa'rōš M, T "bare". Prs. V. *kšōrō'gū, sa'hōk*.

xērāj G "value". *xērāj-e 'mālke Īrān* *'dēra 'kašte*. Prs.

xarkau G "a kind of bird". Prs. *xarkūf* "a kind of large owl".

xērī'mān (خريمان) G "elegant, graceful (*xarimān, xušnumāi*)". *ba kō'wō* *'nāzuke xērī'mān* *če 'whēlōn sō 'zinā* "ba hamī nāz *xarimān* ki tu mēri *sar-i zinā*". Cf.

xī'rāmāni (خرامانی) G "graceful". *'čimō-e xī'rāmāni*. Prs. *xīrāmān*.

xara'nē G "eatable". V. *xar*.

xar'puštak M, D "hedgehog". Prs.

xur'rāk T "food". Prs.

xirs, xers M, G, T "bear". Prs. V. *uē, uē*.

xu'rōš M, T, *xu'rās* G "cock". Prs. V. *bāša'na*.

xī'rāt G "wisdom". Prs.

xer'wār T "an ass's load". Prs.

xār M, G, T "broken, torn". *'xār ka'nem* G "I break"; *ha'wō 'kōr-imān 'mā* *'xār 'kantan* "we are breaking this stick"; *xār = sulāy* T; *'šāx-i 'xār* *ku'rō bōn* T "he had broken the horn". < **xšārta*, cf. Prs. *šāridan* "to flow, trickle, drop", *šarbin* "a tree from which flows liquid pitch", *šāša* "urine" (**xšāršaka*?) < Skr. *kṣar*, Av. *γšar* "to flow". Cf. Afgh. Prs. *'pāyā-iš šā'rida būt* "its feet were torn", *'gōšt-iš par'rida būt*. V. *rhāzō'l*.

'xāra M, G, *xāra* D, P "summer". Cf. Yd. *'wāroh*, Psht. *wōra'i* "summer" (Barth., miran M. V, 5 < **wāhyf*), Sar. *'wāgh*, *'wug* also with **rt*. *x* < **hw*, *hu-w*; **hu-wāhytaka*.

'xūrō G, T "eating". V. *xar*.

'xasur M, G, P, *xa'sur* D "father-in-law". Prs.?

xu'šōr G "himself". Cf. *xu, šōr*. V. *max-šōr*.

xasur'ōira G, *xusurbw'dā* D "brother-

in-law". *xasur'birā-m*; *xasur'birā-i biyā'i ka-m* "my husband's brother" (?). Cf. *'xasur*, *ḫəyā*. V. *'hincar*.

xist kan G, T "to rise, jump". *šəp xist kor* T "xēr zad"; *pu'it-m-ē 'xis kor*, T "he jumped from my back". Cf. Afgh. Prs. *xēst* "rose", Prs. *xāstan* "to rise".

xāsia'tān G "special nature (*kaifiyat*)". *xāsia'tān-e xāra'kā*. Pl. of Prs. *xāššiyat*.

'xāš G "wish". Prs. V. *xāš*.

xīš G, T "family, kinsman". *'xīš u 'kōm-ē huss* T; *huss-e xī'sān-om* T "all my kinsmen". Prob. Prs. *xioš* (but Av. *šōiθrya-* "belonging to the home, clan" might poss. result in Par. *xīš*).

xuš M, G, *xuš'u* D, *'xušu* P "mother-in-law". *xušā* < Afgh. Prs.; *xuš* genuine < **huasrū*, Skr. *śvasrū*.

'xūša M, G "ear of corn". *'xūša-i 'ganu-mika* M, G; *šū xūša de'rāk* G "a cluster of grapes". Prs.

xuš'hāl M "happy". Prs.

'xēšem T "anger". Prs.

xāš'pūš T "covered". *ma 'hōt 'cā-n xāš'pūš kor* "they covered the seven pits". Prs. *xāšš-pōš* "covering a cleft, fissure".

xīšt M, *xēšt* G "brick". Prs.

xē'sāwa G "weeding". *xē'sāwa kaneman* "xē'sāwa kuntm". Prs.

xuš'waxt M, G, T, *xušwayd* G (خشوع) "merry, happy". Prs.

xušwax'ti G, T *xušwax'ti* M, G "merri-ment, happiness". *da xušwax'ti 'kuṛō čhi*. Prs.

xī'tāb G "conversation". Prs.

'xatar G "danger". Prs.

'xātīr G, T "intention". *az 'xātīr ēc* "with the intention to . . .". Prs.

xatt T "letter". Prs.

xīf T "belly (*iškam*)". *'dōst-ē 'buṛ sō 'xīf-e bā'lō*. Cf. Psht. *xēfa*, *xīfa*.

xā'wān G, T "night". *a'ze xā'wān* G "last night". *nē xā'wān* (v. *nī*); *pōnē xā'wān* G; *nīm-e xā'wān* T. < Av. *xšapan-*, Prs. *šabān-rōz*. V. *wēdyār*.

xā'wān G "master, khan". Cf. Prs. *xudāwand*, *xāwand*. V. *'xāwand*.

xucān M, G "shepherd". Cf. Prs. *šubān* < **fšupāna-* (Horn); Yd. *xušucan*, Soghd. *xušp'n* (*xušu-?*) < *fšu-?* (cf. Sak. *kundai* s.v. *xō(i)*).

'xāwand M, T "master, possessor". Prs. V. *xā'wān*.

xu'xu G, T "self". V. *xu*. Gr. 135.

xō'yā M, *xō'yā* G "scrotum". Prs.

xī'yāl M, G "thought, fancy". *xī'yāl buṛ* G "he thought; xōm xī'yāl-a G "a dream is a fancy". Prs.

xaz- T "to hide oneself". *'mēn yus- 'sān-an xā'zēn* "puṛ šudan". Prs.

'xizmat M "service". Prs. V. *'xēdmat*.

xā'sāna G "treasury". Prs.

xuš'būš f "perfume". Prs.

xušway'di v. *xušwax'ti*.

Y

yā' G, T "O!". Prs.

ya' G, T "or". Prs.

yā'bū G "mule". Prs.

ya'kin G "certain". *ya'kin-om* "I am sure". Prs.

ya'lā T "let loose, free". Prs.

yāl M, G "mane". Prs.

yār G T "friend, beloved". Prs.

yax'dān T "ice-house". Prs.

Z

*zā. G "to be born". gū 'zāwō "a cow is born"; dugā'nī 'zāwō "twins were born". Cf. Prs. zādan, Av. zān.

zā, zāi M, G, T, zā D "a thing, something (čiz)". ha'wī 'zāik'a bai "the price of this thing"; 'zāi 'dhēm G "čizi mētalbam"; pušī'ka 'zā na 'čō bō T "nothing had happened to his son (bačē-š čizi na šuda)"; 'zāi čē 'laškar-ē bin G "whatever army he had ('zāi čē laškar būd)" 'zāi 'mardum bēn T "all the people there". < Av. zāta- "born, existing", Skr. jāta- "born, produced, kind, sort, etc."

ze G G "from, through". In: ze 'čāq-ē ma 'mun 'mātō "she has killed me with her love" Prs. V. az.

zē M, G "bowstring". Prs. V. jir.

zu'bān M, (in poetry) G "tongue". Prs. V. bān.

za'if M, G, D, P "woman". Prs.; Afgh. Prs. zaif, Pash. D etc. zā'ip.

za'gā G (?). hē yus khān-e zagā'ka "this house belongs to somebody else" (?).

*zāy M "son". Pl. zā'yān, 'zāyan (?). zāyan-a ku hēn? "where are your sons?"; zāyan-um ēg na hēn "my sons are not here". Cf. Psht. zōe "son" (EVP. s.v. zōwul), Soghd. zāk, Orm. K win-jōk "son of a co-wife" etc., Waig. zāya, Ashk. zagā from Par. ? V. puš.

Zai'yūn, o'dn T "n. of a princess".

zah- G, T, zāh- M; za'hī G, T "to arrive". zāhem-e M, 'zāhem-e G "mērasam"; zō zhaitōn G "the barley is ripening"; ošt na zhaitōn T "did not arrive"; zāhēm M, za'hēm (زهيم) G "I arrived (vasidam)"; hē 'ādam za'hī,

ja'rī M "I ādam rastā, guft"; 'ti čē 'nō za'hī G "when the mulberries were newly ripened". < Av. ā-zā- "to arrive"? But -hī (Av. zah- "to leave" does not suit the meaning.) 'zakmat G "trouble". Prs.

za'hēw- G, T "to make to arrive, bring". V. zah.

zak G "quick (čābūk)" Ar. zakk "running"?

zail G, T "manner, mode". 'hewē-zail, 'hōwē-zail G "in this, that manner" (v. 'hawerang, 'howerang). Shina zālī "manner, kind", Barushaski zail. From Ar. zail "distinguishing, separating"?

zāl T "old woman". 'pira zāl. Prs.

zulf M, G "curl". Prs.

zilzila M, G, 'zilzila D "earthquake". Prs. V. 'hanu.

zām M, G, 'zāmā D, P "son-in-law". zām, cf. Psht. zām < *zāma- (Barth., Air Wb. 1689), 'zāmā < Av. zāmātā, cf. Prs. dāmād.

zō'mā M, 'zemā, G, D, P "winter". zemā āya D. < Av. zim-, Orm. zemāk, Psht. zimai etc. (Prs. zlj "snow" (dial.) < *zinj, cf. NSgh. s.v. zēnīj).

zam'būr M, G "wasp". Prs. V. bham'būr, šādzam'būr.

zama'rīt G "dew" (? prob. misunderstood).

zān M, G, T "until (tā ki)". zān har ka'bī čē me'rā G "until he dies (tā har kai ki bumara)"; 'ečēn zā Šu'tul M "from here to Sh."; 'zān 'harče čī 'mun ja'rī, tu kan "do whatever I have said (tā har čī)". Prs. V. az ān s.v. az.

zā'nū M, G, zā'nū D "knee". Prs.

zin M, G, T "saddle". Prs.

zī'nā M, G "stair, ladder". Prs. V. *su'lān*.
 'zenda T "alive". *na 'murda-i na 'zenda-i*
 "neither his corpse nor his living person". Prs.
zan'jir G, T "chain". Prs.
za'nuk, *ošk* M, G, *za'nak* D "chin". Cf. Bal. *zanūk*, Pash. L, S *zanak* (from Par.?), but Prs. *zanax*.
za'nēng G, T "how, in what manner?". *za'nēng 'dīmō 'dēra* G "what a (graceful) walk she has"; *za'nēng ba kārīgī ma 'gū dūčī?* G "how well did he milk the cow?"; *ān za'nēng kanem* "what shall I do?"; *zanēng-a pāt* "how did you know?".
za'nēngī T "of what kind?". *ō za'nēngī 'kaštē bīn?*
zar G, T "gold" (in poetry). Prs. V. *zita'i*, *to'lā*.
zār M "poison". Prs. V. *tarka'i*.
'zāri G, T "complaint". *'xārt īco 'zāri*. Prs.
zēr M, *zīr* T "under". *zīr-e dōst-om* T. Prs.
zūr T "force". Prs.
zūri G, T "power, force" *mā'khā 'zūri wā 'huddē bāwe'hā kun 'na za'hā* T "my power cannot compare with that of you two, father and son". (Cf. Semenov, Mater. Gorn. Tadž. I, 54: *devero zuri min na mirasa* ("ГИЛА ДИВА НЕ ИМѢЕТЪ ДЛЯ МЕНЯ НИКАКОГО ЗНАЧЕНІЯ"). Prs.
zarb G, T "blow, hit". Prs.
'zardak M, T "carrot". Prs. V. *gāze'rak*.
zar'dālū M, G "apricot". Prs. V. *'mindut*.
zū'rūr G "necessary". Prs.
zū'rāwar, *zūrāwar* G, T "powerful". Prs.
zur *zōy* M, G, T, D (*zur* Phon.) "heart".
 < Av. *zōrad*, cf. Psht. *zrə* etc.

zur'bar G "beloved (*dilbar*)". Par. + Prs.
zur'gir G "unhappy". *ān tō kun zōy-gīrem* "mā ba tū dilgir astum". Par. + Prs.
zur'thō G "eager (*dilsōz*)". Cf. *zur*, *thī*.
zāt T "birth (*az mādar tawcalluf*)". *Alt'ā zāt chī*. Prs.
'zita-i 'ēxi'ka (zita'i-i?) G "yolk of an egg". Cf. *'zītō*, *cafa'i-ēxi'ka*.
zita'i G "maize"; "gold". *zita'i-a-te da'hēm*. Cf.
'zītō M, G (زیتو), *'zitu* D, *'zita* P "yellow". *'rōng-au yala'ba 'zit phe'rō* G "your colour has become very pale". < Av. *zairita*, cf. Minj. *zīt*. Shgh. *sted*. Gr. 45, 55.
zut D "very". *'zut xu'nuk-a* "it is very cold". Cf. Orm. *zut*, *jut* "very much". Prs. *zūd* "quick"?
zāw'lāna G "foot-chain". Prs.
zaxm G, T "wound". Prs.

Z

zā, pl. *zā'nān* (زنان) M, G, T "other".
zā-e ēx am dēre "have you another egg, too?" < Av. *yūta* "separated", Prs. *jūdā*, Phl. *yudāk*, Shgh. *yīga* "other" (Zar.). Cf. Shina *mūtū* "other" < Skr. *mukta*.
zē: *āya* M, G, T, D "to come". *zē* (آید) M, G, D "come"; *zīm* M, G, T "I shall come"; *zōr* T "come" (2 pl.); *zīn* inf.; *zīa'nān* G "coming (*āmada*)"; *zītōn* (آیتون) G "is coming". Cf. Av. *āy*, Minj. *zā āyom* "I come", *wā yī* "he comes" (Zar.). *zē* < *ā-yāya* (cf. Tedesco, MO., 1921, 231). Reg. the loss of *ā*. v. Gr. 43. The type

- **āya*-(*ā-yāya*)-**āgata* is not restricted to NW. Ir., as stated by Tedesco. V. *āya*. Cf. also Pash. N *zā*: *āgam*.
- īl M, G, T, D "rivulet, stream". < **yā-uyā*-. Skr. *yaryā*-, Anc. Prs. *yauviyā*-, Prs. *jōi*.
- īḍ M, G. īḍ D, P "barley". *ān men-dānān īḍ dahem* G "I give them barley". Av. *yava*-, Prs. *jaw*. Pash. S *zū* etc. has developed independently from Skr. *yava*-.
 īḍ (𐭠, 𐭡) M, G, T, D, P (īḍ Phon.) "1". *sē'bān-e mā'khān zū zū phōṛ xukun-an dā* G "give us our apples one by one". < Av. *aēva*-, Minj. *yū*, Zaza *zau* etc. Gr. 25, 109.
- īūy G "yoke". Cf. Prs. *juγ*, *yōγ*, Waz. *zōγ* (lw. from Orm.?). V. *jauza*.
- īa'hī G, T "alone, separate". *īa'hī hā* G "he is alone", *ḡuss-e īa'hī* G "a separate house".
 īāla v. *jāla*.
- īrēz (𐭠, 𐭡) G, T, rēz D "partridge". Cf. Prs. *zarij*, Shgh. *zarej* etc., v. EVP. s.v. *zarka*.
- īāsar G, īāsar D "next year". V. *īā*, *sār*.
 īusara M "kid, one year old". V. *īusara*, *šusara*.
- ī(w)wōs M, ī(w)wōs G, T, īwōs D, īu'uns P "11". < Av. *aēvandaša*-, cf. Zaza *šūendās*. Gr. 62, 109.
- īōx G, T "fire-wood". *īōx-e phyō* T; *aydi'wālān-um ja'ri še: paraman īōx ku* Phon. "my comrades said: 'Let us go and fetch wood'". Cf. Wkh. *yax* "twig".

ORMURI



INTRODUCTION.

1. For the earliest information about Ormuri (*Ormuri*) or Baraki we are indebted to Babur, who is also the first to mention Parachi. The passages in his Memoirs which refer to 'Bereki' have been quoted above (p. 3).

The first European scholar who is aware of the existence of the 'Vurmúd' tribe in 'Cánigúram' and the 'Barki' language is Leyden¹. Elphinstone writes in his 'Account of the Kingdom of Caubul': "The next class of Tadjiks are the Burrukees, who inhabit Logur and part of Boot-Khauk. Though mixed with the Ghiljies, they differ from the other Tadjiks, in as much as they form a tribe under chiefs of their own, and have a high reputation as soldiers.² They have separate lands and castles of their own, furnish a good many troops to government, closely resemble the Afghans in their manners, and are more respected than the other Tadjiks. Their number are now about eight thousand families. All traditions agree that they were introduced into their present seats by Sooltaun Mahmood about the beginning of the eleventh century, and that their lands were once extensive; but their origin is uncertain; they pretend to be sprung from the Arabs, but other say that they are descended from the Kurds or Coords."

¹ Asiatic Researches, XI, pp. 363 ff., London 1812.

² I, p. 411.

³ Till recent times the Logaris have been reckoned among the best soldiers in the Afghan army.

Burnes¹ mentions "the Burukee or Kanigramée spoken by the people of Logur", which "has an affinity to Persian, although those using it claim a descent from Arabia, and assert that they entered the country with Sultan Mahmood".

2. According to Leech² "there are two divisions of the tribe, the Barakis of Rājān in the province of Lohgad, who speak Persian, and the Barakis of *Barak*, a city near the former, who speak the language called Baraki". Some of them settled in Kaniguram in the country of the Waziris, and "the Barakis of this place and of Barak alone speak the Baraki language". "We receive a warning from the study of their vocabulary, not to be hasty in referring [?] the origin of a people merely from the construction of their language; for it is well known that the one now instanced was invented by Mir Yúzúf who led the first Barakis from *Yemen* into Afghanistan" (in the times of Mahmud of Ghazni). Raverty³, too, mentions the tradition about the Arab descent of the 'Bārakais'.

3. Bellew⁴ quotes a tradition according to which the Orakzai, Afridi, Mangal, Waziri, Khatak and Khogiani tribes of the Pathans are of Ormuri origin. The Ormurs are described as having been fire-worshippers, and as observing peculiar religious ceremonies. Once a week they congregated for worship, men and women together, and at the conclusion of their devotions the officiating priest extinguished the fire they worshipped, and, at the same time, exclaimed "Or mur", a term expressive of the act, for in Pukhtū "or" (*ōr*) means "fire", and "mur" (*mər*) means "dead", "extinct".

In 'An Inquiry into the Ethnography of Afghanistan'⁵ Bellew identifies the Barakis with the Barkaians, who according to Herodotus were transported "from the far distant Libya to the village in Kunduz of Baktria" (!), and he finds support for this theory in a

¹ Cabool, p. 209.

² JASB, VII, pp. 727, ff., quoted in LSI, X, 123.

³ JASB, XXXIII, pp. 267 ff., quoted in LSI, I, c.

⁴ Journal of a Mission to Afghanistan in 1857, p. 63 f. Cf. also *Tārīx-i Murassa'*, Kalid-i-Afghani, p. 222.

⁵ Pp. 61 ff.

— misunderstood — passage from Arrian. Of greater interest is Bellew's statement that the Barakis "besides their head quarters in Kunduz and Logar, have settlements in Butkhak, and at Kani-goram in the Vaziri country, and on the Hindu Kush, about Bamian and Ghorband districts". "Amongst themselves", he continues, "the Baraki use a peculiar dialect, which is more of a Hindi language than anything else, to judge from the few words I have met with". "They are a fine, tall, and active people, with fairer complexions than the generality of Afghans, and are held in consideration as a respectable people. They have no place in Afghan genealogies by that name, being generally reckoned along with the Tajik population". Bellew derives the ruling tribe of 'Barakzi' in Afghanistan from the Baraki.

4. Among the authors mentioned above Leech and Raverty are the only ones who have given short vocabularies of the language (the Logar dialect); Leech has also given a few sentences with translation. Most of the words in Raverty's vocabulary are copied from Leech.

5. The first fuller description of the language is that given by Sir George Grierson in the Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal¹, and subsequently in the Linguistic Survey of India.² His account deals with the Kaniguram (Waziristan) dialect, and is based chiefly on Ghulam Muhammad Khan's *Qawā'id-e Bargistā* supplemented by material furnished by British officials in Waziristan. My indebtedness to these works, both in their descriptive and in their etymological parts, is so great that it has been impossible to acknowledge it in each case in the following pages. I may be permitted to testify once for all how much every page of the following account of Ormuri owes to Sir George's lucid survey of the grammatical system of the language and of its affinities.

6. Our knowledge of the Logar dialect of Ormuri being limited to Leech's and Raverty's short vocabularies, I tried during my stay

¹ Vol. VII, No. 1, pp. 1—101.

² Vol. X, pp. 123—325.

in Kabul in 1924 to get into touch with Ormurs from this valley. To begin with I was told by people who knew the Logar valley well that Baraki was no longer spoken in Barak-i Barak, the ancient headquarters of the Ormur tribe. Even a man said to be from this village denied the existence of any other language than Persian and Pashto in his native place. After some difficulty I got hold of a young man from Barak-i Barak, who, though not an Ormur himself knew something about the language. The information he could give me was very limited; but it proved on the whole to be fairly correct, and the vocabulary which I got out of him included a few evidently genuine Ormuri words which my second informant did not seem to recollect.

In the beginning of August, just at the moment when I had arranged to go to Barak-i Barak myself, news was received in Kabul that the insurrection had spread to Logar and that the rebels from Khost had crossed the Altimur Pass and entered the valley. But in spite of these difficulties the Afghan Foreign Office managed to fetch an old man, Dīn Muhammad by name, from Barak-i Barak to Kabul. He worked with me for about a week, but could not be induced to stay longer away from his home.

7. Dīn Muhammad said that he was one of the few persons in Barak-i Barak still speaking pure Ormuri, and this statement agreed fairly well with what had been told me by my first informant. According to the LSI,¹ the Ormurs now occupy some four or five hundred houses in Kaniguram. At Butkhak, about ten miles east of Kabul, people said that they belonged to the Ormur tribe; but they all spoke Pashto, and I met with no one there who knew any Ormuri. The Ormurs living in the Khalsa Pargana of the Nowshehra Tahsil in the Peshawar district² are also all of them Pashto-speaking. I did not hear anything about Ormurs living in Ghorband, Bamian or Kūnduz (cf. Bellew, quoted above), and I think it is at

¹ X, p. 123.

² Called *Ormurs* in the Gazetteer of the Peshawar District, 1883—84, pp. 103, 106, 114.

any rate very improbable that they have preserved their original language.

8. Dīn Muhammad was not acquainted with *Bargistā*¹ as a name for his own language, which he called *Ormūrī*. According to him the Ormur tribe are Sayyids and are descended from the two brothers *Mir-i Barak* and *Mir-i Barakāt*, who came from *Bar-yaman* (Yemen) into Turkistan, the former being buried in *Anxōi* (Andkhui), and the latter in *Mazar-i Sharif*. *Mir Yūzūf* (cf. Leech quoted above, 2) was the son of *Mir-i Barakāt*.

9. I do not think the traditions about the Arab or Kurdish descent of the Ormurs quoted above are much more valuable than those which make the Pathans Israelites, the Baloches Syrians, the Ūzbin Pashais Quraishis from Mekka, the Chitralis descendants of Alexander's deported prisoners, the Bashgali Kafirs the poorer brethren of the Englishmen, the *nīmā* tribes of Kunar Germans, or the Gurkhas and Burmese Hazaras.² Nor is the tradition rendered more credible by being connected with Mahmud of Ghazni. Solomon, Alexander, Ali and Mahmud are the four historical personages to whom popular fancy generally attributes all important events of the past. The tradition about the Ormurs being Kurds, mentioned by Elphinstone, cannot be reconciled with the one which makes them Arabs from Yemen, and cannot be upheld without the support of linguistic facts, a question which will be discussed below.

It is, however, very probable that the tradition of their having emigrated to Kaniguram in Waziristan from Barak-i Barak is true. The names *Barakī* and *Bargistā* seem to indicate that Barak was their old, if not original, home.

Nor is it impossible that there may be a nucleus of truth in the statement that they were 'fire-worshippers' till comparatively recent

¹ Cf. LSL X, p. 123.

² This "tradition" was probably invented on the spot by my Pathan servant in order to explain the similarity between the Hazaras and those Mongoloid peoples which he knew from his service in the Indian army. According to him Mahmud of Ghazni had conquered the whole of India, and had settled Hazaras in Burma and Nepal!

times. And it is interesting to note that Ormuri is the only modern Ir. dialect, which has preserved the ancient technical term of Zoroastrian theology for "studying", "reading."¹ The account of the extinguishing of lamps at their religious festivals, reminds us of the slanders told about Yezidis, Druses and other sects of Western Asia, and need not have any foundation in fact. And the etymology of the word *Ormur* suggested by Bellew (3) seems rather fanciful.²

10. In connexion with these traditions regarding the "lamp-extinguishing" ceremonies of the Ormurs, it is well worth noticing that the only member of this tribe who has played any rôle in history, was the famous arch heretic *Bayazid Anṣārī*, the *Pir Rōshan* ('The Saint of Light') of his own adherents, and the *Pir Tārīk* ('The Saint of Darkness') of his opponents. According to the *Makhzan-ul-Islām*³ Bayazid was an Ormur (*Wurmur*) from Kaniguram. And, according to Leyden⁴, the famous and important sect founded by him was accused "of practising the abominations of the unchaste sect termed *Cherāgh-cush*" ('Lamp-Extinguishers'). It seems quite possible that the heretical tendencies of Bayazid were based in some way on religious traditions and practices peculiar to his native tribe.⁵

¹ V. Voc. a.v. *atc*.

² In Rep. p. 16 I proposed to explain *Ormur* as a Paht. form, derived from **ārya-mṛkyā*. *ārya* would, however, probably result in Paht. **ār*, not in **or*. — The Ormurs of Logar call the Afghans *Kāṣ* (Kaniguram pl. *kāṣ* "the Wazirs"). The *ṣ* in this word may be derived from **s(t)r*, **xšy*, **fšy*. Is there any possibility that the original form is **Kāfšya*, connected with *Kapīśā*, etc. (cf. Sylvain Lévi, JA, 1923, p. 52 f.)?

³ British Museum, Or. Mscr. 6274, f. 117 v.; India Office Mscr. 2792, f. 137 a; Dorn, Chrestomathy of the Pushtū Language, p. 22.

⁴ l. c. p. 378.

⁵ In London in 1926 I had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Sir E. Denison Ross, to examine a unique manuscript of Bayazid's theological work, the *Xair-ul-Bayān*, which had been supposed to be lost. The manuscript was written by *Bahār Tūstī*, a disciple of Bayazid, and was finished on Wednesday the 20th of Ramazan, A.H. 1061 (A.D. 1650). This book is the oldest Paht. work extant, and presents many interesting orthographic and linguistic peculiarities. But the language

11. TheOrmuri of Kaniguram (Waziristan) and the Ormuri of Barak-i Barak (Logar) are two distinct dialects, the Kaniguram form being, generally speaking, the more archaic.

Regarding phonetics one of the most important points of difference between the two dialects is that Log. has preserved š ($< sr, str, xšy, šy$ etc.), ž which has become s, z in K.; e. g. Log. $\gamma wāšī$ "grass": K. $\gamma wāsi$, Log. $rōž$ "day": K. $ryūz$; cf. 54, 57. On the other hand Log. has given up the distinction between K. š and š^r ; e. g. Log. $šō$ "3", $šū$ "6": K. $šrē, š^rh$; cf. 60. In loan-words we find š in both dialects e.g. in Log. $šāsta$, K. $šāista$ "pretty", š in both dialects in Log. $šaitān$, K. $šaitān$ "devil" etc.; but e.g. Log. $šār$, K. $šōr$ "town", Log. $ušyār$, K. $hušyār$ "wise". This variation depends on the date of the borrowing and whether its source is Prs. or some Psht. dialect. — Log. $širwā$, K. $sirwā$ "soup" must be an ancient loan-word from Prs. $šōrīwā, šōrbā$. — K. ž has resulted in Log. g (v. 65). Regarding the occasional change of $s < c$ in K. cf. 69; regarding the dropping of h in Log., and the prothetic h of K. v. 74. Note Log. $g-$ "to seize" $<$ K. $gl-$ (v. Voc. s.v.).

The vowel system of Log. makes a less original impression than that of K., owing chiefly to the frequent change of a into u (v. 27). It seems probable that K. \bar{a} has been changed into Log. \bar{a} (cf. 29) through the influence of Afghan Prs.

12. The morphological system of Log. has been very much simplified. The geographical position of the two dialects renders it very natural that this should be so. K. is spoken by a comparatively strong community in an isolated part of the rugged Waziristan hills, surrounded only by culturally and socially unimportant Psht. dialects. Log., on the other hand, is a dialect that is rapidly dying-out; the Ormurs of Logar inhabit a broad, open valley, not far

conforms in the main to ordinary literary Psht., which is based chiefly on the Mohmand and Yusufzai dialects. We find very few traces of any influence of the Waziri dialect. Note, however, the word $taštan$ "master, husband". Lorimer gives $čōštan$ as the Waziri form of the word; but Orm. of Kaniguram has $taštan$, a form which is evidently borrowed from the local Waziri dialect of this village.

from Kabul, are in constant contact with Persian-speaking neighbours, and for several generations have served extensively in the Afghan army.¹ No wonder, then, that Log. has lost the distinction of gender (v. 81), has simplified the formation of the plural of nouns (v. 82), and has reduced the number of irregular past participles (v. 123). The system of contracted pronouns (v. 102) is also much simpler in Log. than in K., and the use of the particles *ai* and *dī* has been discarded on account of its intricacies.² Regarding the termination of the aorist 2 sg. v. 118. I have been able to detect one instance only of greater morphological archaism in Log., viz. the preservation of the aorist 1 sg. in *-im* (v. 120).

13. While K. has borrowed freely from Waziri Psht., the vocabulary of Log. has been influenced by other Psht. dialects, and, to a still greater extent, by Prs.

A number of genuine Orm. words found in K. seem to be missing in Log., although it is of course possible that they may, after all, exist in the dialect.

We find e. g.:

| K. <i>hōnd</i> "blind": | Log. <i>kōr</i> . |
|---|----------------------|
| » <i>hiṇs</i> "bear": | » <i>xīrs</i> . |
| » <i>nōrṣ̌</i> (<i>narm</i>) "soft": | » <i>narm</i> . |
| » <i>pis</i> "to write": | » <i>nimišta k</i> . |
| » <i>rō</i> "iron": | » <i>āin</i> . |
| » <i>raucas</i> "fox": | » <i>rōbā</i> . |
| » <i>sikak</i> "hare": | » <i>xargōš</i> . |
| » <i>ṣ̌rak</i> "flea": | » <i>kaik</i> . |
| » <i>tusk</i> (<i>xālī</i>) "empty": | » <i>xālī</i> . |
| » <i>winjōk</i> "son of a co-wife": | » <i>bačandar</i> . |
| » <i>xwarinc</i> ^a "right (hand)": | » <i>rāst</i> . |
| » <i>yānak</i> "ashes": | » <i>xākistār</i> . |

Cf. also words such as K. *sukal* "porcupine", *pīn* "honey", *imbāi* "friends", *hēncēi* "tears", *ṣ̌ramōt* "forgetting" etc., of which

¹ V. 1.

² Cf. LSL, X, p. 219 ff.

I found no corresponding forms in Log. K. *nwastak* "to lie down" was probably discarded because it became Log. **nustuk* and could be confused with *nustuk* "to sit down" < K. *nastak*.

On the other hand we do not find recorded among the words from K. such good Ir. words as Log. *underw* "to sew", *bēš* "rope", *γōš* "snow", *jusp* "span", *kālī* "knife", *mālī* "husband", *mōš* "to loosen", *nefak* "navel", *nimēk* "salt", **skan* "cow-dung", *pōm* "wool", *šinī* "needle", *zemāk* "winter", *zināk* "chin" etc. The interesting loan-word *grām* "village" is also peculiar to Log. (K. *k'lai* from Psht.).

14. The dialect of Logar does not seem to have changed very much since Leech published his vocabulary in 1838. The forms found in his vocabulary and collection of sentences, and in the vocabulary published by Raverty, agree very well with those I heard. We find e. g. *she* "1" (Log. *šē*, K. *sō*), *rosh* "day" (Log. *rōš*, K. *ryūz*), *yāsp* "horse" (Log. *yāsp*, K. *yāns*), *wōkh* "water" (Log. *wōk*, K. *w^ak*).

Most of the innovations of Log. had already taken place. Thus *ž* had become *g* in *glon* "thou takest", *pabega* "above"; *wa*, *wē* had resulted in *o* (*u*) in *ar-ghoshṭakai* "you did fall", *ghok* "said"; there was no distinction of gender, *shuk* "became", for instance, being used as a masculine; the termination *-on* had been introduced into the aorist 2 sg. (cf. 118), e. g. *on* "thou art", *daron* "thou hast"; *shera* "gives", *shok* "gave" correspond to the modern Log. forms (v. Voc. s. v. *šēr-*) etc.

In some cases we find more archaic forms surviving than in present day Log. Thus we find *ghe* (**šē*) "3" (Log. *šō*, K. *šē*), *khuranak* "hungry" (Log. *xrunuk*, K. *axwaranak*), *glon* "thou takest" (Log. *g-*, K. *gl-*), *wrosht* (Rav. *warosht*) "beard" (Log. *aurūšt*, K. *w^ršt^a*), *-ner*, *-ne* "in" (Log. *-ne*, K. *inar*), Rav. *w'rizza* (but Leech *rizza*) "rice" (Log. *rezan*, K. *rījan*), Rav. *ra-āzai* "come" but Leech *raza* "comes" (Log. *ar-zam*, K. *rī-jam* "I come"), *sūgh* (= **sūš*) "red" (Log. *šūš*, K. *sūš^r*). Of special interest are the numerals: *khoshty* "60" (Log. *šūštu*, K. *šwaišti*), *hawai* "70" (Log.

awaitu, K. *awāi*), *hashtai* "80" (Log. *câr jistu*, K. *haštāi*), *nuvī* "90" (Log. *niwē*, K. *nawī*). *shīst* "30", *tsasht* "40", *panzast* "50" are more archaic forms than either Log. *šistu*, *cāštu*, *panjāstu* or K. *šristū*, *cāštū*, *panjāštū* (cf. 99).

15. The affinities of Orm. within the range of the Ir. languages has been discussed in Rep. pp. 26 ff.

With W. Ir. and Par. Orm. shares the preservation of initial voiced stops (cf. Par. Gr. 7). The development of *dw* > *b* and the loss of intervocalic dentals, changes which are characteristic of N.W. Ir. and Par., are also found in Orm. But the points of special resemblance between Orm. and N.W. Ir. are not so many as those between Par. and N.W. Ir. mentioned p. 9. E.g. Orm. has *n*- "to sit down", but Par. has *nhin*-, Sāmn. *-nin*-, Orm. does not possess the verb **ā-nī*- "to bring" etc.

According to Tedesco¹ Ir. **ah* became *-i* in E.Ir. I have tried² to show that this development was not universal in E.Ir., and we find no trace of it in Orm. On the contrary, we find Orm. K. *sō* "1" (Log. *šē* with palatalization due to the *š*, v. 28) < **syō*, **syah*, Orm. *kōk* "who" < **kō-ka* < **kah*, and probably Orm. Log. *afō* "that" (K. *hafō* m., *haf*ⁿ f.) < *-ō*, *-ah*.

There seem to be no linguistic facts in support of the tradition of the Kurdish origin of the Ormurs. The only point of special resemblance that I have been able to detect, is the employment of an extra *l*-suffix in the word denoting "egg": Orm. K. *hamwalk*, Log. *wulk*; Kurd. *hīlka* etc.

16. Regarding the relations between Orm. and Par. v. above pp. 9 f. There are, however, profound differences between the two languages, cf. e.g. the treatment of the groups *ft*, *xt*, the demonstrative pronouns, the personal pronoun 1 pl. Par. *mā*, but Orm. *māx* etc.

17. Rep. p. 36 n. I have pointed out the possibility that Bal. may contain some elements borrowed from an Ir. dialect spoken in

¹ Monde Oriental, XV, p. 256; ZII, IV pp. 127 ff.; cf. my remarks Rep. p. 30.

² NShgh., p. 84.

the country before the advent of the Baloches. To the examples adduced there may be added Bal. *gwaš* "to speak": Orm. Log. *γōš* (**γwaš*); cf. also Bal. dialect forms, such as *šai* "3", N. Bal. *ša* < **fra* (e.g. in N. Bal. *šamušt'a* "forgotten": Orm. K. *š'amōt*), *goi* "ear" etc. When the Baloches first came into contact with the Indians, they still retained *w*, as appears from the Khetrani loan-word *vahor* "snow": Bal. *gwahar*, and from Bal. *gwač* (recent borrowing *wač*) "buffalo-calf" < Sindhi *vachi*. Possibly the transition from *w* to *gw* in Bal. is due to the influence of an Ir. substratum akin to Orm., *gw* being substituted for *γw*.

18. Orm. contains several words which are known only from E. Ir. (cf. Rep. p. 32). A certain number of such words are included in the list Par. Gr. 9. Others are:

ban "to throw down": Psht. *lwan*, Yazg. *ḍevan* etc., Av. *dvan*.

K. *hōnd* "blind": Sak. *hana*, Minj. *yādəy*, Av. *anda*.

K. *mēršr* "sun": Minj. *mīra*, Av. *mīšra*.

šē (K. *sō*) "1": Sak. *šsau*.

šīr "good": Sak. *ššīra*, Soghd. *šīr*, Av. *srīra*.

waw "to obtain": Sak. *byau*. Av. *avi-ap*.

K. *xwarinc* "right (hand)": Soghd. *xwarant*, Sak. *hvarandau* acc. sg., *hvaramcainī* "on the right hand".

This last word is possibly an ancient loan-word in Orm.

19. But the E. Ir. language with which Orm. has been in the closest contact for centuries, and which has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence on the development of the language, is Psht. Orm. possesses a great number of Psht. loan-words; but the connexion between the two languages is of a much more fundamental nature, and appears to me to exclude the possibility that the contact dates only from the time of Mahmud of Ghazni.

In the first instance there are several words in the two languages which, although showing a special relationship, have developed phonetically on different lines. Some of these words may be Psht. loan-words in Orm.; but the phonetical divergences show that the borrowing must have taken place a long time ago.

Rep. p. 33 f. I have mentioned Orm. K. *γark* "lost"; *γwāšī* "grass"; *gišī* "tooth"; K. *bazar* "fore-arm"; K. *wan* "co-wife"; K. *winjōk* "son of a co-wife"; K. *duškī* "a little", *prān* "yesterday"; K. *rāš'ai* "brother's son"; K. *xwarkai* "sister's son"; K. *tā* "paternal uncle"; *xwāš* (K. *xwāšr*) "sweet", *nas-* (K. *nis-*) "to take out" etc.

Other instances are: Orm. *bruš-* "to glitter"; Psht. *brēšēdal*; Orm. *γanj* "bad", *γūnj* "rag" (cf. 51); Orm. K. *mrīg*, *mrīk* "slave"; Psht. *maryai*; Orm. *n-* (pret. K. *nastak*) "to sit down"; Psht. *nāstəl*; Orm. *nāk* "wife"; Psht. *nāwē* "bride".

The most striking morphological correspondence between Orm. and Psht. is the use of the so-called contracted pronouns (cf. 102). There is evidently some connexion between the Psht. and the Orm. forms, even if its exact nature cannot be determined. Note also Orm. *tōs* (K. *tyūs*) "you"; Psht. *tāsū* (Waz. *tus*); Orm. genitive particle *tar*, *ta*; Psht. *da* < Av. *tarō*.

The transition of *č* > *c* in Orm. is due to Psht. influence, cf. also Log. *g* < *ž* (v. 65).

All these features show that, notwithstanding the profound differences in the original dialectical bases of the two languages, Orm. and Psht. must have been neighbours for a lengthy period, and there is no reason to assume that Orm. was introduced from the west of Iran.

20. Orm. is at present completely separated from the Dard languages; but it contains a few loan-words which point to an earlier contact. The most important word is Log. *grām* "village"; cf. also *ping* "cock", K. *pinga* "the time just before dawn"; Khaw. *pinga-čhūi* "cock-crow, early dawn", and possibly *drī* "hair" (v. Voc.).

GRAMMAR.

PHONOLOGY.

Phonetical System.¹

Vowels.

21. *a* (*a*) is rather advanced: *ca're:s* "14", *tar* "of". After *š* it becomes still more palatalized: (*šā(:)ndas* "11." When stressed, the *a* is frequently lengthened: *da(:)s* "10.", *na(:)k* "not"; in some words, such as *šā:n* "today", *a:št* "8", I usually heard a long vowel; but I do not think that this *a:* ought to be considered as a separate phoneme. In final position a very short *a* (*ä*) occurs. It corresponds to K. (LSI.) *a* (the Psht. sounds written *a* in the LSI. belong more or less to the *a*-group).

a:(ä) resembles the corresponding Par. and Afgh. Prs. sound. Before nasals and in the neighbourhood of *š* the *a:* is perhaps slightly rounded; but the difference is much less marked than in Par.: *ca:r* "4", *ya:sp* "horse", *na:m* "name", *ca:št* "40". Note *'kla:nak* boy, but also *kla(:)'nak*.

ä occurs in the diphthong *är, ar*; as an independent phoneme I heard it in *nä(:)* "9"; cf. *zä'ri:*, *za'ri* "small".

e, ε is of rare occurrence: *cere'vi:* "grazes", *pošt'ennä*, *-ännä* "question".

e is a very frequent sound: *še:* "1", *pe:ne*, "5", *ne:r* "house", (*y*)*e:* "is", *spe:v* "white". It is usually rather high; but varies a little

¹ Regarding the system of transcription employed in this section v. p. 18, note.

according to the neighbouring sounds. It is occasionally segmented in *p⁽ⁱ⁾e:* (*pyē*) "father", *k^e:* "why", *d^e:k* "saw".

i: is comparatively high: *nⁱve:* "90", *ʃiri(:)m* "I give", *n^e:ri* "in the house", *ki* "to", *di* "from" (shortened forms of *ki: di:*). In some cases (in the neighbourhood of labials?) we find *j:* *mⁱn^ei* "in the middle", *fⁱkr* "thought", *jⁱm*, *j^em* "under"; but also *zinda* "alive".

i: in *di:* "from", *ji:st* "20", *aⁱvi:m* "I read" etc.

u is usually rather high and advanced: *z^ut* "very", *x^ui* "self", *ʃi:stu* "30", *umr* "life". The character of the *u* differs very much according to the nature of the surrounding consonants. The *u* of *ʃuʃim* "I say" is more palatal than that of *ʃuʃim* "I fear", but less so than that of *juʃim* "I see". We find *ʃükum*, *ʃukum* "I became" but *bukum* (*o*) "I was"; *ʃük*, *ʃ^uu(:)k* "became", *ʃü:ʃ* "red".

u: is heard in *tu(:)* "thou", *mu(:)n* "me", *bu(:)k*, *bu:^ok* "was", *ʃu:le:s* "16"; but it is not certain* that it is a separate phoneme. Similarly *o:* occurs as a lengthening of *u:* *z^uk*, *z^o:k* "beat", *k^uk*, *k^(u)o:k* "who", *umr*, *o:^umr* "life", *-uk*, *-o:k* termination of the past part. In other words *o:* was always heard: *ʃ^(u)o:k* "said", *u^ok* "water", *a^oo:^o* "that", *o:^on(d)* "some", *ʃ^(u)o(:).* "6". Probably *u* and *o:* are separate phonemes; but they overlap to some extent, stressed *u* resulting in *o:*, and unstressed *o:* approaching *u*.

A wider *o:* occurs in a few words: *do:* "2", *yo:* "7".

ö: was heard in *ʃö:* "3".

ə occurs as the result of the reduction of full vowels: *ʃustək*, *ʃustuk* "wept", *pəʃtänna*, *pu-* "question". Also inserted in *t^(ə)xan* "bread", and, optionally, before initial groups of consonants: *(ə)stur* "big" etc. The diphthongs are *ai*, *äi* (*ai*) and, rarely, *a^o* (*au*). E.g. *a^ovartu* "70", *bummäi* "on the ground", *a^ox* "tank".

Nasalized vowels are very rare: *a:ʃt* "8" (but *ya:sp* "horse": K. *yāns^op*).

22.

Consonants.

| | Bilabial | Labio-Dental | Dental | Alveolo-Palatal | Retroflex | Velar | Uvular | Glottal |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Plosive | <i>p, b</i> | | <i>t, d</i> | | <i>ʈ, ɖ</i> | <i>k, g</i> | <i>q</i> | |
| Affricate . . . | | | <i>c, ɟ</i> | <i>č, ǰ</i> | | | | |
| Nasal | <i>m</i> | | <i>n</i> | | <i>ɳ</i> | <i>ŋ</i> | | |
| Lateral | | | <i>l</i> | | | | | |
| Rolled | | | <i>r</i> | | <i>ɽ</i> | | | |
| Fricative . . . | <i>ɸ, v (y)</i> | <i>(f)</i> | <i>s, z</i> | <i>š, ž, y</i> | <i>ʂ</i> | <i>x, ɣ</i> | | <i>h</i> |

23. *q* occurs in loan-words, but is often replaced by *k*. *ŋ* occurs in the group *ŋd* and in *ruŋ* "fire".

r is more alveolar than dental.

ɸ is heard in *a'ɸo*: "that"; but the initial *f*, e.g. in *fɪkr* "thought", is probably labio-dental.

v is frequently velarized into *y*, *ɣ* before velar vowels: *qa:k* "obtained", (*y*)*ustuk* "rose", but also *uʷɔk*, *yɔk* "water".

š is rather advanced; before *u*, *o* it is markedly rounded: *šam* "before", *šun* "blood", *ʃo:š* "boiling". Regarding the palatalizing influence of *š* on a neighbouring vowel, *v*. above *s*. vowels. *š* is probably one single phoneme; but its acoustic quality is very different in different positions. It is rounded and retracted e.g. in *šo:m* "showing", *ɣo:š* "snow", but more advanced in *ʔušim* "I fear", *ʃušim* "I see"; advanced and unrounded in *ši:stu* "30". Before a *t* the acoustic effect approaches that of a velar fricative, advanced in *a:št* "8"; retracted in *ʔuštuk* "feared" (sometimes nearly pronounced *ʔuxtuk*), *šo:štu* "60". In this position the *š* is pronounced with an elevation of the back of the tongue, and the retroflexion of the front of the tongue is less marked. Consequently the *t* in *št* does not become *ʈ*.

Note that K. *ʃr*, *ž* have become Log. *š*, *g* (cf. 60, 65).

24. The only consonants which are doubled are *m*, *n*, *l*. E.g. *bummä* "earth", *pəš'tännä* "question", *mulluk* "died". In K. we find also *rr* and *zz*: *stirrak* "star", *bizzi* "cooks".

Rules of Sandhi.

25. Regarding the interchange between *-a* and *va* cf. 101.

Assimilation of consonants occurs. Cf. e.g. 'ca-d bu 'da:k "what did you do?" with *-d* < *-t*; frequently *p*' < *b*' (*bu*) before unvoiced consonants. Note *γuṣṇa'gi: d'bri:m* "I am dying from hunger" < *di 'mri:m; mak'so:n* "do not become" < *mak 'so:n*.

Historical Phonology.

Vowels.

Ir. *a*.

26. Ir *a*¹ is preserved in a number of cases: *az* "I" (Av. *azəm*), *das* "10" (Av. *dasa*), *bar* "door" (Av. *dvar-*), *ban-* "to throw" (Av. *dvan-*), *amar-* "to hear" (**ā-mar-*), *awēs* "17" (Av. *haptadasa*), *'skan* "cow-dung" (**sakan-*), *γaf-* "to weave" (**waf-*), *nāk* "not" (**na-ka*), K. *mwastak* "to lie down" (Av. *nī-pad-*), K. *wan* "co-wife" (Av. *hapaṣnī-*), *zan-* "to beat" (Av. *jan-*), etc.

In some words the *a* is occasionally lengthened (cf. 21), e. g. *dās* "10", *śāndas* "11". An early lengthening has taken place in *yāsp* (K. *yānsp*) "horse" (Av. *aspa-*), *mālī* "husband" (Anc. Prs. *martiya-*), *kālī* "knife" (**kartyā-*). In the last two words the change of *rt* > *l* has caused a compensatory lengthening to take place (cf. K. *xwəlak* m. "ate", *xwālk* f., cf. 42, b.).

27. Frequently we find *a* > *u* in the neighbourhood of labials and *ṣ*; but I have not been able to lay down any rule regarding this change: *mun* K. "me" (Av. *mana*), *'spuk* (K. *spuk*) "dog" (**spaka-*), *xr-* (K. *x(u)r-*) "to eat" (Av. *x^har-*). In Log. this tendency is more marked than in K. E. g. *xwi* (K. *xwā*) "self", *γuskak* (K. *γwac*) "calf" (**wasā-*), *γuṣ-* (K. *γwaṣ^h-*) "to fear". In K. *gunum* (Log. *ganum*) "wheat" the first *u* may be due to assimilation, and in *jusp* "span" to the influence of an original labial semi-vowel (**γwyasp* < **witaspi*); but in *gustuk* (K. *gastak*) "to take away", *nustuk* (K.

¹ Cf. Par. Gr. 28.

nastak) "to sit down", *asul* (K. *asal*) "this year" we find a spontaneous change $a > u$.

With labialization and compensatory lengthening: $\gamma\ddot{o}\check{s}$ "snow" (Av. *vafra-*), K. *nō(y)š* "soft" (Av. *namra-*), *pōm* "wool" (**paṣṣman-*), K. *cōm* "eye" (Av. *čašman-*), * $\check{s}\ddot{o}$, * $\check{s}\ddot{u}$ (K. $\check{s}^{\alpha}h$) "6" (Av. *zšvaš*). The development of Av. *čvant* $>$ *cōn(d)* "some" may be due to the *v*; but note K. *hōnd* "blind" (Av. *anda-*), with stressed $a > \ddot{o}$ before *n*.

In *uō* (K. *hō*) "7" (Av. *hapta*), *tōk* "hot" (**taftaka-*) the original *f* may have labialized the vowel (but cf. 59, and v. below).

In *sō* "100" (Av. *satəm*), *zōk* m. "beat" (**jataka-*) etc. (cf. 50; 126), *-ata-* seems to have developed into **awa-* $>$ \ddot{o} . But note the difference in stress: **sātam*: **jatākahya*.

28. Regarding the palatalizing of *a* through *i*-epenthesis cf. 38. In *pēnc* "5" the \ddot{e} seems to be due to the influence of the original palatal \check{n} , cf. Psht. *pīnjə*, Shgh. *pinj*, *pīns* etc. But unstressed: *pan'jēs* "15", *pan'jāstu* "50" (Psht. **panjōs*), cf. 54. — \ddot{e} in *pan'jēs* etc. $<$ **aya-* $<$ **ada-* cf. *nīmēk* "salt" $<$ **nimaduka-*? Cf. 36, 50.

Ir. *-ah*, \ddot{o} in K. *sō* "1" (palatalized in Log. *šē*), *kōk* (K. *kūk*) "who" (**kō-ka-*)?

Ir. \ddot{a} .

29. Ir. $\ddot{a} > \check{a}$ (K. \check{a}): *dvās* "12" (Av. *dvādastā*, *māwā* "mother" (Av. *mātā*), *māi* "month" (Av. *māhya-*), *numāš* "prayer" (Prs. *namāz*), *dāk* (K. *dāk* f.) "made" (**dātakā*) etc. But *pan'jāstu* "50", v. 99.

30. Unstressed \ddot{a} is shortened: *amar-* "to hear" (**ā-mar-*), K. *ayōk* "reached" (**ā-gatāk-*), *asul* "this year" (**ā-sarda-*), K. *dōk* m. "made" (**dāwāk* $<$ *dātāk*, cf. 126), *mar'zā* "brother" (**hamātyzāta-*), *wulk* (K. *hamwulk* f.) "egg" $<$ **āwyālakā-*? Cf. 41.

$\check{a}m-$, $\check{a}n-$ $>$ $\check{a}m$ -, $\check{a}n$ - (K. $\check{a}m$ -, $\check{a}n$ -): *nām* "name" (Av. *nāman-*), K. *hām* "unripe" (Skr. *āma-*); *prān* "yesterday" (**paṣāna-*, Psht. *parūn*), K. *šwān* "shepherd" (**fšupāna-*), K. *yānak* "ashes" (**āsnakūh-*?). In *pōn* (K. *pōn*) "roof" $<$ **pāna-*, the \ddot{o} must be due to the *p*. Cf. also *wōk* (K. *wōk*) "water" (**āpaka-*), *tōa* (K. *tūwā*) "sun" (**tāp-*?).

Ir. *i*.

31. Ir. *i* > *i*, *e*: K. *pištak* "wrote" (**pišta*-), *zemāk* "winter" (**zimaka*-), *mīzī* "urine" (**miz*- or *mais*-?), *mīmek* "salt" (**nimadaka*-?), K. *nyōk* "put" (**nihādaka*-), K. *syōk* "broke" (**sid*-), *p(y)ē* (K. *piē*) "father" (Av. *pitā*), K. *šrī-buk* "stinking" (**friḍya*-).

Unstressed *i* > *a* (cf. Par. Gr. 30): *na'γōk* "went out" (**nī-gataka*-, but cf. *nīmek*), *nawar*- "to take out" (**nī-bar*-), *nustuk* (K. *nastak*) "sat down" (**nī-hastaka*-), cf. K. *ncastak* "lay down" (**nī-pastaka*-). Probably *ea*, *ca* "what?" (Av. *ēi*?) is a proclitic form.

Before *š* we find *ē*: *mēš* (K. *mērš*) "sun" (Av. *mišra*-), *-nēšta* (K. *nīšt*^o) "outside" (cf. Av. *nīštara*); but v. *pištak* above. With *spō* "louse" (Av. *spiš*-) cf. Par. *spō*, Prs. *supuš*.

Ir. *ī*.

32. Ir. *ī* is preserved in: K. *šrīn*- (Log. *šen*-) "to buy" (**xrīnā*-), K. *rījan* (Log. *rezan*) "rice" (**ori*-), *šir* (K. *sir*) "good" (Av. *srīra*-?).

Ir. *u*.

33. Ir. *u* is preserved in: (*w*)*ust*- "to rise" (Av. *us-stā*-), K. *tusk* "empty" (**tusaka*-), *g'num* (K. *gumum*) "wheat" (Av. *gantuma*-), *muz* "face" (Skr. *mukha*-), *šūk* "became" (**šutaka*-), *šustuk* "wept" (**fra-rustaka*-), K. *sukal* "porcupine" (Av. *sukurəna*-). *u* has been lengthened in: *šūš* (K. *sūš*^r) "red" (Av. *suxra*-), K. *dūk* f. (Log. *dōk*, *duk*) "milked" (**duxtakā*), *dūa* (K. *dūw*^a) "daughter" (**duxtā*), *wōkā* (K. *wyūk*) "dry" (Av. *huška*-).

Apparently unstressed *u* > *a* in *parγan*- (*parγa'nīm*) (K. *parγūn*-) "to dress" (**pari-gund*-). Note K. *šrak* "flea" (**fruskā*-?).

K. *wuzmau*- "to test, try" (**uz-mā*-) > Log. *izmau*- (*izmau*-?).

Ir. *ū*.

34. Ir. *ū* in *būk* (K. *byōk* m., *buk* f.), *bummā* (K. *būmma*^a) "earth"; *šūm* "inflamed, wounded" (Av. *xrūma*-?).

Ir. *r*.

35. K. has *w^alak* f. *w^alk* "brought" (**ā-bytaka-*), *xwalak*, f. *xwālk* "ate" (**h₂ortaka-*), *mulak*, f. *malk* "died" (**m₁taka-*), *kwulak* f. *kwalak* "copulated" (**k₁taka-?*), *dilak*, f. *dalk* "reaped" (**d₁taka-*), *hatak* f. *hōtk* "abandoned" (**h₂štaka-*), *tatak* f. *tōtk* "drank" (**t₁štaka-*). Cf. Log. *wūluk*, *xulluk*, *mulluk*, *wutuk*. The rules regarding the distribution of *u* and *a*, " are not clear.

Other instances of Ir. *r* are K. *pat* "back" (Skr. *pr̥stha-*, Av. *paršta-*, with *ar* = *r*); K. *š'amōt* "forgetting" (**frām₁šta-*); *mušaw-* (K. *muxaw-*) "to rub" (**m₁š-*). In *kir'zi* "hen" (**k₁čyā-*), *girī* (K. *grī*) "mountain" (Av. *gairi-*), *mirgā* "sparrow" (**m₁rgī-?*), *g^alak* (K. *gilak*) "rat" (**gr₁dyaka-?*), K. *hi^as* "bear" (**ṛšī-*, cf. 66), *hi^al-* "to be ground" (**ṛnya-*) the *i* is probably due to epenthesis. Regarding *trunuk* (K. *tranak*) "thirsty" v. 66.

Ir. *ai*, *aya*.

36. *ai* results in *ē*: *mēi* (K. *mai*) "female sheep" (Av. *maēši-*, *spēw* (K. *spīw*) "white" (Av. *spaēta-*, **spēk* (K. *ispēk*) "barley" (**spaika-*). *i* before *n*: K. *pīn* "honey" (**paina-*). But also *wis-* (K. *wēs-*) "to enter" (if **upa-isa-*, but poss. **abi-isa-*); unstressed: *pi^akāk* (K. *pīkak*) "(butter)milk" (Av. *payah-*), *mizi* "urine" (**mai₂-?*), *ra^as-* "to spin", K. *las-* "to lick" (2 sg. *lēsi*, 3 sg. *lusi*) with *ais*, *aiš* > *as*, cf. EVP. s.v. *maž*.

Final *-aya* > *i* in *zli* "heart" (Av. *zərədaya-*), prob. *gi^ari* "mountain" (Av. *garayō*), *-im* (**ayami*) cf. 120. Rounded, after *š* in *šō* (K. *š^aē*) "3".

ē < **aya* < **ada* in *panjēs* "15" etc., K. *mēx* "locust" (Av. *madaxa-*), *nimēk* "salt" (**nimadaka-*).

Ir. *au*, *awa*.

37. Ir. *au* > *ō*: *rōš* (K. *ryūš*) "day" (Av. *raoča-*), *gōi* "(K. *gōy*) "ear" (Av. *gaoša-*), *gōi* (K. *giyōy*) "cow" (Av. *gav-*), K. *rō* "iron" (**rauda-*), *pōz* (K. *pyūz*) "mouth" (Prs. *pōz*), K. *ma-ryōk* "moon" (**rauka-*), *mōž-* "to loosen" (**mauč-*). *ū* before *n*: *rūn* "ghee" (Av. *raoyna-*), *rū^a* "fire" (K. "bright") (Av. *raoxšna-*).

āwa (āwa) > ā: nāk "wife" (*nāw(y)akā-), gāk "meat" (gāwakā-?); cf. prāk, dāk (v. 126).

awā > ō? Cf. ōruk "remaining" (*awa-zātaka-), ōn "so much" (*awānta-?). In final position u: nūc (K. nyūw) "new" (*nawahya? Av. nava-), tū "thee" (Av. tava), nā (K. n^h) "9" is prob. borr. from Psht. — Note K. rawas "fox" (*rawas < *raupasa-), nēs (K. unēs) "19" (< *ncayas < *nawādasa).

i- and u- Umlaut.

38. gišī (K. gas) "tooth", cīmī (K. cōm) "eye", drišī "lie" (*druccš-), si-kak "hare" (*sahya-, cf. Ishk. sī, Yd. sīy, Wkh. süi etc.), zi'nāk "chin" (*zanyaka-, cf. Waz. Psht. zanyē etc.); biš- (K. bēz-, biz-) "to cook" (*pācaya-), nēla "presence, with" (Av. nazdyō), bēga "above" < *barzyah-. Possibly tēš "bitter" < *tačrī-(?), zēš "thorn" < *jaθrī-bēš "rope" < *bastrī-. Regarding K. 2 sg. γēfī etc. v. 120.

Apparently *l* < *rl* prevents the epenthesis: mālī "husband" (*mar-tya-), kālī "knife" (*kartyā-). Note a'waitu (K. awāi) "70" (Av. haptāiti-), but nīwē "90" (Av. navaiti-); winjōk "stepson", but stressed *a* in wan "cowife" (Av. hapaθnī-).

39. u-Umlaut occurs in K. dyūr^a "firewood" (Av. dāru-), possibly in pu'xōk (K. f. pyūxk) "cooked" (Av. paxva-). Regarding -ōn < -antu(?) cf. 116.

Final Vowels.

40. -ah, -ā (cf. 78), ī(h), -ahya, -ahi, -aya, -a have been lost, except in monosyllabic words. -ati results in -a (v. 117), -ātiš in -ē, -āi (v. 99). -ayah, -(ī)yah (-iyā), -ayahī, -ayati all become -ī (cf. 78, 111).

Elision of Vowels.

41. As in Par. (Gr. 43) unstressed initial vowels have been elided, māx "we" (*ahmāxam), nar'zā "brother" (*hamātṛzāta-), nēr "house, within" (*antarya-), war "to bring" (ā-bar-), K. wan "co-wife" (hapaθnī-), wīs "to enter" (*upa-isa-? v. 36). The elision has taken place at an earlier date in bōy (K. bōi) "near" (*upāya-), probably on

account of its being weakly stressed; cf. Par. *pen* (**upāntai*?). Regarding *jēm* "below" cf. 46.

Elision of medial, unstressed short vowels in *jīst* "20" (cf. Par. Gr. 43), *šīstu* "30", *čāštu* "40", *panjāstu* "50" (cf. 50), *prān* "yesterday" (**parāna*-), *skan* "cow-dung" (*sakān*-), *paryan* "to dress" (**pari-gund*-), *syākā* "shade" (**sayākā*-) etc.

Stress.

42. Regarding the following attempt to reconstruct the stress-system of the ancient Ir. dialect, from which Orm. is derived, cf. Par. Gr. 44 ff.

a) A long penultima was stressed: *prān* "yesterday" (**parāna*-), *mar'zā* "brother" (**hamātrzāta*-), *syākā* "shade" (**sayākā*-) *wan* "co-wife" (**hapāθnī*-), *awaitu* (K. *awāi*) "70" (**haftāti*-), *jusp* "span" (**witāspi*-), K. *š'amōt* "forgetting" (**frām'šta*-). Corresponding to this last-mentioned word Par. has *nhāmuy* (**frām'šta*-, cf. Par. Gr. 45 b); it is possible that the Orm. word ought to be derived from *frām'štahya* (v. 125). *spēw* "white", *yāsp* "horse" etc. may be derived either from the nom. **spaitah*, **āspah*, or from the oblique **spaitahya* etc. Probably the latter is the more probable derivation, considering the nearly exclusive use of the oblique form of masculine nouns and adjectives (cf. 125).

b) A long antepenultima was stressed before a short penultima: K. *nāsk* f. "sat down" (**nihāstakā*), K. *yānak* (pl.) "ashes" (**āsnakāh*), *wōk* "water" (*āpakā*), *rezan* (K. *rījan*) "rice" (**wrījanāh*; now a secondary pl. *rījannī* has been formed in K.), *panjāstu* "50" (**pančāsata*-), *čāštu* "40" (**čāθwārsata*-), *māli* "husband" (**mārtyahya*). *nāsk* and *yānak* show that a short penultima was not stressed before a long final syllable, as was possibly the case in pre-Par. (45 c)). Regarding *ga'mum* cf. c).

c) A short antepenultima was stressed before a short penultima: *mustuk* (K. *nastak* m.) "sat down" (**nastākahya*), *skan* "cow-dung" (**sakānahya*), K. *winjōk* "stepson" (**hapāθnī-zātākahya*), K. *carwōk* "sheep and goats" (**čāθwār-pādūkahya*), *txan* "bread" (**nagānahya*?),

K. *rawas* "fox" (**raupāsahya*), *zi'nāk* "chin" (**zanyākahya*), *'zemāk* "winter" (**zimākahya*?), *ga'num* (K. *gunum*) "wheat" (**gantūmahya*, or with secondary stress-shift **gāntumāh*?), *nāk* „wife" (**nāwakā*), *gākā* "meat" (**gāwakā*), *aṣ'tēs* "18" (**aṣṭādasa*), *nēs* (K. *unēs*) "19" (**nwāyas* < **nawādasa*), *ḥist(u)* "20" (**wisati*), *ṣistu* "30" (**ṣrisata*), *ni'wē* "90" (**nāwati*, cf. 99), K. *tusk* "empty" (**tūs(y)akah*, from the nom.). Note e.g. *da'rim* (K. *dar'am*, cf. 120) < **dārāyami*, but Par. *dērem* (**dārayami*), cf. Par. Gr. 45 f); similarly *pan'jēs* (**pančādasa*), but Par. *'paes* (**pānčādasa*).

d) *zī* "heart", *'giri*, *giri* (K. *grī*) "mountain" are probably not derived from **zṛḍāyah*, **garāyah*, but have been subject to a subsequent shifting of accent.

Semivowels.

Ir. y.

43. There is no instance of Ir. *y* in Orm. except possibly *yūz* "plough", *yūy-luṇ'da* "yoke", which may, however, be lw.s. K. *yas-* "to boil" (intr.), *yasaw-* (trans.) are probably bor. from Psht. *yašēdēl*, *yašawul*.

A prothetic *y* occurs: *yum* "I am" (Psht. *yəm*), *yāsp* "horse", K. *yānak* "ashes" etc.

Regarding *-āya* v. 36; *bōy* "near" (**upāya*), *ē(i)y* > *e* in *cawam*, *cum* "I go"; *ṣy* > *ṣ* in *ṣūk* (K. *suk* f.) "became", but *sam* (K. *s'am*) "I become"; *sy-* > *ṣ* (K. *s*) in *ṣē* (K. *sō*) "1", cf. 69; but *tusk* "empty" (**tusyaka*, or **tusaka*); possibly *ṣy* > *ṣ* > *o* in K. *imbāi* "friends" (**hampāṣya*?), *rāi* "road" (Av. *raiṣya*, or lw.?).

Ir. w.

44. Initial *w* > *γ(w)* (cf. Par. Gr. 48): *γōṣ* "snow" (Av. *vafra*-), *'γwāṣi* (K. *γwāci*) "grass" (**wāstra*-), *'γuskak* (K. *γwac*) "calf" (**wasa*-), *γōr-* "to rain" (Av. *vār*-), *'γūz-* (K. *γwaz*-) "to fall" (Av. *vaz*-), *γuṣ-* (K. *γwaṣr*-) "to fear" (**wi-ṣrah*-), *γuṣaw-* (K. *γuṣraw*-) "to wash" (**wi-fraw*-), *γuṣ-* (K. *γwac*-) "to speak" (**waxṣya*-), K. *γaf* "to weave"-

(*waf-), K. *ɣwar* "oath" (Av. *varah-*), K. *ɣwaʒ-* "to take an oath" (Av. *varəz-*).

45. **wy* resulted in *j* (through **ɣwʲ*): *jusp* "span" (**ɣʲusp* < **wyasp* < **witaspi-*), *juš-* (K. with dissim. *jüš-*) "to see" (Av. *vi-darəs-*), *jist* "20" (**ɣʲisət* < **wisati-*). But original *wy-* through early *j* > *j*: K. *jāk* "place" (**wyākah-*).

wr > *r* as in Par.: *rezan* (K. *rījan*) "rice" (**wrījana-*). Regarding *hw*, *xšw* v. 74, 57. — *čw* > *c* (v. 47), *ðw* > *h* > *o*: *cār* "4". *dic* > *b*: *bar* "door" (Av. *dvar-*), *ban* "to throw" (Av. *dvan-*), *bē* (K. *bī*) "other" (**dwitya-*). *dō* (K. *dyō*, *dū*) "2" < **dwēā*, *dwās* "12" < **dwēādasā*; K. *dīm* "second" is a secondary formation from the cardinal.

Regarding *-awa-* etc. v. 37.

Prothetic *w* is common before *ō*, *u*: *wōk* "water", *wentuk* (K. *hatak*) "left, placed", (*w*)*ustuk* "rose".

Consonants.

Initial Plosives and Affricates.

46. Initial plosives remain unchanged before vowels (cf. Par. Gr. 49); *k* "to do", *kāli* "knife", *kir'žī* "hen", *gōi* "cow", *gi'ri* "mountain"; *tū* "thou", *tōk* "hot", *das* "10", *dāk* "made"; *pēnc* "5", *pyē* "father", *bēš* "rope", K. *bazar* "arm from the wrist to the elbow", *bēga* (K. *bēža*) "above". The palatal affricates result in dental affricates (*j* further > *z*) as in Psht.: *cār* "4", *cōn* "some", *zan* (K. *jan*-, *zan*-) "to beat", *zēš* "thorn" (**jaθri-*). Cf. also *jēm*, *zōm* etc. (K. *jēm*) "below" (**hača-adama-*) with early loss of the initial *ha-* (v. 41) and *-zāy-* (K. *-ja-*) "to arrive", the compounded form of *caw-*. — The derivation of *čān* (K. *c'an*) "year" is unknown.

47. Before *sk*-, *sp*-, *st*- a very short vowel is sometimes heard: (*ʲ*)*spuk* (K. *spuk*) "dog", (*ʲ*)*skan* "cow-dung", (*ʲ*)*stōr* (K. *stīr*) "tired" etc.

No instance of original *gr*- is known (*grām* "village" from Ind.); *dr*- in: *drišī* "lie" (**druzš-*); *dri* "hair" is probably a lw. If K. *braz* "to burn" represents the regular development of *br*-, K. *rāž'ai*

"nephew", *rāṣṛa* "niece" are probably borrowed from early forms of present Psht. *wrārə*, *wrēra*. The *-ai* points to borrowing, but is not found in Psht. in this word, and *ṣṛ* < *ṣr* (> Psht. *r*) would point to very early borrowing.

Regarding *ḍ(i)y* > *ḍ* > *c* v. 43, *ḍiv* > *c* in *cōnd* "some" (Av. *čvant*).

48. The lenition of original initial surds in *biz* (K. *biz*) "to cook", *guḍā* "where?", K. *gān*, *kān*, "when?", *dar* "contracted pron. 2 prs." must be due to sandhi.

Non-initial Plosives and Affricates.

49. Ir. *k* remains after vowels and *n*: *sikak* "hare", *spuk* "dog", *ni'mēk* "salt", **skan* "cow-dung" (**sakana*), K. *sukal* "porcupine" (Av. *sukurāna*), K. *sank* "rock". K. *mrīg* and *mrīk* "slave" (**maryaka*, Psht. *mrayan*); *sūg* "beard of wheat or barley" is possibly borrr. from Pts.; K. *sagā* "sand" is borrr. from Psht. — In Ishk., too, the intervocalic unvoiced guttural shows a similar special power of resistance.

Intervoc. *g* becomes *γ*: *drāγ* "long", *parγan* (**pari-gund*) "to dress", *na'γōk* "went out", *txan* "bread" prob. < **dγan* (**dγ* being an unstable group) < **nγ* < **naγ*, **nag*; the derivation of K. *galγ* "shoulder" is uncertain. After *r* we find *g* (through differentiation): *mirgā* "sparrow" (*drāγ* "long" with early metathesis < **dārga*); probably after *n*: **uγgušt* "finger" (possibly lw.). The derivation of K. *γānγ* "embrace" is uncertain.

In K. *-k*, *-g* are palatalized before the pl. termination *-i*: *spuk* "dog", pl. *spuči*: *pīng* "cock", pl. *pīnji*. But Log. **spuk*, pl. **spuk'i*, *-či*; *pīng*, pl. *pīngi*.

50. Intervocalic *t*, *d* are elided. *t* in: *p(y)ē* "father", *ni'wē* "90", *sō* "100", *dāk* "made" (**dātaka*); possibly with the development of a labial glide in *māwā* "mother", *spēw* "white", *zōk* "beat" (cf. 27). *d* in: *n-* "to sit down" (Av. *nī-had*), *aštēs* "18" (Av. *aštadasa*), *ni'mēk* "salt" (**nimadaktē*), K. *rō* "iron" (**rauda*).

As in Par etc. the *t* was preserved through early contraction of vowel: *ḡist* "20", *ḡistu* "30", *cāḡtu* "40" etc. (cf. 41).

51. *nt, nd* > *n*: *ga'num* "wheat", *xan-* "to laugh", *par'yan-* "to dress", *nēr* "house", *cōn* "some". K. *band* "a large stream" is borrr. from Prs. *band* "dam". *undərəw-* "to sew" is an ancient compound (**han-dəb-*, cf. Par. *an'darf-*); *šāndas* "11" has been influenced by *das* "10". But final *nd* after a long vowel has been preserved, or restored, through segmentation in K. *hōnd* "blind" (Av. *anda-*), *cōnd* (= *cōn*) "some" (Av. *cwant-*). Cf. *γēṇḍ* "penis" < Psht. *γēṇ*, *au'zānd* "hanging" < Afgh. Prs. *auzān(d)*, *waz'mind* "heavy" < Prs. *wazmīn*; v. Voc. s.v. *xrīnd*. A similar tendency is found in Waz. Psht, *armōnd*, *darmōnd* < *armān*, *darmān*, possibly in Psht. *drūd* "heavy" < **grūd* < **grūn*, cf. Pash. L. *g'rānd* "pregnant" < Prs. *girān*.

γūnj "rag" is prob. borrr. from Psht. **γūndʷ*. (cf. EVP, s.v. *āγustāl*); with *γanj* "bad" (**γandʷ*) cf. Psht. *γandəl* "to dislike". K. *xwarinc* "right" (Soghd, *xwarant*) is also probably a lw.

52. *rt, rθ, rd* result in *l*, thus deviating from the usual development in E.Ir.: *mulluk* "died", *xulluk* "ate", *mālī* "husband", *kālī* "knife", *zāl* "old", K. *sāl* "coldness", K. *dil-* "to reap"; *gal-* "to weave" (**garθ-*); *zli* "heart", *a-sul* "this year", *g-* (K. *gl-*) "to take away" (**grd-*), *gəlak* "rat" (**grdyaka-*). *mār* "flour", *mar-* "to knead, pulverize" must be borrowed from some other Ir. dialect. *aḍḍu-gaḍ* (*ardugaḍ*) "both" with recent assimilation of Prs. *hardū*.

53. Intervocalic *p, b* become *w*: *waw-* "to get" (Av. *avi-ap-*), *ne-* "to lie down" (Av. *ni-pad-*), K. *carwōk* "goats and sheep" (**čaḍwar-pādaka-*), K. *wan* "co-wife" (Av. *hapaḍni-*), K. *rawas* "fox" (**raupasa-*), *wōk* (K. *w^{ak}*) "water" (**āwēk* < **āpakā-*), *tōa* (K. *tūwā*) "sun" (**tāpa-*), *war-* "to bring" (Av. *ā-bar-*), *aw-* "to read" (Av. *aiwi-ah-*), *wīs-* "to enter" (**upa-* or **abi-isa-*?) etc. — *bōy* "near" (**upāya-*) with early loss of *u-*, cf. 41.

mp > *mb*: K. *imbāi* "friends" (**hampāḍya-*?). *rb* in K. *gurū* "kid" (Av. *garəwa-* "foetus", Sar. *γērv* "kid"). Cf. *undərəw-*, 51.

54. Intervocalic *č* > *š* (K. *š*): *rōš* (K. *ryūš*) "day", *mōmāš* "prayer", *mōš-* "to untie", *bīš-* "to cook". In K. *γwac-* (Log. *γwš-*) "to speak" *c* has been secondarily developed from *s* (cf. 69) < *š* < *xšy* (Av. fut. *vaxšya-*, v. 57). The derivation of *mlic* (K. *mīliz*) "apple" and of

č (K *hinc*.) "to be able" (**hakya*?) is uncertain. — Intervocalic $j > \dot{z}$ in *uṣṇaw*- (K. *wazn*-) "to kill". In *jəm* etc. (K. *jəm*) "below" (**hača-adama*) *ha*- has been lost at an early date, and j is treated as in initial position (cf. 41, 46). But *rezan* (K. *rijan*, with $j < \dot{z}$?) "rice" (**wrijanā*). The normal development must, however, have been that intervocalic $-j-$ lost ist occlusion as well as $-č-$. — In Psht. $-č-$ results in $-j-$, but $-j-$ in $-ž-$. In this language the dentalization of palatal affricates took place at an earlier date than in Orm., where both $-č-$ and $-j-$ had lost their occlusion before the introduction of this phonetical change.

$nč > ne$ in stressed, final syllable: *pēnc* "5"; but cf. *pan'jēs* „15", *pan'jāstu* "50". — $rč > rž$ in *kiržī* "hen" (**krčyā*). But K. *marcōi* "ant", with suffixal $č$ treated as an initial, cf. Prs. *mōrča*.

55. Regarding *dw* v. 45. *st* e. g. in *mustuk* "sat down"; but *jusp* "span" (**witaspī* < **witasti*.) with dissimilation? (Cf. Charpentier, JRAS. 1927, pp. 115 ff.) *sp* e. g. in *yāsp* "horse". Regarding *šk*, *sč* v. 72. *zd*, *žd* > *l* in *nēla* "presence, with" (Av. *nazdyō*), *šūlēš* "16" (**xšwaždasa*). Probably through * $d > r$ (cf. Psht. *špāras*), cf. *rd* > *l* v. 52.

Fricatives.

56. Initially before vowels the only Ir. fricative which occurs in Orm. is x : *xan*- "to laugh", *xar* "ass" (lw.?).

Between vowels x and f are preserved: *mux* "face", *mēx* „locust" (Av. *maḍaxa*-), *māx* "we"; *γaf*- "to weave", *nefak* "navel". K. *pan* "wide" may be genuine (Av. *paḍana*-), or borr. from Prs. *pahn*.

57. θw is reduced in *cār* "4", θy in *rāi* "road" (Av. *raiθya*-), K. *imbāi* "friends" (**hampāθya*?); but $xw > x$: *puxōk* "boiled".

Ir. * $\theta s > s$ in *γuskak* "calf". It is improbable that c in K. *γwac* has really preserved the occlusion of the original *ts* (cf. 69). $fš > š$ in K. *šwān* "shepherd".

$xš > š$: *šō* (but K. *šāw*) "night" (Av. *xšap*-), *šin* (K. *šin* from Psht.?) "green" (Av. *axšaēna*-), K. *m^hši* "fly" (Av. *maxši*-), K. *baš*- "to give" (Av. *baxš*-), *driši* "lie" (**druxš*?). But $xšy > š$ (K. *s*),

as in Psht.: *duš-* (K. *dūs-*) "to milk" (**dauχšya-*), *yuš-*, (K. *yuac-*, cf. 69) "to speak" (**uacšya-*). K. *brūš-* "to glitter" (cf. Psht. *brēšēdēl*) scarcely < **upa-rauχšya-*. *xšw-* in *šū* (K. *š^{sh}*) "6". *šūštu* (K. *šwaištī*) "60". Regarding the derivation of *šipi* "curds" v. Voc.

58. Before a nasal, *θ* (and probably other fricatives) lost its specific articulation and was elided: K. *wan* "co-wife" (Av. *hapaθnī-*), K. *mēmni* "female guest" (**maiθmn-*). Cf. also *rūn* "ghee" (Av. *raoχna-*), but *rūn* "fire" *raoχšna-*), v. 71.

59. Before occlusives *x* and *f* were assimilated so early that the resulting *t* was elided in the same way as original intervocalic *t*. It is at any rate doubtful, whether the *x* and the *f* have left any trace in a respectively palatal and labial glide (cf. 27, 126). *xt* in: *dukā* "girl, daughter", B. *dūa* (K. *dūk^a*, *dūe^a*), *γōk* (K. *γwēk*) "said" (**waxtaka-*), *dūk* "milked" (*duxtaka-*), *mōk* "untied" (**muxtaka-*), *prāk* "sold" (**parā-waxtaka-*), K. *b^hēk* "gave" (**baxtaka-*). *ft* in *tōk* "hot", *hō* (K. *wō*) "7", *a^wēs* "17", *wāk* "got" (**abi-aftaka-?*), *šipi* "curds" (v. Voc.). Possibly *rx**t* is treated in the same way as *xt*: K. *māk* "withered" (**marxtaka-*, cf. Par. *māt* "killed"?).

60. *θr*, *xr* and *fr* (and also *mr*, v. 62) result in *š* (K. *š^r*) initially and between vowels. *θr* in: *šō* (K. *š^rē*) "3", *zēš* "thorn" (**jaθri-*), *yuš-* (K. *yuwš^r-*) "to fear" (**vi-θrah-*), *mēš* (K. *mērš^r*) "sun" (Av. *miθra-*), K. *rūš^rai* "brother's son". — *xr-* in: *šen-* (K. *š^rin-*) "to buy" (**xrīn-*), *šūm* "inflammation" (Av. *xrūma-?*), *tēš* (K. *tēš^r*) "bitter" (*taxri-?*), *šūš* "red", assimilated from K. *sūš^r* < Av. *suxra-*. — *fr* in: *šū-* (K. *šaw-*) "to weep" (*fra-rauda-?*), K. *š^ramōt* "forgetting" (**frām^ršta-*), K. *š^ri-būk* "stinking" (**friθya-*), K. *š^rak* "flea" (**f^ruškā-*), *šiv-* (K. *š^raw-*) "to give" (*fra-ap-* or *fra-dā-*, v. Voc.), *γōš* "snow" (Av. *vafra-*).

This strong cerebralizing effect of *r* on a preceding fricative, which had probably previously lost its specific articulation, is very characteristic of Orm. The development of *θr* > *š* is known from Par., Soghd. and other dialects, the change of *f^r* into *š* only from Bal. (*šamušag* "to forget") and Gabri; the corresponding development of *xr* is, as far as I know, not found in any other Ir. dialect.

61. The group *str* (*sṭr*) results in *š* (K. *s*): *bēš* "rope" (**bastrī*-), *γwāši* (K. *γwāsi*) "grass" (**wāstrya*-), *giši* (K. *gas*) "tooth" (**gastra*-). The etymology of *kāš* (K. pl. *kaši*) "Afghan" is unknown; the *š* may represent *str*, *sr*, *ṣṣy* (v. 67, 57) and possibly other Ir. sounds. (v. p. 312, n. 2). — Note *ṣr* > *š*(*r*), but *str*, *sr* > *š*. Apparently the *s* has been less liable to cerebralization than the weak sound *ṣ*. — The contrast between *s(t)r* > *š*, but *rs* > *š* (v. 66) corresponds to that between Psht. *s(t)r* > *š*, but *rs* > *ž*. In both languages *rs* was the weaker group, which was assimilated first and was most thoroughly influenced by the *r*.

yēwər "cloud" (*abrya*-) seems to show that voiced fricatives resisted the influence of the *r* better than the unvoiced ones.

Nasals.

62. Initial and intervocalic *n*, *m* remain: *nimēk* "salt", *nām* "name", *ban* "to throw", K. *wan* "co-wife", *mumāž* "prayer", *māucā* "mother", K. *hām* "unripe", *ze'māk* "winter".

Regarding *nt*, *mp*, *ṇk* etc. v. 51, 53, 49. Regarding **nē* in *pēnc* "5" v. 54. Regarding *rn*, *sn*, *šn*, *ṣšn*, *šm*, *zn* v. 64, 71. Cf. *txan*, 49.

Before *r* an *m* loses its nasality and is treated as a fricative: K. *nō(r)šr* "soft" (Av. *namra*-). But cf. *yēwər* "cloud" 61. Cf. *txan*, 49.

63. Regarding nasalization through assimilation v. 75. A spontaneous nasalization of vowels occurs, especially in K. E.g. *āšt* (K. *hānšt*) "8", K. *yānsp* "horse", K. *hiṇs* "bear", K. *hiṇl* "to be ground", *hēncēi* "tears", *hanicalk* "egg", *hinc* "to be able". The nasalization seems to have something to do with the initial *h*, which is probably pronounced without the nose being firmly closed by the velum.

Rolled and Lateral Sounds.

Ir. *r*.

64. Initial *r* in: *rōž* "day", *rūn* "ghee", *rūn* "fire". Intervocalic *r* in: *darīm* "I hold", *nēr* "house" (as a postposition *nēr* and *nē* "in").

Regarding *rg*, *rb*, *rt*, *rd*, *rê*, *rx* v. 49, 52, 53, 54, 59. *rn* > *l*: K. *sukal* "porcupine", *mlîc* (K. *mîlîz*) "apple" (**marnî*?, cf. Psht. *maṇa* etc.?), K. *hînl* "to be ground" (**ṛnya*). K. *kūn* "deaf" may be borrr. from Psht. *kūn*; *kūn* "to copulate" may also possibly be a lw. *k* "to do" is borrr. from Psht. *kawul*, or represents a parallel development of this frequently used verb.

65. *rz* results in *g* (K. *ġ*): *bēg* (K. *bēġ*) in *pabēga* "above" (Av. *barəzyah*-), *g*- (K. *ġ*-) "to leave, place" (Av. *harəz*-), K. *daġ*- "to load" (Av. *darəz*-), K. *ṛwaġ*- "to take an oath" (Av. *varəz*-), K. *aḡan* "millet" (Prs. *arzan* etc.), *xwāḡ* (K. *xwāġ*?) "sweet" (Av. *xarəzišta*-), cf. K. *xwāḡāwī* "sweetness". It is possible that K. *ġ* (in *ġ*-) is incorrectly written for *ġ̇*. **ġ̇* was assimilated into K. *ġ*, while the *r* was kept apart from the unvoiced *ġ* in *ġ̇*. The transition of *ġ̇* into *g* in Log. reminds us of N. Psht. In some transitional Ghilzai dialects, such as in Rustum Khel, and possibly in Pur Khel, we find a similar distribution to that in Orm. Log.: *ġ̇* remains (or becomes *ġ̇*), while *ġ̇* becomes *g* (Pur Khel also *g'*, *γ'*). — Note *marzā* "brother" (**hamāṭṛ-zāta*-).

66. *rs*, *rš* > *ṣ*: *juṣ*- (K. *jūṣ*-) "to see" (Av. *vī-darəs*-), *muṣaw*- (K. *muzaw*- for *muṣaw*-?) "to rub" (**marš*-), *cāṣtu* "40" (**čaṣwarsata*-), K. *hiṣ* "bear" (the Log. form would have been **iṣ*) < **ṛṣi*- (*ṣ* before *i*, cf. 35. Also Psht. *yaṣ*, *iḡ*, *ēṣ* etc. prob. from the fem.).

In the group *ṛšn* the *ṛ* developed into *ra*, *ra*, and the heavy group of consonants *ršn* was avoided: *trunuk* (K. *tranak*) "thirsty" (Av. *taršna*- = **ṛṣna*-), cf. also *prusnaw*- "to sprinkle?" (v. Voc. s.v.).

67. The development of *ršt* into *t* is curious; probably the intermediate sound was a cerebral *t̪*, which was, however, changed into *t* before the introduction of cerebrals in Ind. lw.s. Cf. Psht. *t* < *št* (but *št* < *ršt*!). Examples: K. *pat* "back" (Av. *paršta*-), K. *ṣramōt* "forgetting" (**frāmṛšta*-), K. *mutaw*- "to rub" (**mṛšta*-), *wutuk* (K. *hatak*) "left, laid" (*hṛštaka*-), K. *tatak* "drank" (**tṛštaka*-). The derivation of *gustuk* "took" (K. *gastak*, *glastak*) is uncertain. Possibly **grsta*- > **grasta*-, with substitution of *l* for *r* from the presend *gl*- < **grd*-.

sr probably resulted in *ṣ*: *ṣir(r)* (K. *sirr*) "good", possibly < Av.

srira. K. *hēncēi* "tears" (sg. **hōncē* < **ōsk* < Log. **ōšk* < **asruka*), cf. 69.

Regarding *xr*, *fr*, *ʒr*, *str*, cf. 60, 61; *gr*, *br*, *dr* cf. 47.

Ir. l.

68. Ir. *l* occurs only in K. *las* "to lick".

Sibilants.

69. Initial *s*, *z* are retained: *sō* "100", *sikak* "hare", K. *sāl^a* "coldness"; *zli* "heart", *zemāk* "winter". *š* (< *šy*-) in *šūk* (K. *suk* f.) "became", but pres. *sām* etc. *š*- (K. *s*-) < *sy*- in *šē* "1", *šandas* "11", *šām* "before", *šān* "today" (v. Voc. s. vv.). K. *c^an* "today" with *c* > *s* (cf. *γwac*-, *γwac*, *hēncēi*, 54, 57, 67). Similarly Psht. *cam* (borr. into K. *c^am*) < *sam* "flat". The *c* probably arose out of a very energetic pronunciation of the *s*. — Regarding *šūš* "red" v. 60.

70. Intervocalic *s*, *z* in *das* "10", *asul* "this year", *nas* "to seize", *nis* "to go out", (**niš-isa*-, or **ni-isa*-), K. *tusk* "empty" (**tusaka*-, or < **tušk* < **tusyaka*-); *mēz*- (K. *maz*-) "to break", *pažen*- (K. *pazan*-) "to recognize", *pōz* (K. *pyūz*) "mouth", *marzā* (K. *marzā*) "brother" (**hamātrzāta*-); but K. *winjōk* "stepson" (**hapaṭnizātaka*-) with *j* < *z*, cf. *c* < *s* above (and K. *rijan*, 54).

Intervocalic *š* is elided, or becomes *y*: *gōi* (K. *gōy*) "ear", *mēi* (K. *mai*) "ewe", *spōi* (K. *spōi*) "louse", *nis* "to go out" (**niš-isa*-, or **ni-isa*-).

71. *s*, *z* and *š* are assimilated before nasals: K. *yānak* "ashes" (**āsnakā*-), *šān* (K. *c^an*) "today" (**śya-azna*-, Av. *asn*-); *cimī* (K. *cōm*) "eye", *pōm* "wool" (Prs. *paśm*), *trunuk* "thirsty" (**tršnaka*-); but, with more recent assimilation, *rūṇ* "fire" (Av. *raoxšna*-). The derivation of K. *prusnaw* "to sprinkle" (**pršna*-?) is uncertain.

72. *zd*, *žd* > *l* v. 55; *na'γōk* "went out" probably < **ni*-, not **niš-gataka*-.

Regarding *sk*, *sp*, *st* cf. 47, 55; *str*, *sr* cf. 61, 67. *śc* and *šk* are assimilated into *c* (< *č*), *k*: *pēc* "back, behind" (**paścya*-, Av. *paśca*,

cf. Minj. *ač-pōč* "behind", *wōkă* (K. *wyūk*) "dry" (Av. *huška-*), K. *šrak* f. "flea" (**fruškā-*). Cf. Psht. *wuč* "dry" < **uk*.

73. *št* > *št* (K. *št*, *št*): *muštuk* (K. *maštak*) "broke", *γuštuk* (K. *γwaštak*) "fell", K. *pištak* "wrote", *šūštu* (K. *šwaišti*) "60", *aurūšt* (K. *w^ašt^a*) "beard"; *āšt* (*āšt*? K. *hānšt*) "8", *aštēs* (K. *aštēs*) "18", K. *hīštak* "read" (Av. *aiwišti-* "study"), *nēšta* (K. *nīšt^a*) "outside" (Skr. *niṣṭya-* etc.), K. *ašt-* "to be standing" (Av. *hišta-*). — Orm. *št* > *št* (*št*), but *ršt* > *t* (cf. 67); Psht. *št* > *t*, but *ršt* > *št*. In Orm. the cerebralization of *št* is probably comparatively recent, and did not take place till *ršt* had become **št* > **t* (but *zd*, *zd* > *d* > *l*, on account of the less energetic pronunciation of *d*? cf. 55). In Psht., on the other hand, the *r* of *ršt* was preserved until *št* had become **št* > **t*.

Ir. *h*.

74. Initial *h* is lost in Log.: *wō* "7", *awēs* "17", *marzā* "brother" (**hamātīzātā-*) etc., *wutuk* (K. *hatak*) "left" **h₁štaka-*, *č-* (K. *hinc-*) "to be able". In K. *h* is apparently preserved before a stressed syllable: *hō* "7": *awēs* "17"; cf. also *wan* "co-wife" (Av. *hapaṇnī-*), *imbāi* "friends" (**hampāḍya-*?). Intervocalic *h* in *γuṣ-* (K. *γwašr-*) "to fear" (**wi-ḡrah-*), K. *hai* "thou art" (Av. *ahī*), cf. *yum* (K. *h^am*) "I am" (Av. *ahmī*).

Prothetic *h* is very common in K.: *hām* "unripe", *hōnd* "blind", *hīnl-* "to be ground", *hīns* "bear" etc. Note K. *hānšt* (Log. *āšt*) "8": *aštēs* "18".

hw > *x(w)*: *xui* (K. *xwai*) "self", *xr-*: *xulluk* (K. *x(u)r-*: *xwalak*) "to eat", *xwâr* "sister" (lw.?), K. *xwarinc^a* "right".

Assimilation and Dissimilation.

75. Numerous instances of assimilation through contact are found throughout the preceding paragraphs. Cf. also 125. Assimilation at a distance occurs in: *nimišta* "written" (Prs. *nivišta*), *maindân*

"plain" (Prs. *maidān*, cf. EVP. s. v. *mōr*), *nīnī* "nose" (Prs. *bīnī*?), *šūš* "red" < K. *sūš**, v. 60.

Dissimilation in: *layar-* "to roll" (Psht. *ryarēdāl*), *bī'yān* "waist" (Prs. *miyān*).

Metathesis.

76. The following examples are taken from K.: *buzwā* "spider" (**wabzā*), *waṭk* "walnut" (from **wakt*, borrr. from some dialect form of Skr. *akṣotā*? But cf. Waz. *maṭak*), *zway^ak* "kernel of the pine-nut" (**ywaz-*, Prs. *gōz*), *razūn* "green" (Psht. *zaryūn*), *mizdik* (Log. *mazdik*) "mosque" (Prs. *mašjid*, but Waz. *mazdak*). Most of these words are loan-words, and the metathesis may have taken place before the word was adopted into Orm. — An ancient metathesis is found in *drāy* (K. *drāy*, *dāray*) "long", cf. Av. *darəya-* etc., v. 49.

77. List of Phonetical Correspondences.

| | |
|---|--|
| Orm. <i>a</i> < Ir. <i>a</i> (26, 28), <i>ā</i> (30), <i>i</i> (31), <i>u</i> (33), <i>r</i> (35), <i>ai</i> (36), <i>-ati</i> (40). | Orm. <i>u</i> < Ir. <i>u</i> (33), <i>ū</i> (34), <i>a^u</i> (39), <i>a</i> (27), <i>r</i> (35). |
| » <i>ā</i> < Ir. <i>a</i> (26). | » <i>ū</i> < Ir. <i>ū</i> (34), <i>au</i> , <i>awa</i> (37), <i>a^u</i> (39), <i>uxta</i> (59). |
| » <i>ā</i> < » <i>a</i> (26, 38), <i>ā</i> (29, 30), <i>āwa</i> (37). | » <i>ā</i> < Ir. <i>awa</i> ? (37). |
| » <i>e</i> < Ir. <i>i</i> (31), <i>ī</i> (32). | » <i>y</i> < » <i>y-</i> (43), <i>i</i> (31), <i>-š-</i> (70), <i>o-</i> (43). |
| » <i>ē</i> < » <i>ai</i> (36), <i>āi</i> (38), <i>a</i> , <i>ada</i> (28), <i>i</i> (31), <i>-ātiš</i> (40), <i>axta</i> (59). | » <i>w</i> < Ir. <i>-p-</i> , <i>-b-</i> (53), <i>o-</i> (45). |
| » <i>i</i> < Ir. <i>i</i> (31), <i>aⁱ</i> (38), <i>r</i> (35). | » <i>k</i> < » <i>k-</i> (46), <i>-k-</i> (49), <i>šk</i> (72). |
| » <i>ī</i> < » <i>ī</i> (32), <i>ai</i> (36), <i>aya</i> (36), <i>-ayah</i> , <i>-iyah</i> , <i>-ayati</i> , <i>-ayaki</i> (40). | » <i>g</i> < Ir. <i>g</i> (46), <i>k-</i> (48), <i>-rz-</i> (65). |
| » <i>ō</i> (ō) < Ir. <i>a</i> (27), <i>i</i> (31), <i>u</i> (33), <i>au</i> , <i>awā</i> (37), <i>ata</i> (27), <i>-ah</i> (28), <i>ā</i> (30), <i>afta</i> , <i>axta</i> (59). | » <i>x</i> < Ir. <i>x</i> (56), <i>-xw-</i> (57), <i>hw</i> (74). |
| | » <i>γ</i> < Ir. <i>w-</i> (44), <i>-g-</i> (49). |
| | » <i>t</i> < » <i>t-</i> (46), <i>ršt</i> (67). |
| | » <i>d</i> < » <i>d-</i> (46), <i>t-</i> (48), <i>duw-</i> (45). |

Orm. $\dot{d} < \text{Ir. } r + d$ (52).

* $p < \text{ } p$ (46).

* $b < \text{ } b$ (46), p (48),
 dw (45).

* $f < \text{Ir. } f$ (56).

* $\dot{c} < \text{ } k^v$ (49, 54).

* $\dot{j} < \text{ } w^v$ (45).

* $c < \text{ } \dot{c}$ (46), $\dot{c}iy$ (43),
 $\dot{c}w$ (47), $-\dot{c}$ (72); (in K.)
 s (54, 69).

* $j < \text{Ir. } \dot{c}$ (46), d^v (51),
 w^v (45), K. \dot{j} (46), \dot{j} (54).

* $n < \text{Ir. } n$ (62), nt , nd (51),
 γn , ϑn (58), $r\dot{s}n$ (66), sn ,
 zn , $\dot{s}n$ (71).

* $m < \text{Ir. } m$ (62), ϑm (58),
 $\dot{s}m$ (71).

* $\eta < \text{Ir. } x\dot{s}n$ (58, 71).

* $r < \text{ } r$ (64), wr (45),
 br ? (47), rb (53).

* $l < \text{Ir. } l$ (68), rt , $r\dot{s}$, rd (52),
 zd , $\dot{z}d$ (55), rn (64).

* $s < \text{Ir. } s$ (69, 70), $-sy$
(43, 70), $\dot{s}y$ (43), ϑs (57).

* $\dot{s} < \text{Ir. } \dot{s}y$ (43, 69), sy
(43, 69), $x\dot{s}y$ (57), str (61),
 sr (67).

Orm. $\dot{s} < \text{Ir. } f\dot{s}$, $x\dot{s}$, $x\dot{s}w$ (57),
 ϑr , xr , fr (60), mr (62),
 rs , $r\dot{s}$ (66).

* $z < \text{Ir. } z$ (69, 70), \dot{j} (46,
54).

* $\dot{z} < \text{Ir. } -\dot{c}$, $-\dot{j}$ (54).

* $o < \text{ } h$ (74), $-t$, $-d$ (50),
 $-\vartheta w$, $-\vartheta y$ (57), $-xt$, $-ft$ (59),
 $-\dot{s}$ (70).

* $ng < \text{Ir. } ng$ (49).

* $nd < \text{ } nd$ (51), $-n$ (51).

* $mb < \text{ } mp$ (53).

* $nc < \text{ } n\dot{c}$ (54).

* $nj < \text{ } n\dot{c}$ (54).

* $rg < \text{ } rg$ (49).

* $r\dot{z} < \text{ } r\dot{c}$ (54).

* $r\dot{w}$, $r\dot{u} < \text{Ir. } r\dot{b}$ (51, 53).

* $gr < \text{Ir. } gr$ (47).

* $dr < \text{ } dr$ (47).

* $br < \text{ } br$ (47).

* $s\dot{t} < \text{ } st$ (47, 55), $-sat$
(50).

* $\dot{s}t < \text{ } \dot{s}t$ (73), $-rsat$ (50).

* $sk < \text{ } sk$ (47, 55).

* $sp < \text{ } sp$ (47, 55), st
(55).

* $tx < \text{ } na\gamma$ (49).

MORPHOLOGY.

Nouns.

Stem-Formation.

78. From ancient stems in *-a*: e. g.: *yāsp* „horse” (Av. *aspa*-), *γōš* “snow” (Av. *vafra*-), *gōi* “ear” (Av. *gaoša*-), *mux* “face” (Skr. *mukha*-).

From stems in *-(a)ya-*: *māi* (K. *māi* m.) “month” (Av. *māhya*-), *māli* “husband” (Anc. Prs. *m(a)rtiya*-), *zli* “heart” (Av. *zərədaya*-).

From stems in *-ā-*: *nāk* “wife” (**naw(y)akā*-), *šō* (K. *šūw* f.) “night” (Av. *xšapā*-?), *txan* “bread” is f. in K., and K. *γwac* “calf” may be either m. or f. (**naγanā*-, **watsā*-?). Cf. also the p. p. f. in K., e. g. *buk* “become” (m. *byōk*). Accordingly *-ā* (K. *a*) in *mīrgā* “sparrow”, K. *rāš^{ra}* “niece” etc. is probably due to influence from Psht. — From stems in *-yā-*: *kir^ži* “hen” (**kryā*-), *kālī* “knife” (**kartyā*-), but *nēr*, (K. *nar* f.). “house” (**antaryā*-).

From stems in *-ī-*: *šusp* “span” (Av. *vitasti*-), K. *wan* “cowife” (Av. *hapaṣnī*-), *mēi* (K. *māi*) “ewe” (Av. *maēšī*-), *būmmā* “earth” (Av. *būmi*-, cf. late Anc. Prs. acc. *būmām*) with secondary *-ā*. *gī^{ri}* “mountain” is prob. derived from the Av. pl. *garayō*. — From stems in *-u-*: K. *dyūr^a* “firewood” (cf. Av. *dāru*-).

From stems in *-r-*: K. *dūw^a* “daughter” (nom. **duxtā*), *māwā* “mother” (Av. nom. *mātā*), *p(y)ē* (K. *piē*) “father” (Av. nom. *pitā*). *zwār* “sister” is prob. borrr. from Prs. — From stems in *-n-*: K. *cōm* (Log. *cimī*) “eye” (Av. *čašman*-), *pōm* “wool” (**paxšman*-); *škan* “cow dung” (**sakana*- < **sakan*-. Cf. Skr. gen. *śaknaḥ*).

Stems in *-kā-* are very numerous. V. Voc. s.v.v. *dukā*, *spuk*, *syūkā*, *š^{ak}*, *žemāk* etc. The *-ai*, e. g. of *rāš^{ai}* is prob. of Psht. origin. A double *-ka-* suffix is found in *pikāk* (K. *pikak*) “milk”, K. *sikak* “hare”.

The ancient Ir. stems are all inflected alike in Orm. Most masculines go back to an oblique form in *-ahya*, cf. 42 a, 125.

Composition.

79. Prs. compounds frequently occur; but genuine Orm. nominal compounds are rare. Cf., however, K. *gôn^a-mīrg^a* "skylark", K. *kaṇ^a-weraγ^a* "a kind of crow", *mālīda'rī* "woman whose husband is alive". Ancient compounds are e.g. *mar'zā* "brother", K. *carwōk* "sheep and goats", K. *winjōk* "stepson", K. *kirmai* "hen"; possibly *šīpī* "milk", *tōpī* "buttermilk" (v. Voc. s.v.v.).

As in Par., genitive groups frequently replace compounds: *gākā ta gišī* "gums"; *nas ta pāi* "calf of the leg"; *sumb ta pāi* "heel". These constructions are due to the influence of the Prs. *izāfat*-compounds.

Cf. also verbal compounds such as: *amar-* "to hear" (**ā-mar-*), *užnaw-* "to kill" (Av. *aiwi-* or *awa-^{jan}-*), *waw-* "to read" (Av. *aiwi-ah-*), *wust-* "to rise" (Av. *us-stā-*), *prāk* "sold" (**para-waxta-*), *parγan-* "to dress" (*parī-gund-*), K. *š'amōt* "forgetting" (**frā-mršta-*), *n-* "to sit down" (Av. *nī-had-*), *γuṣaw-* "to wash" (**wi-fraw-*) etc.

The Article.

80. The definite article is *a-*: *a-sa'rai* (= K.) "the man" (but *'a sa'rai* "this man", v. 103).

The numeral *šē* "1" is used as an indefinite article: *šē sa'rai* (K. *s^a sa'rai*) "a man" or "one man".

Gender.

81. There is no distinction of gender in Orm. Log. A number of nouns denoting female beings end in *-ā* (= K. *a*, cf. 78); but

the adjective or verb does not change, as it does in K. Probably the loss of the *f* is due to the influence of Prs. Example: *šə sarai* (*zarka*) *ušyār arzāk* "a wise man (woman) came".

Number.

82. The sign of the pl. is *-i* or *-iyē* (K. *-i*). Most nouns ending in a consonant take *-i*, e. g. *čān* "year", *zēš* "thorn", *gōn* "stick", *pīng* (K. *pīng*, *pīnji*) "cock", *nūkar* "servant". A final *-k* is palatalized before *-i*: *gəlak* "rat", pl. *gəlak'i* (K. *gilak*, *giláčč'i*): *wūlk* "egg", pl. *'wūlk'i*; *'spuk* "dog", pl. *'spuk'i*, *'spuč'i* (K. *spuk*, *spuč'i*). Also *'dūkā* "daughter" has the pl. *'dūk'i*, *'dūč'i* (K. *dūkā*, *dūč'i*).

Nouns ending in a vowel or diphthong generally have the pl. in *-iyē*: *sa'rai* "man": *sa'riyē* (*sariyē*), *aurai* "ram": *auriyē*, *'zarka* "woman": *zər'kiyē*, *mar'zā* "brother": *mar'ziyē* (*mar'zāyē*), *mā'hī* "fish": *mā'hiyē*, *gōi* "cow": *'gōiyē*. But also: *gap* "stone": *ga'piyē*, *kitāb* "book": *kitābiyē*, *'spuk* "dog": *'spukiyē* etc.

A few words are always used in pl.: *'cimī* "eye" (K. *cōm*, pl. *camī*), *dri* "hair" (K. *drā*, pl. *dri*), *'giši* "tooth" (K. *gas*), *'kissī* "tale", (cf. Psht. pl. *xabarē*); *'driši* "lie" (K. *darēši*). Probably *gi'ri* "mountain" is an original pl. (cf. 36, 78).

After numerals we find e. g. *də klān* "two sons"; *zūt kitāb*; *az zūt dukā darim* "I have many daughters". *klā'nāk* "boy" was said to have the same form in sg. and pl.

83. Acc. to G. the pl. termination *-i* is derived from Phl. *-ihā*. This is, however, very doubtful. More probably we ought to compare Psht. *-i*. The possibility of deriving *giri* "mountain" < Av. *garayō* has been mentioned above (82). It seems possible that *-i* and *-iyē* are merely phonetical variants of an etymologically identical termination.

Case.

84. As in Par. (Gr. 84), there is no fixed limit between "cases" and postpositional forms. I have reckoned as "cases" those postpositional forms which are not constructed with the genitive:

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Nom. | <i>nēr</i> "house". | Superess. | <i>nēr(i) jē</i> . |
| Acc. | <i>(ku) nēr</i> . | Comit. | <i>(i-) nēr(i) giđi</i> . |
| Gen. | <i>ta nēr</i> . | Abl. | <i>(i-) nēr dī</i> . |
| Instr. | <i>pa nēr</i> . | Adess. | <i>nēri nēla</i> . |
| Dat. | <i>(ku) nēr kī</i> . | Termin. | <i>nēr tu-manak</i> . |
| Loc. I. | <i>(i-) nēri</i> . | Voc. | <i>ai nēr</i> . |
| Loc. II. | <i>(i-) nēri nē</i> . | | |

Nominative.

85. There is no agent case, the nom. being used as a subject with the past tenses of transitive verbs. This development is probably not due to any Prs. influence, as it is found in K. too.

Accusative.

86. The indefinite object is not formally distinguished from the subject: *klanāki jē kitāb bu awīm* "I am reading a book to the boy". But the definite object is marked by the prefix *ku* (corresponding to Par. *ma*): *ku kitāb bu awīm* "I am reading the book"; *ku daraxt bu zanam* "I fell the tree". *ku* is always used with pronouns: *ku mun* "me"; *az bu ku tōs zanam* "I beat you". The derivation of *ku* is uncertain. *It corresponds to K. **kū*, a locative prefix used with proper names. In Log., too, it is used with nouns and pronouns denoting a person in the local cases.

Genitive.

87. *tar tū ta pē nēr* "your father's house"; *ta xui ta klān i-gardani* "to the neck of his own son"; *šē dukandār ta grām dī* "from a shopkeeper of the village". With postpositions: *ta girī sar* "on the top of the hill"; *ta qabr i-sar* "on the tomb"; *ta rāi (i-)sar (nē)* "on the road"; *ta draxt i-jami nē* "under the tree"; *ta kištī mənzi nē* "in the middle of the boat"; *ta nēr i-mīnz dī* "from the interior of the house"; *ta xui ta klān i-mīnzi nē* "amongst his own sons"; *tar tū pēci dī* "from behind you".

With *ta* (before personal pronouns *tar*), cf. Psht. *da*, genitive prefix, Par. *tar* "to, in from" < Av. *tarō*.

Instrumental.

88. *pa* (also K.) < Av. *paiti*. **pa cimi* "(he gave a sign) with the eyes".

Dative.

89. *ku sarai kī* "to the man"; *kafō sarai kī šē kitāb bu ar širīm* "I give a book to that man"; *nūkarī kī* "to the servant". In a local sense: *az bu nēr kī cūm* "I shall go home"; *qabristān kī* "to the graveyard"; prob.: *ta xuy i-pē kī* "to his own father" (not **xuyi pē*). K. has *kī* or *likī*: *i-sarai (li)kī* "to a man". Acc. to G. *likī* is a compound; but it is equally probable that *kī* is a shortened form of *likī*. The derivation is unknown. < **ardaki*? Cf. Av. *arōda* "side" etc., Sak. *-ālsto* "towards", v. Barth., *miran Mund.*, I, 3 ff.

Locative I.

90. The simplest form of the loc., which is also used as a base for other cases, ends in *-i*: *wōki al-γuštuk* "he fell into the water"; *škārī-wa ar-zāk* "he came shooting"; *šē waxti būk* "once upon a time". With prefixed *i*: **i-sar-a* "on her head"; *i-gardani-wa* "to his neck"; *tar mun i-zlī* "in my heart". Also *ta xuy i-Xudāi kī* "to his own God" (or: *ta xuyi*?), cf. 89.

The form in *-i* may perhaps be derived from an ancient loc., Av. *-ē* (*-aē*), *-aya* (but v. 40). The derivation of *i*- is unknown (probably not < **adi* "to" or **ida* "here").

Locative II.

91. *nēri nē* or *i-nēri nē* "in the house"; *afo sarai jaygal (šārī, giri) nē ya* "the man is in the forest (town, on the mountain)"; *sari nē-wa* "on his head"; *kitāb buhmāi nē a (gōn)* "the book is on the ground (put it on the ground)"; *al-γuštuk-ē buhmāi nē* "it has fallen to the ground"; *i-pūšti nē* "on the back"; *bēši nē* "with a rope".

Cf. K. *inar* "in" (*i-sarai inar*). But forms such as *wōki* (v. 90) prove that we ought to write e.g. *i-nēri nē*, not *i-nēr i-nē*. Cf. Le. *i-ne*, *i-ner*. *nē(r)*, *nar* = *nēr*, *nar* "house" (G.) < **antar(y)a-*; cf. Prs. *dar*.

Supressive.

92. *giri jē a* "it is on the mountain"; *pōn(i) jē* "on the road"; *kitāb mēzi jē gōn* "put the book on the table"; *bummāi jē gōn* "put it on the ground"; *afō a-yāspī jē* "on the back of the horse"; *tar xui šānai jē* "on her own shoulder"; *giri jē bēk sam* "I ascend the hill"; *kančini jē* "(he spent it) on harlots"; *ku tū jē* "(I sold it) to thee"; *giri jēr mustuk-ē* (K. *i-grī i-zar nastak hā*) "he is sitting on the top of the hill". K. *izar*, Le. *jar*.

The derivation of *jē(r)* etc. is unknown. **kašai* might result in **k^gē*, **čē*, *jē*; -*r* possibly from *nē(r)*; but K. *z-*?

Comitative.

93. *bādsā giđi* "together with the king"; *ta bādsā i-klān giđi* "together with the king's son"; *i-nēri giđi*; *tar xuy i-marzāyi giđi* "together with his own brothers". Note: *ku mun giđi* "together with me"; *kafō giđi* "together with him".

giđi, K. *gađ* is of Ind. origin, *giđi* rhyming with *kī*, *dī*.

Ablative.

94. *nēr dī*; *qabr dī* "from the tomb"; *sarai dī* "from a man"; *xicār dī* "from the sister". With -*i*: *bummāi dī* „from the ground”; *kitāb mēz(i) dī wūr* "take the book from the table"; *tar tū yi-kissī dī* "from thy tale". With persons *ku* is, as a rule, prefixed: *ku mun dī* "from me"; *kafō sarai dī txān b' nasam* "I shall take the bread from that man"; but also *kafō wāda dī*.

Cf. Le. *yāsp dī* "from the horse", K. *dī* "from him, her, it" (*puštan^a-wa dī dāk* "he asked from him"). K. *lāst^a* or *lāst^a dī* „from”.

Adessive.

95. *a-sarayi nēla* "with, belonging to the man". K. *inēl^a*; *nēla* < Av. *nazdyō-*, v. Voc.

Terminative.

96. *Lô'gar tu-ma'nak* "as far as L.", K. *ta-minak, ta-mînšak^a*.

Vocative.

97. *ai Xéwâna* "O madman".

Adjectives.

98. There being no distinction of gender, we find e.g. *šê sarai* (*zarka*) *ušyâr* "a wise man (woman)"; *bummâ* (K. f.) *šin* (*šûš*, *spêw*, *yrâš*) *a* "the ground is green (red, white, black)". But K. f. *šin^a*, *sûš^{ra}*, *spîw^a*, *yrâš^a*.

The adjective is in most cases placed before the noun: *spêw yûsp* "a white horse". But also: *kafô nêri zarî nê* "in that little house"; *šê sarai bêaql* "a stupid man"; *ta šê aurai juân* "of a young ram". The *izâfat* construction is unknown.

Comparison is made with the help of the abl in *dî* (K. *lâst^a dî*). *a-gôi bê gôi dî zut danyar ê* "this cow is much leaner than (: the leanest of) the other cows".

Numerals.

99. 1. *šê* (K. *sô*, *s^a*, Le. *she*) < **syô* < **k'ios* (cf. Voc.).
 2. *dô* (K. *dôô*, Le. *do*) < **duwâ*, Av. *dva*.
 3. *šô* (K. *š^rê*, Le. *ghe*) < A. *šrâyô*. V. 36.
 4. *câr* (K. *câr*, Le. *tsâr*) < Av. *čadwârô*.
 5. *pênc* (K. *pênj*, Le. *penz*) < Av. *panča*, cf. Psht. *pinjô*.
 6. *šô*, *š^uô*, *šû* (K. *š^ah*, Le. *ksha*) < Av. *xšvaš*.
 7. *wô* (K. *hô*, Le. *wo*) < Av. *hapta*.
 8. *âšt* (K. *hânšt*, Le. *ansht*) < Av. *ašta*.
 9. *nâ*, *nâ* (K. *n^ah*, Le. *noh*) < Av. *nava*, or lw. from Psht.
 10. *das* (K., Le.) < *Av. *dasa*.
 11. *šândas* (K. *sundâs*, Le. *shândas*) < **syandasa*, Av. **aēvandasa*.
 12. *ducâs* (K. *duwâs*, Le. *duâs*) < Av. **dvādasa*.
 13. *šês* (K. *š^rês*, Le. *shes*) < Av. **šridasa*, or **šrayōdasa*?

14. *ca'rēs* (K., Le.) is a secondary formation, cf. Av. *čadrudasa*.
 15. *pan'jēs* (K. *panjēs*, Le. *panzes*) < Av. *pančadasa*. V. 28, 54.
 16. *šū'lēs* (K. *šuwēs*, Le. *shales*) < **xšwaždasa*-, Av. *xšvašdasa*, K. *šuwēs* is a secondary form. V. 55.
 17. *a'wēs* (K. *awēs*, Le. *haves*)* < Av. **haptadasa*.
 18. *a'štēs* (K. Le. *aštēs*) < Av. *aštadasa*.
 19. *nēs* (K. *unēs*, Le. *nes*) < Av. **navadasa*; *unēs* poss. infl. by Ind.
 20. *jist* (*jistu*) (K. *jistū*, Le. *jist*) < Av. *visaiti*. The -*ū* has been introduced from *šistu* etc. — 21. *jist u šē*.
 30. *šistu* (K. *šristū*, Le. *shist*) < *šrisata*-, Av. *šrisatəm*; *shist* is the more original form.
 40. *čāštu* (K. *cāštū*, Le. *tsasht*) < Av. *čadwarəsatəm*.
 50. *pan'jāstu* (K. *panjāštū*, Le. *panzast*) < Av. *pančāsātəm*. The *š* of K. is analogical. *ā* incorretly for *ā*?
 60. *šūštu* (K. *šwaištū*, Le. *khoshty*) < Av. *xšvašti*-. The -*u* is analogical.
 70. *a'waitu* (K. *awāi*, Le. *hawai*) < Av. *haptāiti*-. The -*tu* is analogical.
 80. *cār jistu* (K. *haštāi*, Le. *haštai*) < Av. *aštāiti*-.
 90. *nīwē* (K. *nawī*, Le. *nwi*) < Av. *navaiti*-. (**navāti*, with accent from **aštāti*? Cf. 42 c).
 100. *sō* (K. *sū*, Le. *sad*) < Av. *satəm*.
 1000. *a'zār* (Le. *hazār*) < Prs. — K. *zār* is genuine.
 Regarding the ordinal K. *dīm* "second" and *bē* (K. *bī*) "other" cf. 45.

Pronouns.

Personal Pronouns.

| 100. | 1st Prs. Sg. | 2nd Prs. Sg. |
|----------|---|---|
| Nom. | <i>az</i> (K. <i>az</i> , <i>haz</i>). | Nom. <i>tū</i> (<i>tū</i>) (K. <i>tū</i>). |
| Acc. | <i>ku mun</i> . | Acc. <i>ku tū</i> . |
| Gen. | <i>tar mun</i> (K. <i>tar mun</i>). | Gen. <i>tar tū</i> (K. <i>tar tū</i>). |
| Dat. | <i>ku mun ki</i> . | Dat. <i>ku tū ki</i> . |
| Supress. | <i>ku mun jē</i> . | |
| Comit. | <i>ku mun giđi</i> . | |
| Abl. | <i>ku mun di</i> . | Abl. <i>ku tū di</i> . |

| 1st Prs. Pl. | 2nd Prs. Pl. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Nom. <i>māx</i> (K. <i>māx</i>). | Nom. <i>tōs</i> (K. <i>tyūs</i>). |
| Acc. <i>ku māx</i> . | Acc. <i>ku tōs</i> . |
| Gen. <i>tar māx</i> etc. | Gen. <i>tar tōs</i> . |

az < Av. *azəm*, *mun* < Av. *manā*, cf. Par. *mun*. *māx* < Anc. Prs. *amāxam*, cf. Par. *mākh-ān*, Soghd. *māx*^u etc. — *tū* < Av. *tū* and *tava*, cf. Par. *tū*, ag. *tō*. — With *tōs* (*tyūs*) cf. Psht. *tāsu*, Waz. Psht. *tus*, *tōsē*. Borr. from, or influenced by, Lhd. *tus*? **(yu)šmāxam* prob. resulted in **māx* = 1st Prs. Pl.

Pronominal Suffixes.

101. 1st Prs. Sg. *-am*, *-m* < **a-mai* (Zeb. *-am* etc.).
 2nd " " *-at*, *-t* < **a-tai*? (Zeb. *-ē*), with special treatment of *-t*.
 3rd " " *-a*, *-wa* < **a-hai* (Zeb. *-a*).
 1st " Pl. *-ēn* < **a-nah* (Zeb. *-en*).
 2nd " " ?
 3rd " " *-a*, *-wa* (= 3rd Sg.).
-m, *-t*, *-wa* are postvocalic forms.

The pronominal suffixes are used as genitives, as objects, and as subjects of past tenses of transitive verbs.

As a genitive: *a-pē-m* "my father"; *txan-at xron* "eat thy bread"; *a-baya-wa* "its price"; *xwār dī-wa* "from his sister"; *a-nas-a* "their bellies". The pronominal suffix is frequently used pleonastically with a genitive: *ta bait a-awāz-a* "the sound of the song"; *tar mun ta pē nūkarī-wa* "my father's servants"; *ta pē-wa a-zli-wa* "his father's heart"; *tara sarai a-dukū-wa* "the daughter of this man".

As an object: *bēši nē-wa tarōn* "bind him with ropes (a rope)"; *rāi-wa dāk* "sent him away".

As a subject: *-am dāk-ē* "I have made"; *lauz-am dā būk* "I had uttered a word"; *a-klān-am zut zuk-ē* = *a-klān zut-am zuk-ē* "I have beaten the boy much"; **ca aḡab čiz-at dēk* "what wonderful thing didst thou see?"; *tū amarōk-at* "thou didst hear"; *ku mun-a tišawōk-a* "he has put me to flight"; *tar xui a-māl-a talaf-a dāk* "he squandered

his own property"; *a-mux-a-wa pōc dāk* "he kissed his face". In *pē-wa ta xuy a-klān-a dēk* "his father saw his own son" *a* may be taken either as a subject, or as a genitive.

Contracted Pronouns.

102. The contracted pronouns are as follows:

1st Prs. *ar, ēr, B. rī* (K. *hīr, rī, Le. ar, ra*).

2nd Prs. *dar* (K. *dal*).

3rd Prs. *al* (K. *hal*).

These forms are used chiefly with the verbs "to give", "to say", "to go", "to come", and correspond to Psht. *rā, dar, war*. Examples: *ku mūn kī ar-šēr* "give it to me"; *ar-zāk-ē* "he has come here"; *B. ēr-zāi* "come here"; *dar-šīrīm-a bu* "I shall give it to thee"; *az bū ku tū kī dar-zūm* "I shall come to thee"; *az bu ku tū kī pēc dar-šīrīm* "I shall give it back to thee"; *al-cawōk* "he went away"; *al-dyēk* "he looked at it"; *kafō kī al-yōk* "he said to him"; *ku mūn ku tū dī b' al-gī* "he will take me away from thee"; *nak al-ōzūk-ē = al nak wōzūk-ē* "was not left for him".

As in some Psht. dialects, the verbs "to come" and "to give" may take the contr. pronoun 1st prs., even when the remote object is in the 3rd or, rarely, the 2nd prs.* E. g. *ar-šēr* "give him"; *tū kafō kī zut txan ar-šūk-ē* "thou hast given him much bread"; *wūš sari nē-wa ar-zāk* "sense came to his head"; *nēr kī ka bōi ar-zāk, ta bait a-awāz-a gōi nē-wa al-zāk* "when he came near to the house, the sound of the singing came to his ear"; *ca-wa ka ku tū kī ar-šūk-ē, pēc ar-šēr* "give him back what he has given to thee".

The relation of *ar, dar, al* to Psht. *rā* (Afridi *ər*), *dar, war* has been discussed Rep. p. 35. It seems possible that the Orm. forms were borrr. from Psht. at an early date.

K. *dī, da* "in or on me, us, thee, you" is met with only in Log. *da-ya* "it exists"; *wī, wa* "in or on him etc." in Log. *wā-nēra* "into the house". Cf. 111.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

103. There are two demonstrative pronouns, viz. *a* "this", *a'fō* "that", also "he, she, it".

| | | |
|---------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | Sg. |
| Nom. | <i>a</i> "this". | <i>a'fō</i> "that". |
| Acc. | <i>'kura</i> . | <i>ka'fō</i> . |
| Gen. | <i>'tara</i> . | <i>ta'fō</i> . |
| Instr. | <i>'para</i> . | <i>pa'fō</i> . |
| Loc. II | | <i>ka'fōi nē</i> . |
| Abl. | | <i>ka'fō dī</i> . |

| | | |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | | Pl. |
| Nom. | <i>ayī</i> "these". | <i>a'fōyī</i> "those". |

Examples: *'a 'ca 'kissī yē?* "what matter is this?"; *a'fō draxt 'bōy e*, *'a draxt pēc ē* "that tree is near; but this tree is far away(!)"; *kara kla'nāk* "this boy" (acc.); *tara sa'rai yāsp xarāb ē* "this man's horse is bad"; *čēštan tara āyina ya* "he is the owner of this mirror"; *para rāi* "by this road"; *tarū i-kissī dī* "for this reason". Cf. *Le. kurra kariner* "in this affair" etc.

a'fō sa'rai mustuk-ē "that man is sitting"; *a'fō txān-at . . . al-gustāk-ē* "thou hast taken away that bread"; *ka'fō ripē ka'fō sa'rai kī ar-šēr* "give that rupee to that man"; *ka'fō al-gustākum-ē* "I have taken it away"; *ka'fō kī* "to him"; *ka'fōi nē* "in 'it"; *ta'fō a-mar'zā ka'fō dī puš'tenna-ua dāk* "his brother asked him".

a, K. *hō*, f. *hā* etc. obviously goes back to Av. *ha-* (m. *hō*, f. *hā*). The nature of the additional element in *a'fō*, K. *hafō* is uncertain. G. compares Psht. *haya*; but *f* cannot correspond to *γ*, although there may, after all, be some connexion or other between the two forms. G. is certainly right in dividing *tara*, K. *tar^a* into *tar-a*, with the fuller form of the genitive prefix. In the course of time *tara* was, however, analyzed as *t-ara*, and the analogy of *t-a'fō*, *k-a'fō*, *p-a'fō* produced the forms *k-ara*, *p-ara* (K. *kū r^a*, *pu r^a*).

The system of personal pronouns in Orm. is much simpler than that of Prs., not to speak of Par. It has probably been influenced by that of Psht., but has been still more simplified.

Reflexive Pronoun.

104. The reflexive pronoun is *xui* "self". *xuy-a xrunuk šuk-ē* "he himself (*xud-iš*) has become hungry"; *ta xuy i-pē kī* "to his own father"; *ta(r) xui a-māl* "his own property". Note that *xui* (< Av. *x^aatō*) does not correspond in meaning to K. *xwai*, Psht. *xpa* "own", but to Prs. *xud* "self". The genitive prefix is *tar* or *ta*.

Relative and Interrogative Pronouns.

105. The relative pronoun is *kā*, as in K. The interrogative pronouns are *kōk* "who?"; *cə, ca* "what?"; *cōn(d)* "how much, how many?" (K. *kuk*, *c^a*, *cōn*); cf. Voc. s.v.v.

Indefinite Pronouns.

106. *kōk*, *ca* and *cōn* are also used as indefinite pronouns. Other indefinite pronouns are: *(w)ōn* "so much", *'arca* "whatever", *ēč, eca* "anything", *bē* "other", *ar* "every".

Pronominal Adverbs.

107. *'inda* (K. *i-d^a*) "here"; *'wal* "there, thither" (K. *i-wa-l* "thither", v. Voc.); *gudā* (K. *gudā*) "where?"; *pa'bēga* (K. *pa-bēž^a*) "above"; *pa'nēšta* (K. *pa-niš^a*) "outside"; *indawū* "hence"; *pa'nēšta dī* "from outside". *kōn* (K. *kān, gān*) "when?"; *pēri* "now"; *kyē* "why?"; *carang* "how?".

Verbs.

Verbal Nouns and Participles.

108. The infinitive is identical with the past participle. E. g. *xanōk* "to laugh". Another verbal noun ends in *-ī*: *pa xq'ni šuk* = *pa xanōk šuk* "he started laughing".

As in K. (and in Psht.), there is no present participle.

Regarding the past participle in *-k* v. 122.

Verb Substantive and Auxiliary Verbs.

"To Be".

Present.

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------------|---------|-----|--------------|
| 109. | Sg. 1 | Prs. | yum | "I am". | Pl. | yên. |
| | 2 | | yôn, yûn. | | | yê. |
| | 3 | | (y)a, (y)ê. | | | yên, ya, yê. |

az nâjôr yum "I am ill"; *afô nâjôr (y)a*; *mâx nâjôr yên, afô sariyê nâjôr ya* etc. *marziyî-t côn yê?* *das marziy-ên.* "how many brothers hast thou?" "I have ten brothers"; *nak-um* "I am not". In the 3rd prs. sg. the forms *(y)a* and *(y)ê* are, as far as I can see, used indiscriminately: *ca ya?* "what is it?"; *a ca kissî yê?* "what matter is this?"; *'a tar 'mun a-'nâk a* "this is my wife" = *'a tar 'mun a-'nâk ê.* *'a tar tû a-klân ê* "this is thy son"; *côn cân a?* "how many years old is he?"; *côn pêc ê* "how far is it?"; *mâlum nak ê, ka afô gudâ ya, yê* "it is not known where he is"; *destî nê-m nak a* "it is not in my hand"; *kitâb nêla-m yê* "the book is with me"; *tar mun a-jâi pêc a* "my home is far off"; *'a tar 'mun a-mar'zâ pa'dak yê* "he resembles my son".

yum (K. *h^m*) may be derived direct from Av. *ahmi*, and 3 pl. *yên* (K. *hin*) < Av. *hanti*. — Possibly *(y)a* (K. *hă*) < Av. *asti*. The derivation and original significance of *(y)ê* is unknown. — 1 pl. *yên* (K. *hyên*) with *n* from the pronominal suffix **nah*, as is the case in many other Ir. dialects, too. — 2 pl. *yê* (K. *hai*) reminds us of Psht. *yai*, but is of unknown origin. — While K. *hai* "thou art" goes back to Av. *ahi*, *yôn* has got the termination which is characteristic of an important class of verbs, and which will be discussed below (118). — Note the tendency to use the 3 sg. for the 3 pl., a tendency which has prevailed in Psht., in all but the auxiliary verbs.

110. From the root *bû* "to be, become" is formed a present or aorist *bâm* etc. The only examples available are: *az kara nêri nê bâm* "I live in this house"; *fiyâ "bâšî"*; *ađđugađ zînda ke bîn* "that both of them are restored to life".

The imperative 2 sg. is *bê*.

Preterite.

111. Sg. 1 Prs. *bukum* "I was". Pl. *bukên*.
 " 2 " *bu'kôn*. " *bukê*.
 " 3 " *būk*. " *buk(in), bukên*.

buk-um < **būtakō ahmī* etc.

More emphatic forms denoting existence are *da-ya*, pret. *da-būk*. E. g. *côn klân da-ya?* "how many sons are there?"; **spukī da-yē* "*saghā hast*"; *čēṣtan ta nēr nāk da-ya* "the master of the house is not here"; *wōk nak da-būk* "there was no water there". Cf. K. *dī hā* "there is", *dī byōk* "there was", v. LSI. Voc s.v. *dī*, *da* "contracted pron. of the pron. 1st. and 2nd persons". Cf. 102.

"Tō Become".

Aorist.

112. Sg. 1 Prs. *sām* "I become".
 " 2 " *sôn, sun*.
 " 3 " *sa, sē*.

These forms are also used as presents and futures with *bu*, v. 121. *sam*, K. *s^mm* etc. is derived from the Av. root *šav-*. I cannot explain the transition of *š* > *s* in Orm. Log.; cf., however, *swol* < *šwol* "to become" in Ghilzai and other Psht. dialects. Probably this transition has something to do with the fact that *sam* is an auxiliary, weak form. Cf. 69.

Past Tense.

113. Sg. 1 Prs. *šukum*. "I became". Pl. *šukên*.
 " 2 " *šukôn, -un*. " "
 " 3 " *šūk*. " *šukin*.

šuk-um < **šyutakō alumi*. Regarding *šūk*, *š'uk* etc. v. 21. A perfect is formed by adding *-a*, *-ē*, cf. 132. The pluperfect ought to be **šū(k) bucum*; but I never heard this form.

The Finite Verb.

114. The Orm. Log. verb possesses an aorist stem and a past stem. From the aorist stem are formed the following tenses: The Aorist

(imperative), the present (future). From the past stem are formed the following tenses: The past tense, the perfect, the pluperfect.

The verbal system of Orm. Log. is extremely simple, much simpler than that of Orm. K.

The Aorist Stem.

115. Regarding the distinction between ancient stems in *-a-*, *-ya-*, and *-aya-* v. 117 ff.

Imperative.

116. The imperatives 2 sg. and pl. are identical with the corresponding forms of the aorist. E.g. *zan* "beat", *nas* "take", *cū* "go", *juš* "look", *ar-šēr* "give"; *kōn* "do", *xrōn* "eat", *sōn* "become", *tarōn* "bind". 2 pl.: *kē* "do", *bē* "be", *ar-warē* "bring", *banē* "throw, put", *al-cawē* "bring" (?), *cawai* (?) "go". In some cases, possibly in order to indicate a polite command, the particle *bu* is added: *ku mun giđi p' cū*; *ku mun bu nas*; *ku mun bu mālī kōn* "come with me; take me; make me thy husband".

The imper. 3 sg. ends in *-ōn*: *ka'wōn* "may he do".

zan (K. *zan*, *jan*) < **jana*, *cū* (K. *cūw*) < **ciyawa* etc. In Log. all the verbs of the 2nd and 4th conjugation take the ending *-ōn*; in K. *-ōn* (*un*) is still limited to about half a dozen verbs the normal imperatives of which would be too short, e.g. *xrōn* "eat", *trōn* "drink", *nwōn* "lie down", *sun* "become". The derivation of *-ōn* is uncertain. It seems a too daring hypothesis to connect it with Skr. *-āna*, which is only used with a few verbs of the 9th class (*gōn*, K. *glōn* "take away" < **grdhāna*, cf. Skr. *grhāṇa*?). — K. *γῆφαν* = *γῆφ* "weave" etc. probably contains a superadded particle.

The imperative 3 sg. in *-ōn* (*-ōn*), which is quite regular in K., might be derived from the ancient imper. 3 pl. in *-antu*. Considering the confusion which has taken place in Orm. between the 3 sg. and pl., this seems to be a possible explanation.

Aorist.

There are four conjugations:

I.

117. Sg. 1 Prs. *zanam* (K. *zan^am*). Pl. *zanēn* (K. *zanyēn*).

2 * *zan* (K. *zan*). 3 * *zanē* (K. *zana*).

3 * *zana* (-ī, -ē) (K. *zana*). 4 * *zanan* (-a, -ī, -ē) (K. *zanin*).

Other examples are *šūm* "I weep", *šū*, *šawa* (K. *šaw^am*, *š^riw*, *š^rawa*); *cawam*, *cūm* "I go", *cū*, *cawa* (-ē) (K. *caw^am*, *cūw*, *ca(wa)*); *nawaram* "I take out", *nawar*, *nawara* (K. *na-w^ar^am*, *na-w^ar*, *na-w^ara*). *nasam* "I seize", (K. *nis^am*, *nis*) and *ar-waram* "I bring", *ar-war* have the collateral forms *nasīm* and *ar-warīm*. From K. note e.g.: *amar^am* (Log. *amarīm*) "I hear"; *γwaz^am* "I fall" (Log. 3 sg. *γūzi*); *xun^am* "I laugh", *wēs^am* "I enter"; *wazn^am* "I kill"; *haw^am* (2 sg. *wīw*) "I read"; *γōr^am* "I rain".

These verbs are derived from Anc. Ir. present stems in -a-. *zanam* < **janamī* (with short a, cf. Par. Gr. 189). — *zan* < **jane*, **jana(h)ī*. — *zana* < *janad* < **janati* v. 40; -ī (-ē) are taken over from other conjugations. — *zanēn* < **zanēm* (v. 109) < **janayāmah*; **janāmah* could not result in this form. — *zanē*, K. *zanaī*, cf. Psht. -aī, is difficult; acc. to Gauthiot (MSL. XX, p. 13) Psht. -aī < -āyatā; but this is very uncertain. — *zanay* < **jananti*; the 3rd sg. is frequently used instead of the 3rd pl.; e.g. *a-sariyē bu bani* "the men will throw".

II.

118. Sg. 1 Prs. *xram* "I eat" (K. *xuram*, *xram*). Pl. *xrēn* (*xuryēn*).

2 * *xrōn* (K. *xurī*). 3 * *xrē* (**xurai*).

4 * *xra* (-ī, -ē) (K. *xura*). 5 * *xrān* (*xurin*).

Other examples are: *sam* "I become"; *sōn*; *sa*, *sē* (K. *s^am*, *sī(sū)*, *sa*): *kam* (*kēm*) "I do", *kōn*, *kē* (K. *kaw^am*, *kay^am*, *k^am*; *kēwī*, *ka*; *kawī*, *ka*, *kī*); possible *kinam* (B. *kīnēm*) "coeo" (K. *kīn^am*, *kīnī*, *kīna*). From K. cf. e.g.: *š^am* "I leave", *šī*, *ša*; *b^am* "I am"; *n^am* "I sit down"; *d^am* "I propel"; *j^am* "I come" (Log. *zāyēm*, *zūm*; *zāī*, *zūyē*); *jūn^am* "I see"; *rīn^am* "I shave"; *š^rin^am* "I buy" (Log. *šunīm*, *šenīm* IV).

The second conjugation differs from the first only as regards the termination of the 2nd sg. The too short form **x(u)r* was extended by adding the ending *-ōn*, characteristic of the imper., in K. by adding the *-i* of the 3rd and 4th conjugation. The introduction of the imperative form was rendered possible by the phonetical coalescence of **janahi* and **jana* into *zan* (I). More difficult to explain is the addition of a new termination to the present stems in *-n*; e.g. **kin* would have been quite a possible form.

xram < **hwarami*; *šrin^{am}* < **xrinami*.

III.

119. Sg. 1 Prs. *nisim* "I go out" (K. *nis^{am}*). Pl. *nisēn* (K. *nisyēn*).
 > 2 > *nīs* (K. *nīs*). > *nisē*.
 > 3 > *nisi* (K. *nīsī*). > (*nisi*).

Other examples are: *yušim* "I fear", *yuš*, *yušī* (K. *ɣwaš^{ram}*, *ɣwaš^r* and *ɣwaš^{rī}*, *ɣwaš^{rī}* and *ɣwaš^{ra}*); *yušim* "I say", *ɣōš*, *yušī* (K. *ɣwac^{am}*, *ɣwac*, *ɣwaci*); *jušim* "I see", *juš*, *jušī*; *šīrim* "I give", *šēr*, *šīrī* (but K. *š^{aw}am*, *š^{ērī}*, *š^{aw}(w)ī*); possibly also *dūšim* "I milk" (K. *dūs^{am}*, *dūs*, *dūsī*); *ustim* "I rise" (K. *wust*, *wustī*); *wēsim* "to enter" (but K. *wēs^{am}* I). Further instances from K. are: *wac^{am}* "I obtain" (but Log. *wawim* IV); **bras^{am}* "I burn" (intr.); *dir^{am}* "I reap"; **hazn^{am}* "I am left behind"; *maz^{am}* "I break" (intr.) (Log. 3 sg. *mēzī*); *nīw^{am}* "I put"; *pis^{am}* "I write"; *w^{am}* "I fetch" (v. *ar-waram* I); **baš^{am}* "I grant". — *prāyim* "I sell", *prāyī*, *prāyī* (K. *prāw^{am}*, *prā*, *prā*) is an irregular verb.

A number of these verbs may be derived from stems in *-ya*. E. g.: *yuš* < **wi-šrahya*; *yuš* < Av. *vaxšya*; *duš* < **dauxšya* (v. EVP. s. v. *lwašēl*); *bras* < **brašya*; *maz* < *mazyā*; possibly *dir*, *pis* from the passives **drya*, **pisyā*. It seems probable that the other verbs, e. g. *ust* < **Av. us-staya*, *waw* < Av. *avi-apaya* (cf. Log. *wawim*) have joined this conjugation secondarily.

Phonetically it is possible to derive *yušim* < **ɣwaš^{em}* < **waxšyami*; *ɣōš* (**yuš*) < **ɣwaš^{ye}* < **waxšya(h)ī*; *yušī* < **ɣwaš^{ved}* < **waxšyati*.

IV.

120. Sg. 1 Prs. *darīm* "I hold" (K. *dar^am*). Pl. *darēn*.

 " 2 " *darōn* (K. *dērī*). " *darē*.

 " 3 " *darī* (K. *darī*). " *darīn*.

The verbs of this class are very numerous. E.g. *bīžīm* "I cook", *bižōn*, *bižī* (K. **biž^am*, *bēžī*, *bižī*); *šunīm* "I buy", *šunōn* (K. *š^rin^am* II); *awīm* "I read", *awōn*, *awī* (K. *haw^am* I); *gīm* "I seize" *gōn*, *gī* (*gē?*) (K. *gl^am*, *glī*, *glī*); *banīm* "I throw, put", 3 sg. *banī* (K. **ban^am*, *bēnī*, *banī*); *mōžīm* "I release"; *trīm* "I drink" (K. *tr^am*, *trī*, *trī*); *mrīm* "I die", 3 sg. *mrē?* (K. *mr^am*, *mri*, *mri*); *uawīm* "I obtain" (K. *uaw^am* III); *amarīm* "I hear" (K. *amar^am* I); *galīm* "I weave" (K. **gal^am*, *gēlī*, *galī*) etc. Cf. from K. *γaf^am* "I weave", *γēfī*, *γafī*; *niw^am* "I lie down", *nwī*, *nwī*. All the causatives in *-aw-*, e.g. *izmawīm* "to try" (K. *uuzmau^am*, *uuzmēwī*, *uuzmauī*) belong to this conjugation.

The majority of these verbs are ancient stems in *-aya-*, e.g. *darīm* < **dārāgami*; K. *dērī* < **dārāya(h)t*; *darī* < **dārāyati*. The Log. dialect as a rule avoids changes of vowel within the present stem and replaced *dērī* by *darōn*.

A few verbs, however, viz.: *mrīm*, *trīm*, *gīm*, K. *niw^am* are derived from stems in *-ya-*, which have had their 2nd. sg. expanded.

Acc. to G. (LSJ. X, p. 169¹) we find forms such as *γafīm*, *amarīm* in K., too. These forms are evidently the original ones.

The aorist is chiefly used in questions and in dependent clauses with *ka*: *az man ea kam?* "what shall I do now?"; *az kara wōk pa ea xram?* "how shall I drink this water?"; *gōn ku mūn k' az kaḡō jušīm* "permit me to look at him"; *munāsib nak ē ka tū ku mūn ki klān γōš* "it is not fit that thou shouldst call me thy son." In the apodosis of conditional clauses: *ka nak-a γōk, ku tū użnawīm* "if he does not say so, I will kill thee"; *ka tū mullukun az (bū) . . . xaima zanam* "if thou diest, I shall pitch my tent." *darīm* is used in the sense of a present, just as Prs. *dāram* and Par. *dērem*. Note: *az kara saḡai użnawīm, ku mun giḡi p' cū* "I shall kill this man, and thou must go with me."

Present and Future.

121. The present and the future are formed by adding *bū* (*b'*, *p'*) to the aorist. The position of this particle is very free.

Present: *a-sarai bu driši yuši* "the man is telling lies"; *aurai bu ywāši xra*, *a-nas-a b' dak sē* "the sheep eat grass, and their bellies are filled"; *tar tū a-zli ca šai bu žāyi?* "what does thy heart want?"; *a-wōn cân bu sē ka az tar tū xəzmat bu kam* (= *-am dāk-ē*) "during so many years I have served thee"; *tax-tax bu kē* "he is knocking (at the door)".

Future: *wustim bū* was translated by my informant as "*buxēzam*" ("I shall rise"), and *az bu wustim* as "*mēxēzam*" ("I am rising"); but he did not always thus use *bū* in different positions in the present and future, *az ku tū b' nasam* "I shall take thee"; *az bū nēr kī cūm* "I shall go home"; *afō sariyē nēr kī p' cawān* "those men will go home"; *tu guda b' cū?* "where art thou going?"; *a-sarai bu guda cawē?* "where is the man going?"; *āxir bu inda ar-zāyē* "ultimately he will come here"; *xubī kam bū* "I shall render a service"; *az ustukum, bū ta xuy i-pē kī cūm, kafō p' kī yušim* "having risen I will go to my father and say to him"; *ka a-zarka zinda sē, ta xuy a-umr bu kara kī ar-širim* "if the woman is restored to life, I will give her my own life"; *ka tū sabē ar-zēi, az bu ku tū kī das ripē dar-širim* "if thou comest tomorrow, I will give thee ten rupees". *az bū gušnagi di mrīm* means either "I am dying from hunger", or "I shall die".

In K. *bū* is used for the present only, the future being denoted by *sū*. K. *šabā sū cawam* (Log. *šabā p' cūm*) "I shall go tomorrow". The employment of *bū* for the future, too, is probably due to the influence of Psht. *ba*.

bu and *sū* are etymologically connected with the auxiliary verbs.

The Past Stem.

122. The past participle is the same in form as the infinitive. The past participles can be divided into weak and strong stems. The weak past participles are formed by adding *-ōk* (unstressed

-uk) to the present stem. E.g. *tiš-ōk* "ran away"; *γuš-uk* "feared"; *caw-ōk* "went"; *kīn-ōk* "coivit"; *wust-uk* "rose", *b-ūk* "was". All causative verbs form their past part. in this way; e.g. *γušaw-ōk* "terrified". Some of these 'participles' can be derived direct from Anc. Ir. forms, e.g. *būk* < **būta-ka*; but the majority of them are secondary, analogical formations. The weak participles are more numerous in Log. than in K.

123. The strong past participles can be divided into several groups, according to the original forms from which they are derived.

- I. a) Ir. **āta*: *dāk* "made".
- b) Ir. **ata*: *na'γōk* "went out", *zōk*, *zūk* "beat"; K. *aγōk* "reached", *wayγōk* "entered".
- c) Ir. *-īta*: *d(y)ēk* "saw".
- d) Ir. *-ūta*: *šūk* "became"; *būk* "was" is a weak participle from the present Orm. point of view.
- II. a) Ir. **-γta*: *wuluk* "brought", *na'wulōk* "took out", *zul-luk* "ate", *mulluk* "died"; K. *kwulak* "coivit", *dīlak* "reaped".
- b) Ir. **-γšta*: K. *hatak* "abandoned", *tatak* "drank". — Poss. *gustuk* "took away", K. *g(l)astak* < **gřsta-ka*?
- III. a) Ir. **-asta*: *nustuk* "sat down", K. *nwastak* "went to sleep".
- b) Ir. **-ušta*: *šustuk* "wept" (**fřa-rusta-ka*).
- c) Ir. **-ašta*: *muštuk* "broke", *γuštuk* "fell", K. *braštak* "burned".
- d) Ir. **-išta*: K. *pištak* "wrote", *raštak* "spun", *hištak* "read" (**abi-štaka*).
- IV. a) Ir. **-afta*: *wōk* "obtained", *šūk* "gave"(?).
- b) Ir. **-axta*: *γōk* "said", *prāk* "sold", K. *b'ēk* "gave".
- c) Ir. **-uxta*: *dūk* "milked".
- V. a) Ir. **-axwa*: *puxōk* "cooked".
- b) Ir. **-amna*: *drunuk* "held".

124. In Log. there is no distinction of gender (cf. 81); but the past participles in some cases correspond to K. masculines, in other cases to K. feminines. The m. is preferred in those cases where

the f. in K. is contracted. E.g. *nustuk*, *drumuk*, *xulluk*: K. m. *nastak*, *dranak*, *xwalak* (f. *nāsk*, *drōnk*, *xwālk*). Also *naṣōk*, *nōk*: K. m. *naṣōk*, *nōk* (f. *naṣak*, *nak*). But on the other hand: *zāk*, *dāk*, *prāk*, *wāk*: K. f. *jāk*, *dāk*, *prāk*, *wāk* (m. *jōk*, *dōk*, *prawak*, *wōk*); *šuk*, *šuk*, *būk*: K. f. *šūk*, *suk*, *buk* (m. *š'iyōk*, *syōk*, *byōk*); *dūk*: K. f. *dū(sa)k* (m. *dūs'ēk*); *wustuk*, *cawōk*: K. f. *wustuk*, *cawak* (m. *wust'ēk*, *c'ēk*) etc.

125. The difference between the past part. m. and f. in K. is due to the original accent. The masculines go back to middle Ir. oxytona, the feminines to paroxytona. E. g. *nastak* m. < **nastāk*, *nāsk* f. **nāstak*. The ultimate reason for this difference of accent is not quite clear; but a phonetically possible solution would be to assume that the m. represents an ancient oblique case.

According to Andreas, Prs. nouns are derived from the Phl. (originally oblique) form in *-ē* < *-ahya*, cf. also Gauthiot¹: "cette forme (: le génitif) est devenue la forme normale en persan, où le cas direct a été aboli, en règle générale, au profit de l'ancien génitif-datif". This theory has been contested by Bartholomae²; but the Orm. forms seem to confirm it (v. 42 a, and cf. Par. 45 g; the forms given in 45 a may also be derived from the oblique case in *-ahya*). In Orm., at any rate, the oblique case must have replaced the nominative so completely that it has even been introduced into the participles, where we should expect the position of the nominative to be stronger than in the nouns.

According to this theory K. *nastak* would be derived from **nastāk-ē* < **nastāk-ahya*, *nāsk* from **nāstak-a* < **nāstak-ā*. Similarly: *tatak* "drank" < **t'ystāk* (*ahya*), f. *tōtk* < **t'ystak* (*ā*); *xwalak* "ate" < **hwertāk*, f. *xwālk* < **hwertak*; *pištak* "wrote" < **pištāk*, f. *pišk* < *pištak*; *pazak* "cooked" < *paxwāk* (inf. *paxwēk* is an analogical form, due to the influence of other infinitives in *-ēk*), f. *pyūrk* < **pōrk* < **pāxyak*; f. *dūk* "milked" < **dūxtak* (m. *dūs'ēk*, f. *dūsak* are secondary forms), and many others of a similar type.

¹ MSL. XX, p. 62 f.

² Miran Mund. V, 18—43.

126. Those participles in which **-taka-* was preceded by a vowel are some of them more difficult to explain. Apparently **-ā(f)tāka-* resulted in *-ōk* (through **^awāk?*): *zōk* "beat" < **jatāk*; *ayōk* "reached" < **āgatāk* (similarly *naγōk* "came out" < **nigatāk*); *dōk* "made" < **d^awāk* < **dātāk*; *tōk* "warm" < **taftāk*; *wōk* "got" < **āftāk*. The corresponding f. forms are: *zak* < **jatak* (through **jā^ak?*); *ayak* < **āgatak*; *dāk* < **datak*; *wāk* < **āftak*. — Also *nyōk* "placed" < *nidātāk*, f. *nāk* < *nidatak*; *waγyōk* "entered" < **abigatāk*; *wazyōk* "killed" < **abi^jatāk*. The f. forms *waγuk*, *wazuk* are difficult to explain; possibly they are analogical forms, cf. *byōk* "was" < **būtāk*, f. *buk* < **batak*, and similarly *syōk* "became", f. *suk*. The development of *būtāk* > **būāk* > **bōk* > *byōk* is curious.

b^uēk "gave" may be derived from **bayāk* < **baxtāk*; f. *bayak* < *bāxtak*; cf. also *γwēk* "said" < **γw^uēk* < **wayāk* < **waxtāk*; f. *γwēk* may be an analogical form, cf. *dyēk* m., f. "saw" < **ditāk*, **dītak*.

127. In several cases it does not seem possible to reconstruct the phonetical development of the forms, owing to the violent contractions and changes of vowels which have taken place, and of which we cannot determine the exact nature for lack of sufficient material. Thus: *icust^uēk* "rose" < **us(s)titāk*, but f. *icustak* < **ust^aak* < *us(s)titāk*? *c^uēk* "to go" < **cyawāk* < **ciy^uwatāk*, f. *cawak* < *cyāw^aak* <? But *-jōk* "came" < **čawāk* < *čawatāk*, f. *-jāk* < **čāw^aak* (with early transition of *čiy* > *č* in compounds?). *praw^aak* "sold", f. *prāk* < **prawāk*, *prāw^aak*; but it is difficult to see how these forms were evolved from the original *parawaxtāk*, *parawāxtak* (probably there has been a secondary shifting of accent).

But even if the details of the development of these participles are in many cases obscure, the main principle of their formation is firmly established.

Past Tense.

128. Unlike most of the other Ir. dialects, Ōrm. employs the past part. in its long form (with the *-ka-*suffix) as the base of the pre-

terital tenses. Cf., however, also S. Bal. *man kuštāg* (or *kušta*, *kušt*) "I slew, I have slain".

The past tense of intransitive verbs is formed by adding the present of the auxiliary "to be" to the past part. of the verb in question. The 3rd sg. takes no termination:

| | | |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Sg. 1 Prs. | (w)ustukum "I rose". | Pl. (w)ustukēn. |
| 2 " | (w)ustukōn, -un. | (w)ustukē. |
| 3 " | (w)ustuk. | (w)ustukin, -ēn, (w)ustuk. |

Other examples are: *ustukum* "I sat down", *mullukum* "I died", *šukum* "I became" etc. Occasionally I heard such forms as *naṣṣōk-am* "I went out", with the pronominal suffix instead of the auxiliary. Vice versa *-um* can be used instead of *-am* with the transitive verbs. — Regarding the 3 pl. cf. *dō klān būk* "there were two sons"; *aḍḍuḡaḍ māli u nāk bukēn* "the two were man and wife"; *ayi al-cauōk(-ēn)* "they went away".

129. In the past tense of transitive verbs the subject is expressed by means of a noun, a pronoun or a pronominal suffix. This suffix is often added even when the subject has already been indicated by a noun or a pronoun.

E.g.: *a-sarai xulluk(-a)* "the man ate"; *-a xulluk*, *xulluk-a* "he ate"; *az ku šē sarai(-am) yēnawōk-ē* "I have killed a man". Note *zukum* = *zuk-am* "I beat" (v. above). *az ku tū zuk* = *ku tū zukum* "I beat thee"; *tū ku mun zuk* = *ku mun zuk-at*; *māx ku tū zuk(-ēn)*; *tōs ku māx zuk(-ē)*. Sometimes a subject in the 3rd prs. is left out: *ka ku gājar kafō ki ar-wuluk* "when he brought him the carrot".

In most cases the past tense denotes a single action or event: *a-zarī klān ta xuy a-māl tōl dāk*, *pēc rāi nē al-cauōk* "the younger boy collected his own property and went far away". It is used in the protasis of conditional clauses: *az mullukum*, *tū . . . xaima zan* "if I die, pitch thy tent ! . . .". Note: *šistu cân tara ta qabri sar xaima zuk* "he pitched his tent on her tomb [and remained there] for thirty years".

Imperfect.

130. The imperfect is formed by adding *bū* to the past tense: *sām bu šustəkum*, *pērī bu nak šūm* "I was weeping before, now I am not weeping"; *ca-d bu dāk? kār-am bu dāk* "what wert thou doing?" "I was doing some work"; *mudām bu qabristān ki al-cawōk, tar xui a-mux bu puṭ dāk* "whenever he passed the graveyard he covered his face".

Past Subjunctive.

131. A kind of past subjunctive occurs a few times in my materials: *kafō ki širr šukun* (= *bu šūk*) "(that) it might be good for her"; *a-zarka dest nāk drunuk ka a-wōk xulukōn* "the woman had no hand, with which to drink the water"; *tū ēc waxt ku mūn kī šē kirzi nak ar-šuk-ē, ka az tar xuy i-marzāyi giḏi māx bu xuləkēn, māx bu xušwaxti dākēn* "thou never gavest me a single hen, that I (we) might eat it together with my friends and make merry". Regarding the termination 3 sg. -ōn cf. 116.

Perfect.

132. The perfect is formed by suffixing *-ē* or, less frequently, *-a* to the past tense: *tandar al-γūštək-ē bummāi nē* "thunder has fallen on the earth"; *tar tū a-marzā ar-zāk-ē* "thy son has come"; *az xau nāk dāk-ē* "I have not slept"; *az ku tū di šē nōrī txan šayōk, čēštān ta nēr nāk-am šayōk-ē* "I asked thee for a loaf of bread, I have not asked for the master of the house"; *xrunuk šuk-ē* "he has become hungry", but *az xrunuk šukum-a*; *tū kyē inda nustukōn-ē*, but *kyē inda nustukōn-a?* "why art thou sitting (= hast thou sat down) here?"; *nustukun-a, xaima-t zuk-a* "thou hast sat down, and hast pitched a tent", *nustukum-ē, nustuk-ē*; *kān ar-zākōn-a? prān ar-zākum-a*, "when didst thou arrive?" "I arrived yesterday". Note: *tišawōk-a-yē* "he has carried off."

In K. the perfect is formed in a different manner. The past tense is e.g. *wust'ēk-am* "I rose", the perfect *wust'ēk h'am* "I have risen". In Log, these two forms were probably mixed up, and the perfect had to be distinguished from the preterite by means of the auxiliary 3rd sg. *-a, -ē*.

Pluperfect.

133. The pluperfect is formed by adding the preterite of the verb substantive to the past participle, which very often loses its final *-k*: *icustu(k) būkam* (K. *icust²ēk byōk-am*) "I had risen"; *as dā (nak) būk* "I had (not) made"; *mulluk būk, pēri zinda šūk* "he had died, but now he was restored to life"; *γūn šu būk* "he had been lost"; *az amarū būk* "I had heard"; *prān-am (prān az) ku tū dē būk* "I saw (NB.) thee yesterday"; *tū prān(-at) ku mun dē būk* "thou sawest me yesterday"; *guda al-en bukōn* "kujā rafta būdī?",

Passive.

134. The passive is formed with *šūk* "to become", cf. Prs. and Psht. *a sarai zōk šūk* "the man was beaten"; *a-sarīyē zōk šukin* "the men were beaten"; *dēk šūk* "was seen"; *wāk šūk* "was found"; *must šūk* "was seated" (?). Note: *tū tar mun a-dest ga kapōk šūk* "thou hast also suffered my hand to be cut off."

Causative verbs.

135. Causative verbs are formed with the suffix *-am*, as in Psht. Cf. Par. 217.

TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS.

I.

Standard Sentences (LSI).¹

220. *tar 'tū 'nām 'ca ya?* (*a-nām cá ya*). "What is thy name?"

221. *'tara 'yāsp 'umr cōn cān a?* (Ph. *'ō"mōr cun*). "What is the age of this horse?"

222. *'indawū Lō'gar tu-ma'nak 'cōn 'pēc ē?* (*ma'nāk cūn*). "How far is it from here to Logar?"

223. *tar 'tū ta pē 'nēri nē 'cōn 'klān dā'ya?* (*pēi, cūn, 'dāya*). "How many sons are there in thy father's house?"

224. *az 'sān 'pēc 'rāi nē al-'cū bu'kum.* (*al-'cūō*). "I have walked a long way today."

225. *tar 'mūn ta 'māmā klān 'tara sār'ai a-'duka-ica 'nōk-ē* (*a-'zicār-a*). "The son of my uncle has married the daughter (sister) of this man."

226. *ta spēō yāsp a-zin nēri nē ya.* (*a-yāsp*). "The saddle of the white horse is in the house."

227. *a-yāsp zin kōn.* (*kūn*). "Saddle the horse."

228. *ta'fō sār'ai a-'klān zut-am 'zuk-ē.* (*a-'klān-am zut*). "I have beaten the son of that man much."

229. *a'fō sār'ai ta 'giri sar 'māl bu cer'wē.* (*a'fō (passim), cer'wē*). "That man is grazing cattle on the top of the hill."

230. *a'fō a-yāspi jē su'wār-a ta 'draxti jōmi nē nustuk-ē.* (*a-yāspi sar su'wār-ē ta 'draxti jīma*). "He is sitting on the horse under a tree."

¹ The variants of the phonograph text are given within brackets.

231. *mar'zā-wa 'xwār di-wa 'stur ē*. (*stur*). "His brother is taller than his sister".

232. *a-baya-wa dō 'nīm ri'pē yē* (= Ph.). "The price of it is two rupees and a half."

233. *a-pē-m ka'fō 'nēri za'ri nē 'wuzluk-ē* (= Ph.). "My father lives in that small house."

234. *ka'fō ri'pē ka'fō sa'rai ki ar-šēr*. (= Ph.). "Give that rupee to that man."

235. *ka'fō ri'pēyi ka'fō sa'rai di 'nas*. (Ph. *ka'fōō ri'pē nās*). "Take the rupees from that man."

236. *ka'fō 'širr 'zan, 'bēši nē-wa ta'ron*. (Ph. *šer, ta'run*). "Beat him well and bind him with a rope."

237. *'čā di 'wōk na'war*. (Ph. *čā di wōk na'wār*). "Draw water from the well."

238. *tū ku 'mun di 'šam cū* (= Ph.). "Walk before me."

239. *a'fō tar 'kōk 'klān-ē tar 'tū pēci di bu ar-zāyē?* "Whose son is he who comes behind thee?"

240. *ka'fō šāy-at 'kōk di 'šunūk?* (Ph. *k'ōk di 'šunuk*). "From whom didst thou buy that thing?"

241. *az šē dukan'dār ta 'grām di 'šunūk*. (Ph. *dukān'dār*). "I bought it from a shopkeeper of the village."

II.

Ta 'šē sa'rai dō 'klān būk. A'fō zā'ri klā'nak ('klānak) ta
Of one man two sons were. That younger boy of
'xūi pē kī 'yōk: "Aī pē, tar 'tū ta 'māl 'arča
himself father to said: "O father, of thee of property whatever
tax'sim tar 'mūn bu 'šē ('arča tax'simī bē), ku 'mūn ki ar-šēr." A-sa'rai
part of me is, me to give." The-man
ta 'xui ta 'klān (tān 'klānī) 'minzi nē ta 'xui a-māl dō
of himself of sons middle in of himself the-property two

tax'sim dāk. Cōnd rōš pēc ta xui ʔ-zārī klān ta xui
parts made. Some days after of himself the-younger son of himself

a-māl tōl dāk, pēc rāi nē al-ca'wōk, pēc jāi nē
the-property collected made, far road on he-started, far place to
al-ca'wōk; wāl pēzar'ēi dī tar xuy a-māl
he-went; there uselessness from (: with) of himself the-property

a'yēra prāk. Guj a'fō cān tar xui a-māl-a
all he-sold. Merely in-that year of himself the-property-his
ta laf-a dāk; pēri 'ēc nak al-ōzūk-ē (al-nak wōzūk-ē);
squandered-he made; now anything not remained-for-him;

'xuy-a (pēri) xrunuk šuk-ē. A-kla'nāk (klānak) šē sa'rai (sara'yi)
himself-he hungry became. The-boy one man

ḏāk ki al-ca'wōk, (pēri) nūkar šuk. Kara kla'nāk ta xui 'mulki
rich to went, servant became. This(acc.) boy of himself field

nē rāi wa dāk, au'rai bū cere'wī. A-kla'nāk ḡōk ka: "Au'rai
to sent-he made, sheep he-shall-guard. The-boy said that: "Sheep

bū ḡwāšī xra, a-nas-a b-ḏāk sē (sī)." Ka'fō kla'nāk ki ca
grass eat, the-belly-their full becomes." That boy to anything

b-nak (nak-a-b) aḡ-širī. Pēc wūš sari nē-wa ar-zāk, ḡōk:
not they give. Afterwards sense head in-his came, he-said:

"Tar mūn ta pē nūkarī-wa zut ē, txān zut ē; az bū gušna'gī
"Of me of father servants-his many are, bread much is; I hunger

dī mrīm (d-brīm). Az w'stukum, bu ta xuy i-pē ki
from am-dying. I have-risen (: shall rise), of myself father to

cum, ka'fō p' ki ḡušim: Ai pē, az Xu'dai u ku tū ki
I-shall-go, him to I-shall-say: O father, I God and thee to

guna'gār gum, pēri mu'nāsib 'nak ē, ka, tū ku mūn ki klān ḡōš.
sinner am, now necessary not is, that, thou me to son sayest.

Pēri ta nūkarī jami nē ku mūn i'sāb kōn." U'stuk, ta
Now of servants assembly in me reckoning make." He-rose, of

'xuy i-'pē ki al-ca'wōk. Mēn pēc būk, 'pē-wa (ta 'xui a-'pē-wa)
himself father to he-went. Still far he-was, father-his

ta 'xuy a-'klān-a 'dēk, ta (ta 'xuy a-) 'pē-wa a-'zēl-wa 'bruštuk.
of himself the-son-his saw, of father-his the-heart-his burnt.

A-'pē-wa 'daŋgōk, ta 'xui ta 'klān a-'gar'dani-ŋa ('klānī garda'nī-wa)
The-father-his ran, of himself of son the-neck-to-he

'dest ba'nōk, a-'mox-a-wa 'pōc dāk. 'Klān ta (tar) 'xuy
hand he-thrust, the-month-his-he kissed made. Son of himself

i-'pē ki-wa 'yōk: "Ai 'pē, 'az tar 'xuy i- Xw'dai ki, ku 'tū ki
father to-he said: "O father, I of myself God to, thee to

gu'nā dā'k-ē, 'pēri az tar 'tū 'lāyiq nak-um, ka 'az tar 'tū
sin have-made, now I of thee worthy not-am, that I of thee

a-'klān yum." • 'Pē ta 'xuy i-nūkarī kī-wa 'yōk: "Kā'liyī
the-son am." Father of himself servants to-he said: "Garments

širr ar-'warre, tara kla'nāk kī 'jāhi nē kē; aŋ'gušti nē-wa 'aŋgušta'ri
good bring-ye, this boy for body on make-ye; finger on-his ring

ba'nē; 'pāi-nē-wa dī'čī al-ca'wē; a-nas-a txan dī-wa 'ḡak
put-ye; feet-on-his shoes put-ye; the-belly-his bread from-his full

kē; ḡakiati 'mak 'kē, 'pēri xu'sāl be; * kyē tar 'mun
make-ye; distress do-not make-ye, now happy be-ye; because of-me

a-'klān mulluk būk, 'pēri 'pēc zin'da šu'k-ē; 'yūn 'šū būk,
the-son dead was, now again alive has-become; lost become had,

'pēri 'wāk šuk." 'Pēc zut xu'sāl šukin.

now found become." Then very happy they-became.

A-wāda 'stur 'klān-a 'bummāi nē pa'nēšta 'būk. 'Nēr ki

[At]the-time the-elder son-his field in outside was. House to

ka 'bōi šuk (var.: qr-'zāk), ta 'bait a-a'wāz-a 'gōi nē-wa
when near he-went (he came), of song the-sound-its ear to-his

al-'zāk (var.: ama'rūk); bā'zi nē šu'kin.

Tar 'xuy-a
came (he-heard); dancing in they-became[engaged]. Of himself-he

šē sa'rai ža'yōk, ka'fō di pəš'tenna 'dāk: "A 'ca
one man called-for, him from question he-made: "This what
'kissī yē?" A sa'rai tar 'xuy i-bā'dār ki-wa 'yōk ka:
story (: matter) is?" The man of himself master to-he said that:
"Tar 'tū a-mar'zā, ar-'zāk-ē; tar 'tū a-pē 'zūt 'xalak
"Of thee the-brother has-arrived; of thee the-father many people
kī 'txan ar-'šuk-ē, ta'rāi bā'badī ka tar 'xuy a-klān 'wāk.
to bread has given, from-this reason that of himself the-son he-has-found.

A mar'zā 'stur zut 'xafa šuk, 'nēr ki nak al-ca'wōk. A-
The brother elder very angry became, house to not went. The-
'pē-wa pa'nēšta na'yuk, ta 'xuy a-klān-a 'kīči zuk.
father-his outside emerged, of himself the-son-he beseeching made.

A-klānak ta 'xuy i-pē ki-wa 'yōk: "Tū 'juš, a-'wōn 'čān
The-boy of himself father to-he said: "Thou look, so-many years
bu 'sē, ka az tar 'tū xəz'mat'bu kam. Az 'wōn wəxt tar
becomes, that I of thee service make. I so-much time of
'tū a-xəz'mat-am 'dāk-ē, tar 'tū yi-kis'si di 'nāk na'yōkum-ē.
thee the-service-I have-made, of thee word from not I-have-gone-out.

Tū 'ēč wəxt kū 'mūn kī šē 'kirzi nak ar-'šuk-ē, ka 'az ('māx) tar
Thou any time me to one hen not hast-given, that I (we) of

'xuy i-mar'zāyi gi'di 'māx bū 'xuləkēn, 'māx bū xuš'wəxti dā'kēn.
myself friends with we might-eat, we merriment might-make.
'Pəri tar 'tū a-klān ar-'zāk-ē, tar 'tū a-daw'lat a'yēra kanči'nī jē
Now of thee the-son has-come, of thee the-riches all harlots with
bar'bād zuk-ē; tū ka'fō kī zut 'txan ar-'šuk-ē."
squandered he-has made; thou him to much bread hast-given."

A-pē-wa tar 'xuy i-klān ki-wa 'yōk: "Ai 'klān, tu mu'dām
The-father-his of himself son to-he said: "O son, thou always
kū 'mun 'gi'di yūn, 'arca daw'lat ka tar 'mūn ya, 'āxir tar 'tū
me with art, whatever riches that of me is, ultimately of thee

ya. 'Pêrî 'lâzim bûk ka xuš'waxti mâx u tîs kên, ka
 is. Now necessary was that merriment we and you make, because
 tar 'tû a-mar'zâ 'ÿün 'šü bûk, paidâ šuk, u 'mulluk bûk,
 of thee the-brother lost been had, found became, and dead was,
 'pêrî zin'da šuk."
 now alive became."

III.

Anecdotes.

LSI. Orm. Spec. II.

Sul'tân Mah'mûd (sul'tân-i 'Mâmuḍ) šê dê'wâna kî-wa 'ÿök (ÿök)
Sultan Mahmud one madman to-he said

ka: "Tar 'tû a-zli ca. 'šäi bu žä'yî?" A-fa'qîr
 that: "Of thee the-heart what thing requires?" The-mendicant
 ka'fô ki 'ÿök: "Tar 'mun a-zli ta 'šê au'rai ju'an a-mud'çal
 him to said: Of me the-heart of one sheep young the-fat-tail
 bu žä'yî (zli-a 'auray-a šê mud'çal bu žä'yê)."
 requires."

Sul'tân šê sa'rai ki pa 'cimî 'ÿök ka: "Ka'fô fa'qîr kî
Sultan one man to with eyes said that: "That mendicant to
šê 'gâjar ar-šêr." Ka ku 'gâjar ka'fô ki ar-'wuluk,
one carrot to-him-give." When carrot him to they-brought,
a-'gâjar a-fa'qîr 'xuluk. Fa'qîr tar 'xuy a-'sar xulta'wôk,
the-carrot the-mendicant ate. Mendicant of himself the-head shook,
pa xa'nôk šuk. Sul'tân ka'fô di puš'tenna-wa 'dâk ka
in laughter 'he-came. Sultan him from question-he made that
(al-'ÿök): "Ai dê'wâna, tû 'kyê pa 'xanôk šu'kôn (xa'nûk 'šukûn)?"
(said): "O madman, thou why in laughter camest?"

A-dēwāna sultān ki al-ʿyōk ka: "Ka'fō 'wāda di ka
The-madman sultan to to-him-said that: "That time from that
tū bād'sā 'šukun-ē, 'pēri tu na'nak a-mud'yal 'ēē (hēē) rān 'nāk da'ri."
thou king hast-become, now unto the-fat-tail any fat not has."

Orm. Spec. III.

Šē sa'rai būk, ta bē sa'rai a-du'stār-a sar di-wa na'wēlōk,
One man was, of other man the-turban-his head from-he stole,
tī'šōk. A-fa'qīr sa'rai al-ca'wōk, qabrī'stāni-ne 'mustuk.
ran away. The mendicant man went, cemetery-in sat-down.

Kōk ka'fō ki al-ʿyōk ka: "Tū 'kyē 'inda 'mustukūn-ē?
Someone him to said that: "Thou why here hast-sat-down?
A'fō sa'rai tar 'xuy ī-bāy ki al-ca'wōk." A'fō fa'qīr al-ʿyōk:
That man of himself garden to went." That mendicant said:

"*Āxīr bū 'inda 'ar-zāyē. Gu'z-a a-rāy-a-wa ya, para*
"Ultimately here he-will-come. Only-this the-way?-his is, on-this
'rāi bu ar-zāyē."
way he-will come.

Orm. Spec. IV.

Šē sa'rai bē'aql ta rāi sar (ta mux ta rāi ī-sar nē) šē
One man stupid of road on (of his-face of the-road top on) one
āi'na 'wāk (ōāk); šām 'ēē-guda (gu'dā) āi'na 'nak dē būk. 'Pēri
mirror found; before anywhere mirror not seen he-had. Now
'zut xu'sāl šuk (š'ūk), 'zut pa 'xani (xa'nūk) šuk. Ka'fō ki-wa
very happy he-became, much in laughter he-came. That to-he
dēk (ka'fōi-nē al-dyēk), tar 'xuy a-mux ka'fōi ne-wa 'dēk (ta 'xuy
saw of himself the-face that in-he saw,
a-mōx-wa dyēk), 'a pa xa'nōk šuk. A-fīkr-a 'dāk ka:
he in laughter came. The-thought-he made that:

"Bē kōk ya, čēštan (čēštān) 'tara āyī'na ya. 'Pēc ('Pēri)
 "Other someone is, owner of-this mirror is. Later

tar 'xuy a-sar 'šam o 'pēc dāk, γōk-a:
 of himself the-head forwards and backwards he-made, he-said:

"A-čiz, ka 'az 'wāk-a, tar 'tū ya; 'az bū ku 'tū kī pēc
 "The-thing which I found-it, of thee is; I to thee to back

dar-'širīm." Guš ka'ra jāi nē-wa 'wutuk, 'xuy-a
 to-thee-shall-give." Just-then this place in-he left-it, himself
 w-al-ca'wōk.
 he-went-away.

Wakhi, Anecdote 1.

Šē sa'rai Aflātūn dī-wa puštema 'dāk ke: "Un 'čān ta
 One man Plato from-he question made that: "So-many years of
 kī'sti 'mānzi nē dar'yāi ne bukōn, tū dar'yāi ne ca 'a'jab
 ship middle in sea on thou-wast, thou sea on what wonderful
 'čiz-at 'dēk?" 'Tōk ke: "Kull dī 'a 'zut 'estur
 thing-thou sawest?" He-said that: "All from this much great(est)
 'būk, ka dar'yā dī sa'lāmat 'bummāi ne ar-'zākum."
 was, that sea from safe shore to I-arrived."

Wakhi, Anecdote 2.

Šē fa'qīr ta 'šē sa'rai 'bari nē ('nēri nē) al-ca'wōk, 'ca-wa
 One mendicant of one man door to went, something-he
 'nēla dī-wa ža'yōk. Ta 'nēri 'mānz (mīnz) dī ja'wāb
 presence from-his he-required. Of house middle from answer
 ar-'zāk ka: "Čēštan ta 'nēr nāk da'ya." Fa'qīr 'γōk
 came that: "Owner of house not is-present." The-mendicant said
 ka: "Az kų 'tū dī čē 'nōrī 'txan ža'yōk, 'čēštan ta 'nēr
 that: "I thee from one piece bread asked-for, owner of house
 'nāk am ža'yōk-ē. Ku 'mun kī šē 'nōrī 'txan ar-'šēr!"
 not-I have-asked-for. Me to one piece bread give!"

Wakhi, Anecdote 3.

Šē ta'bīb bōk; mudām bu qabri'stān ki al-ca'wōk, tar xui
 One doctor was; always [when] graveyard to he-went, of himself
 a-mux bu puṭ dāk. Ta'fā a-mar'zā ka'fō dī puš'tenna-wa
 the-face covered made. Of-him the-friend him from question-he
 dāk ka: "Tar 'xui a-mux bu 'kyē puṭ kōn?"
 made that: "Of thyself the-face why covered makest-thou?"
 Afō al-γōk: "Az 'tara qabri'stān mur'diyī dī zut šar'munda 'yum;
 He said: "I of-this graveyard dead from very ashamed am;
 ar-kōk ka tar mūn a-dawā'yī 'xuluk, 'inda ar-zāk."
 every-one because of me the-medicines ate, here (they-)came."

Wakhi, Anecdote 4.

Šē 'rōš sē šāzā'da 'bādšā giqī 'kār ki al-ca'wōk. Zut a'wā
 One day one prince king with hunting to went. Very air
 'tōk šuk. Adqu'gaṭ tar xuy a-šāl ta šē dē'wāna yi-pūštinē-wa
 hot became. Both of self the-shawl of one madman back-on-it
 dāk. 'Bādšā ta'ba'summ-a dāk, al-γōk-α: "Ai dē'wāna, tar 'tū
 made. King smile-his made, said-to-him: "O, madman, of thee
 i-pūšti nē ta šē 'xar a-bār yē." Dē'wāna al-γōk: "Balkim,
 back on of one donkey the-load is." Madman said: "Yea,
 'bār ta 'dō 'xar yē."
 load of two donkeys is."

Zebaki, Spec. II.

Šē 'waxt sē saudā'gār būk, tar 'xuy a-māl-a 'nōk,
 One time one merchant was, of himself the-property-he took,
 saudaga'rī ki al-ca'wōk. 'Arca-wa ka 'drunuk, dar'yāwī nē tu'fānī
 trading for he-went. Whatever-he what had, sea in hurricane

nē 'yark šūk Ta 'xuyi 'nāk kī 'xatt rá'hī-wa 'dāk ke: "Ku in lost became. Of himself wife to letter sent-he made that: "

'mun kī 'bē 'māl rá'ī kōn." A-'nāk-a 'arca ka Me to other property sent make." The-wife-his whatever that

'māl-a 'drumuk, rá'ī-wa 'dāk. 'A māl ka rá'ī-wa property-she had, sent-she made. That property when sent-she

'dāk, 'a ga 'guša 'yūn šūk. Saw'dāgar 'nēri nē pēc made, that too in-this-way lost became. Merchant home to back

ar-'zāk, pa 'šustuk šūk. A-'nāk-a al-'yōk: "Xafa 'mak arrived, in weeping started. The-wife-his said: "Distressed do-not

sōn, 'txan-at xōn! 'Az bū ku 'tū kī 'bē 'māl pa'dā kam." be, bread-thy eat! I thee-for other property found will-make."

A-'nāk-a zūt 'šāsta būk, ta 'ākīm i-'nēri nē al-ca-wōk, šē The-wife-his very beautiful was, of governor house to she-went, one

a'zār ri'pē 'ākīm dī 'žayōk-a. Zar'ka kī-a' a'zār thousand rupees governor from she-asked-for. Woman to-he thousand

ri'pē ar-'šūk. 'Ākim 'wāda-wa dāk ka: "Az bū rupees he-gave. Governor appointment-with-her made that: "I

nīmīšō ku 'tū kī dar-zūm." Zar'ka nēr kī al-ca-wōk. 'Ākim at-midnight thee to will-come." Woman house to went. Governor

ar-'zāk, 'zarka txan 'puxōk, 'ākīm kī-wa 'wutuk. 'Kara 'waxti came, woman bread baked, governor to-she placed. This time

nē a-'mālī-wa bari nē tax-tax-a 'dāk. 'Ākim puš'tonna at the-husband-hers door at knocking-he made. Governor question-

wa dāk ka: "Kōk 'inda yā?" 'Yōk-a ka: "Mālī tar to-her put that: "Who here is?" Said-she that: "Husband of

'mūn 'barri nē ya, tax-tax bu kē." 'Ākim 'yōk: "Az man 'ca me door at is, knocking makes." Governor said: "I then what

kam?" 'Zarka al-'yōk: "Ūzi nē 'xau kōn!" Ka'jō 'yāzi shall-do?" Woman said: "Cradle in sleeping do!" That cradle

ne-wa ba'nōk, a-māli-wa wā-nēra ar-zāk. Puš'tennā wa
in-him she-laid, the-husband-hers into-the-house came. Question-he
'dāk: "Tāzi nē 'kōk-a?" "A tar tū a-klān ē." A-māli-wa
made: "Cradle in who-is?" "It of thee the-son is." The-husband-her
'γōk: "Gōn ku mūn k' az ka'fō 'jūšim." 'Dēk k' a-klā'nāk
said: "Allow me that I him see." He-saw that the-boy
au'rušti 'drāy-a 'drunuk. 'Pāki-wa 'nōk, tara klā'nak-a au'rušt-a
beard long-he had. Razor-he took, of-this boy-he beard-his
'kal dāk. 'Pēc ta'bar-a 'nōk, 'γōk-a: "A-
bald made (; shaved). Afterwards axe-he took, he-said: "The-
'pāy-a zut 'drāy yē, 'lānḡ-a p' kam." 'Ākim 'wustuk, tē'šōk.
foot-his very long is, short-it I-will-make." Governor rose, fled.

IV.

Šē fa'qir ar'zāk sē 'barri nē, zut 'xrunuk būk. A fa'qir 'kīci zuk ka: «Ku 'mun kī 'txan 'ar-warē ka 'zīt 'xrunuk 'šukum-ē, ara'kat nāk da'rīm.»

Tara 'nēri 'mēnz di sē zar'ka dō 'txān 'drunuk, a 'kara fa'qir kī ar-šuk-a. 'Māli-wa ar'zāk pa-'nēšta di: «Kara 'txan ku 'tū kī 'kōk ar-šuk-ē?» A fa'qir 'yōk: «Kara 'nēr di sē zar'ka ar-šuk.»

A-čēštan ta 'nēr al-ca'wōk wā-nēra, tar 'xui 'nēr di puš'tenna-wa 'dāk: «Kara 'txan kara fa'qir kī 'kōk ar-šuk-ē?» Tara a-'bē 'nāk tar 'xuyi 'māli ki-wa 'yōk ka: «A'fō tar 'tū zar'ka dō 'txān fa'qir kī ar-šuk-ē.» A-čēštan ta 'nēr 'wustuk, ta 'xui ta 'nāk-a 'aḍḍugaḍ 'dest ka'pōk ka: «Tū 'kyē 'kara 'txān ka'fō fa'qir kī ar-šuk-ē?» Kara zar'ka 'bar di nawulōk-a, zut 'pēc rā'i sē biā'bāni nē-wa ba'nōk.

A zar'ka dō, za'ri za'ri 'klān-a 'drunuk. Ta 'xuy-a 'klān-a tar 'xui 'šānai jē 'swār-a dāk, 'xui giḍi al-'gustuk-a. A-zar'ka zut 'trunuk šūk, 'wōk 'nāk da 'bōk. 'Šām-a 'dēk ka 'wal 'auz ta 'wōk bōk.

IV.

A mendicant came to the door [of a house]; and he was very hungry. The mendicant shouted: «Bring me bread, for I am very hungry and cannot move.»

A woman in (: from) this house [who] had two loaves of bread gave them to the mendicant. Then her husband came from outside [and said]: «Who has given you this bread?» The mendicant answered: «A woman in (: from) this house has given it to me».

The master of the house entered it, and asked his house[hold]: «Who has given this bread to this mendicant?» His second wife said to her husband: «That woman of yours has given two loaves of bread to the mendicant». The master of the house rose, and cut off both his wife's hands, saying: «Why did you give that mendicant this bread?» Then he took this woman out of the house and chased her very far away into a wilderness.

The woman had two quite small sons. She let her sons ride on her back and took them with her. The woman became very thirsty; but there was no water. Then she saw that there was a pool of water

Al-ca 'wōk wōk kī ka: 'Az 'inda 'wōk xram'. A-zar'ka 'dest 'nak 'drunuk ka a-'wōk xulukōn. Ta 'xuyi Xu'dāi kī pa 'šustuk šūk ka: «Az 'pērī 'dest nak da'rīm, az 'kara 'wōk pa 'ca xram?» Pa'mux al-γūštuk, ta 'xui a-'pōz 'wōkī nē 'wutuk ka 'az 'wōk xram'. 'Ađđugađ 'klān-a 'wōkī nē al-γūštuk, γūnd, šūk.

Bē pa 'šustuk šūk, tar 'xuyi Xu'dāi kī muná'jāt-a 'dā; ka: «Az 'bē gu'nā 'nak 'dā 'bōk, 'dō 'txān tar 'xui jī'rē būk, tar 'tū pa 'nām ar-šū būk. 'Tū tar 'mun a-'dest ga ka'pōk šūk, 'dō 'klān-am ga 'wōkī nē al-γūštuk. 'Bē gu'nā az dā 'nak 'būk.»

A-zar'ka 'mox kī-wa 'dēk, ka 'dō 'māla sa'rai b' ar-'züyē. A-zar'ka 'zut 'yu'šuk k': «A-sa'riyē 'pērī ku 'mun jē 'dest bu ba'nī.» A-sa'riyē ka 'šam ar-'zāk, kara zar'ka di puš'tenna-wa 'dāk ka: «Kyē 'inda nustu'kōn-a?» A-zar'ka 'γōk: «Tar 'mun a-'klān kara 'wōkī nē al-γūštuk, 'mulluk.» A-sa'riyē ka ar-'zá būk tar 'xuyi 'mēnzi nē 'ađđugađ kis'si dāk ka: «Az bu cum, ta'ra a-'dest b' ar-wa'tim.» A-bē-wa 'γōk: «Az bū 'cum, ta'ra a-'klān kara 'wōk di na'waram-a bū.»

in front of her. She went towards the water, thinking that she would drink water there. But the woman had no hands for drinking the water with. She began to weep [and complain] to her God: "Now that I have no hands, how shall I drink this water?" She lay down on her face and put her mouth into the water in order to drink. Then both her sons fell down into the water and disappeared.

Again she began to weep, and addressed a prayer to her God, saying: "I have committed no other sin, except that I gave away in Thy name two loaves of my own allowance. Thou didst suffer my hands to be cut off, and didst also let my two sons fall into the water. But I had committed no other sin".

When the woman looked in front of her [she saw] two men coming towards her. She was very much afraid that these men should lay their hands upon her. When the men came up to her, they asked this woman why she was sitting there. She answered: "My sons have fallen into the water and are dead". The men who had arrived conversed together [and one of them said]: "I shall go and bring her her hands". And the other said: "I shall go and take her boys out of the water".

'Kara kla'nāk-a na'wuluk, 'tara a-'dest-a ga ar-'wuluk. 'Tara a-'dest-a 'šrista dāk, 'aḍḍugaḍ 'dest tara zar'ka 'jōr šūk. A-'klānī-wa ga 'zenda šūk. A-zar'ka 'dēk: 'Tar 'mun a-'dest ga 'jōr šūk, tar 'mun a-'klān ga 'zenda šūk. 'Kara sa'rai ki-wa 'yōk ka: 'Tū 'kōk yōn, ka ku 'mun giḍi 'ōn xu'bi 'dāk? Ku 'mun ki tar 'xui a-'nām 'šām kōn, ka 'tū ku 'mun ki giḍi 'ōn 'xubi 'dāk-a. Xu'dāf ku 'tōz giḍi zut 'širr ka'wōn!.

A-sa'riyē 'yōk ka: 'Az tar 'tū a'fō dō 'txānī yum; ku 'tū giḍi 'pēri 'ōn xu'bi-m 'dāk, din'yāl nē āxī'ratī nē tar 'tū giḍi 'zut xu'bi 'kam bū.

IV b.

(Phonograph Text.)

Šō fa'qir būk, šē 'bari nē ar-'zāk, 'zut 'xrunuk būk. 'Kiči ar-'zōk ke! 'Ku 'mun ki 'txan ar-wa'rō.

. . . 'Češ'tan ta 'nēr . . . a'fō zar'ka 'du t'xan-a . . . dru'nuk, ar-'wuluk-a, 'kara fa'qir ki-wa ar-'š'ūk. A-fa'qir 'xulluk. Češ'tan ta 'nēr pa-'nēšta di ar-'zāk, 'kara . . . di 'ā 'puštenna 'dāk: 'Kara 'txān ka'fō fa'qir ki 'k'ōk 'dāk? Češ'tan ta 'nēr ar-'š'ūk (?). 'A-sa'rai wā-'nēr al-ca'wūk, tar 'xuyi 'nāki-wa puštenna 'dāk k'. 'A 'txan ka'fō ki 'kōk ar-'š'ūk-ē? 'Ā 'yōk: 'Tar 'tū a-'nāk ar-'š'ūk-ē. Tar 'xuyi 'nāk ki-wa 'yōk ka: 'Tū 'kyō kara txan sa'rai ki ar-'š'ūk-ē? Tar 'xuyi ta 'nāk-a aḍḍugaḍ 'desta-a ka'pōk, biā'bānī-wa ba'nūk.

They took the boys out and fetched her hands. Then they stuck on her hands with glue, and both of the woman's hands were healed. Her boys, too, were restored to life. Then the woman saw that her hands had been healed and that her sons were restored to life. She asked these men: "Who are you, that have rendered me such a service? Tell me your name, since you have rendered me such a service. May God give you a great reward."

Then the men said: "I am (: We are) those two loaves of thine; now we have rendered thee this service; and in this world and the next we will render thee many services".

Dō 'klân-a dru'nūk, 'kara du 'klân-a i-'sar-ə 'swâr-a dāk, biâ'bânî-wa ba'nūk. A-'šəm gi'di (?) ca 'wōk 'nāk-a yā, nî (?) al-ca'wōk, ke jâi ca 'wōk būk; ke al-ca'wōk 'būk, 'trunuk būk. Xu'dâi di-â m'na'jât dāk ke: «Az 'dest na da'rîm, k' 'kara 'wōk az pa 'ca xrām?» Pa 'mox al-γuštuk, k'ra 'wōk 'xrā. • Addu'gađi-wa 'klân-a pa'nâi (?) ki-wa al-γuštuk, 'wōkî nē 'mulluk.

'Šam ki-wa d'ēk ke dō sa'rai a'fō pa'lū di ar-'zāya. 'A-zar'ka 'zut γuštuk ke: «'A sa'rai mu (?) 'pēri ku 'mūn jē 'dest ba'nî.» A-sa'riyē ke 'šam ar-'zāk, 'kara zar'ka di-a puš'tenna dāk ke: «'Kyē 'inda 'nustukun-a?» 'A-zar'ka al-γōk ke: "Tar 'mūn a-'klân 'inda 'wōkî al-γuštuk. . . sa'riyî tar 'xuyî 'mînzî nē puš'tenna-a 'dāk ke: «Tū . . . , 'az 'tara a-'klân 'wōk di nawa'rām. Sē 'sāt būk ka 'tū 'kara-a ar-'wulluk.» 'Kičî-a 'dāk. . . . Addu'gađ zin'da ke 'bîn, 'kara sa'jē-â 'kara zar'ka di-â . . . 'kara a-zar'ka-a puš'tenna-a 'dāk ke: «Tū 'kōk yōn, ke ku māk . . . du 'txan-um ka 'tū ta Xu'dâi kara 'dāk, ku 'mūn kî 'ar-šūk būk. . . .

V.¹

Sē zar'ka u sē sa'rai būk. Addu'gađ 'mâlî u 'nāk bu'kēn. Addu'gađ au'lâd-a nak dru'nūk. Addu'gađ 'zut tar 'xuy i-'mînzî nē xwâš bu'kēn. A-zar'ka tar 'xuy i-'mâlî kî-wa 'γōk ka: «'Az 'mullukum, 'tū tar 'mun ta 'qabri 'sar 'xaima zan; ka 'tū 'mullukūn, 'az bû tar 'tū 'qabri sar 'xaima 'zanam.»

V.

[Once upon a time] there were [two persons] a woman and a man. These two were husband and wife. They had no children. They loved each other very much. The woman said to her husband: "If I die, you must pitch your tent on my tomb; if you die, I shall pitch my tent on your tomb."

¹ Dîn Muhammad had heard a mulla recite this tale from a Persian collection of legends. I heard a similar story in Persian and Pashto. V. "Persian Texts from Afghanistan", IV (Acta Orientalia, VI, pp. 310, 316). Cf. also "Christ and the Dead Woman", Wells' Turkish Chrestomathy p. 117 (from the "Tarikh Kirk Vezir").

Dō 'rōž 'bād a-zar'ka 'mulluk. A-sa'rai al-ca'wōk, 'tara ta 'qabri sar-a 'xaima 'zuk. Šistu 'čân tara ta 'qabri sar 'xaima zuk.

Šē 'rōž bük, 'tara ta 'qabri sar 'Azrat Īsâ pāi'yumbar ar-zāk, 'kara sa'rai dī puš'tenna-wa 'dāk ka: «Kyē 'inda nustu'kōn-a 'kara blā-bānī nē, 'inda 'xaima-t 'zuk-ē?» «A-sa'rai 'Azrat Īsâ kī 'γōk: «A-zar'ka tar, 'mun a-'nāk bük, ku 'mun giđi 'wāda 'dā bük, k': 'Az 'mullukum, 'tū tar 'mun ta 'qabri sar 'xaima zan; ka 'tū 'mullukun, 'az tar 'tū ta 'qabri sar 'xaima 'zanam.' Šistu 'čân 'šuk-ē, 'tara ta 'qabri sar 'nustukum-ē. Ka a-zar'ka 'zinda šē, ta 'xuy a-'umr bu 'kara kī ar-širim.»

'Azrat Īsâ du'wā-wa 'dāk, a-zar'ka 'zinda 'šuk. Ađdu'gađ al-ca'wōkēn, 'wal 'nustuken. A-sa'rai 'xau dāk, a-zar'ka 'nustu bük.

Šē 'waxt bük, ta 'bādsā 'klān 'inda 'škār kī ar-zāk. 'Kara 'zarka-a 'dēk, 'zut wā 'jēr-a 'xūš 'šuk. 'Tara a-zli-wa 'l- 'gustuk, 'kara zar'ka kī-wa 'γōk ka: «Kē 'inda nustu'kōn-a?» A-zar'ka 'γōk ka: «A-sa'rai ku 'mun-a tiša'wōk-a, 'pēri ku 'mun b' al-'gē, ku 'mun-a 'γlē 'dāk-a. Ta bādšā 'klān 'γōk k': «'Az 'kara sa'rai 'zina'wim;

Two days later the woman died. The man went and pitched his tent on her tomb. He pitched his tent (: stayed) on her tomb for thirty years.

One day it happened that the prophet Hazrat Isaacame to her tomb. He asked this man: "Why do you sit in this desert, and why have you pitched your tent here?" The man answered Hazrat Isa: "This woman was my wife, and she had made [the following] agreement with me: 'If I die, you must pitch your tent on my tomb; if you die, I shall pitch my tent on your tomb.' Thirty years have passed, and [all this time] I have been sitting on her tomb. If this woman is restored to life, I will give her my own life".

Hazrat Isa prayed, and the woman was restored to life. They both went away, and sat down there (: in some other place). The man fell asleep, and the woman remained sitting there.

One day the king's son came there a-shooting. He saw this woman and fell very much in love with her. He stole her heart and said to this woman: "Why are you sitting here?" The woman said: "This man has carried me off, now you must take me away; he has stolen me." The king's son said: "I will kill this man; come

ku 'mun gi'di p' cū, ku 'mun bu 'nas, ka 'mun bu 'māli kōn! A-zar'ka 'yōk ka: «Az ku 'tū b' 'nasam, ku 'mūn 'kara dī xalās kōn!» 'A 'wustuk, ta bād'sā 'klān gi'di al-ca'wōk.

Šē 'sāt buk, k' a-sa'rai 'xan dī wu'stuk, ka 'dēk-a: 'Ta 'bād'sā 'klān 'tara zar'ka al-'gustuk-a. Al-'kiēi-wa 'zuk ka: «Tar 'mun-a a-'nāk bu 'guda 'l-'gōn? 'A tar 'mun a-'nāk ē.» A-zar'ka al-'yōk ka: «A-sa'rai bu 'driši 'yu'šī, ku 'mun-a tiša'wōk-a. 'A tar 'mun a-'māli 'nak ē; 'a 'zut šai'tān sa'rai ē, pa fē'rēb ku 'mūn ku 'tū dī b' al-'gi.»

'Ayi ta 'xuy i-'pē ki al-ca'wōk. Ta 'xuy i-'pē ki-wa 'yōk ka: «Az šē zar'ka 'wāk-ē, 'kara ku 'mūn ki ni'kā kōn, k' az 'kara pa ni'kā-a b' 'nasīm.» A-'bād'sā ta 'xuy i-'klān ki al-'yōk ka: 'Širr bu sa, 'nas-a. Tar 'mun-a 'xūš 'ga ya ka 'tū-a 'nas.»

A-sa'rai 'yōk ka: «Ai 'bād'sā, 'a tar 'mun a-'nāk-a, ku 'mun dī tiša'wōk-a-yē.» 'Bād'sā al-'yōk 'kara sa'rai ki ka: «Tū 'šāid da'rōn, ka 'a tar 'tū a-'nāk-a?» A-sa'rai 'yōk: «Az 'šāid da'rīm.» 'Bād'sā al-'yōk ka: «Kōk tar 'tū 'šāid ya?» A-sa'rai 'yōk ka: «Azrat 'Isā tar 'mūn 'šāyid ya.» Al-'yōk ka: «Cū, ar-'war-a! Ka'fō 'yōk

with me and take me and let me be your husband." The woman said: "I will take you; only release me from this one." Then she rose and went away with the king's son.

Then suddenly it happened that the man rose from his sleep and saw that the king's son had taken away his wife.* He shouted to him: "Where are you taking my wife to? She is my wife." But the woman said: "This man is lying, he has carried me off. He is not my husband; he is a very evil man, and he wants to take me away from you by deceit."

Then they went to his (: the prince's) father. [The prince] said to his father: "I have found a woman, give her to me in marriage, that I may marry her." The king said to his son: "It is well, take her. I, too, am pleased that you should take her."

Then the man said: "O king, this is my wife, she has been carried off from me." The king said to this man: "Have you any witness to say that she is your wife?" The man answered: "I have a witness." The king asked: "Who is your witness?" The man answered: "Hazrat Isa is my witness." [The king] said: "Go and fetch him! If he says

ka, 'a tar 'tū a-'nāk-a, dar-širīm-a bū. Ka 'nak-a 'yōk, ku 'tū uźna'wim. A-sa'rai 'yōk ka: «'Az bu sa'bā ku 'Azrat-i Mu'sā ar-'waḡam.»

A 'bar dī na'yōk, al-ca'wōk biā'bānī nē. Ta 'šē 'draxti zəm-a 'nustuk, 'fjkr-a 'dāk ka: «Ta 'Azrat-i Īsā 'jāi ku 'mūn kī 'mālūm 'nāk ē, ka a'fō 'gūda yē, ka ku 'mūn giḡi ar-'zāya.» Sa'riyi ta 'bādsā 'pēz di-wa ar-'zāk, 'kara sa'rai-a 'pēc al-'gustuk. Al-ca'wōk 'bādsā ki: «Ta 'Azrat-i Īsā 'jāi ku 'mūn kī 'mālūm 'nāk ē ka a'fō 'gūda ya.»

Šē 'waxt būk ka šē 'nūr 'dēk šūk. 'Bādsā 'yōk ka: «A-'nūr 'Azrat-i Īsā ya k' ar-'zāya bū.» Šē 'sāt būk k' 'Azrat-i Īsā ar-'zāk, dar'bāri nē 'nustuk. 'Bādsā 'kara dī puštenna 'dāk ka: «Tarāi kis'si dī 'tū āḡa 'yōn, ka 'ayī 'carang du'wā-wa 'dāk-ē?»

'Azrat-i Īsā al-'yōk 'bādsā ki ka: «Ku 'mūn kī 'mālūm-ē ka 'a zar'ka 'tara a-'nāk-ē; ta 'xuy a-'wumr-a 'kara zar'ka kī ar-šūk-ē, pēc 'a zjnda šūk-ē. 'Māx du'wā dā būk, ka 'a zar'ka 'qabr dī 'zjnda 'šūk.» A-zar'ka 'yōk ka: «'A b' 'drīši yu'šī. 'A tar 'mun a-'mālī 'nāk ē. Ku 'mun-a 'yōlō 'dāk-ā; ku 'mun-a tiša'wōk-ē: ku, 'mūn bu bē 'gūda al'ḡi; ku 'mun bu 'prāyi.»

that she is your wife, I will give her to you. But if he does not say so, I will kill you." The man said: "I shall bring Hazrat Musa¹ tomorrow."

He went out of the door and went into the desert. There he sat down under a tree and thought: "The place where Hazrat Isa dwells is unknown to me, so how can he come to me?" The king's men came after this man and brought him back. He went to the king [and said]: "The place where Hazrat Isa dwells is unknown to me."

Suddenly it happened that a light appeared. The king said: "This light is Hazrat Isa arriving." Suddenly Hazrat Isa arrived and sat down in the durbar. The king asked him: "Do you know about this story and that they have made such a prayer?"

Hazrat Isa answered the king: "I know that the woman is the wife of this man; he has given his own life to this woman, and then she was restored to life. We [had] prayed that this woman should be restored to life from the grave." But the woman said: "He is lying. This is not my husband. He has stolen me and carried me off; now he will take me to some other place and sell me."

¹ In the phonograph text, too, he is called Hazrat Musa.

'Azrat-i Īsā al-ḡōk ka: 'A tar 'tū a-'mālī ya. 'A 'drīši 'ya, tar 'mun a-'mālī 'nāk-ē. 'Azrat-i Īsā al-ḡōk ka: 'Ca-wa ka ku 'tū kī ar-'šūk-ē, 'pēc ar-'šēr! A-zar'ka 'ḡōk: 'Pēc-a b' ar-'šīrim. A-zar'ka 'bummāi nē al-ḡūštuk, 'šē 'muṭṭai 'xāk šūk, 'ēc-a 'nāk būk.

V b.

(Phonograph Text.)

'Šē zar'kā, 'šē sa'rai aḏ'ḏuḡaḏ 'mālī u 'nāk būkēn. Aḏḏu'ḡaḏ ta 'xuy i-'mīnzi nē 'zut 'xoāš būkēn. Aḏḏu'ḡaḏ tar 'xuy i-'mīnzi nē aḏḏu'ḡaḏ 'dāk ka: 'Az 'mullukūn, 'tū tar 'mun ta 'qabri sar 'xaima zan; kē 'tū 'mullukūn, 'az tar 'tū ta 'qabri sar bu 'xaima zanam.

'Dū 'rūz 'bād 'a-zar'kā 'mullūk (bis). 'A-sa'rai 'tara ta 'qabri sar 'xaima-wa 'zūk. 'Šistu 'cān 'tara ta 'qabri sar 'xaima-wa 'zūk.

'Šē 'waxti 'bōk, 'Hazrat-i Mu'sā ar-'zāk, 'kara sa'rai dī-wa puš'tenna-wa 'dāk kē: 'Kyē in'dā 'nustukun-a, 'xaima-t zu'k-ā? 'A-sa'rai 'ḡōk ka: 'Tar (?) 'kara zar'kā kī bī (?) 'lauz-am 'dā būk, 'a tar 'mūn-a 'dā būk k': 'Az 'mullukūn, 'tū tar 'mun ta 'qabri sar 'xaima 'zan, ka 'tū 'mullukūn, 'tū (sic!) tar 'mun ta 'qabri sar 'xaima zan. 'Hazrat-i Mu'sā 'ḡōk kē: 'Ai kē (?) sa'rai, 'a ga (?) tar 'tū a-'mālī a-'nāk-a (?). 'Az bu 'kara du'ā kam. . . . zin'da . . . 'kara kī . . . 'ḡōk, 'az bu tar 'xuy a-'ō'mēr 'kara kī ar-'šīrim.

'Hazrat-i Mu'sā du'ā 'dāk, 'a zar'kā 'zin'da 'šūk. Aḏḏu'ḡaḏ al-ca'wōkēn. Pa 'šē 'jāi-nē 'nustukēn. 'A-zar'kā 'nust 'šūk, 'a-sa'rai 'xau 'dāk.

'Šē 'waxt būk, ta bād'sā 'klān 'škārī-wa ar-'zāk, 'škār-a 'dāk. 'Kara zar'ka dī-a puš'tenna 'dāk kē: 'Kyē in'dā 'nustukun-a? 'A-zar'ka 'ḡōk kē: 'A tar 'mūn a (corrected into:) ku 'mūn-a ti'ša'wōk-a, ku 'mun tu al b' 'gē. 'A-sa'rai 'ḡōk (corrected into:) 'Tē bād'sā 'klān

Then Hazrat Isa said: "He is your husband." [She said:] "It is a lie, he is not my husband." Hazrat Isa said: "Give him back that which he has given to you." The woman said: "I give it back to him." Then the woman fell to the ground; she became one handful of earth, and nothing was left.

ʔōk kə: 'Az bu ku tē ka'rā dī xalās kam, ku 'mun tu bu 'nās.
 'Al-ʔōk-a: «'Az bu ku tū 'nāsam; 'kara sa'rai dī ku 'mun xalās kun.»
 'A-zarka ta bād'sā i-klān giḏi al-ca'wōk.

'A sa'rai . . . 'dēk-ā k': 'A-zarka ta 'bād'sā i-klān giḏi [al-]cawu'.
 Al-ki-či-wa 'zuk ka: «Tu 'guda šuk? 'A tar 'mūn a-'nāk ē.» 'A ta
 'bād'sā [klān] kī zarka 'ʔōk ka: «Tar 'mūn a-mā'li nak 'ē, ku mu'n-ā
 tiša'wōk-ē, 'mun kū ke (?) gu'da . . .

'Ayī al-ca'wōkēn 'bād'sā kī. Bād'sā kī al-ʔōk k': «'Az ēē zar'kā
 'wāk-a, 'mun kī-wa ni'kā kun, kə 'az bu ka'ra na'sim.» Bād'sā al-
 ʔōk ke (bis): «'A 'šer bu 'sā, 'az bu ka'fō 'giḏi dī 'giḏi (?) 'nāsam . . .
 (corrected) giḏi dī-āk (?) ni'kā kam . . .

A-sa'rai al-ʔōk k': «'Ai bād'sā, 'a tar 'mūn a-'nāk ē.» A-bād'sā
 al-ʔōk ke: «'Tū 'šâyid dar'ūn ke 'a tar 'tū a-'nāk ē, ku 'tū aya (?).»
 «Hazrat-i Mu'sā tar 'mun a-šâ'id ya.» Bād'sā al-ʔōk kə: «'Cū, 'Hazrat-i
 Mu'sā ar-'wār! 'Ka 'ʔōk-a, 'az bu 'kara zar'kā ku 'tū kī 'bē dar-šî'rīm.»¹

'A-sa'rai na'ʔōk, al-ca'wōk biā'bānī kī. Šē 'jāi nē 'nustuk, 'fikr-a
 'dāk ke: «'Ai (corrected:) Ke 'Hazrat-i Mu'sā . . . 'jāi 'a ar-'zāya, ku
 'mūn kī 'mālūm 'nāk a; 'az bū ka'fō 'giḏi kī (?) pa'idā kam.» Sa'royī
 'pēz dī (corrected: sa'royī ta 'bād'sā ar-'zāk, sa'ray-a b' girza'wūk, al-
 'gustuk-a 'bād'sā kī. Bād'sā kī al-ʔōk: «Ta 'Hazrat-i Mu'sā jāi xu (?)
 ku 'mun kī 'mālūm 'nāk ē, k' a'fō 'guda yē.»

Šē 'waxti bük, 'Hazrat-i Mu'sā falak kī 'mālūm š'ūk. 'Nūri ta
 ja'li 'muxi nē-wa 'mālūm š'ūk. 'Bād'sā al-ʔōk ka: «'Nūr ta (?) 'Hazrat-i
 Mu'sā yō.» Šē 'waxti bük ke ar'zāk . . .

VI.

«Šān š'ō tar 'mūn i-'zli 'zut dī'mōk-ē. 'Az ca 'nāk 'xulu bük:
 'sār tu-ma'nak az 'xau nāk 'dāk-ē. Ku 'mun kī 'šē ca ar-'šēr, ka
 tar 'mūn i-'zli šîr šē.»

VI.

"Last night I had much pain in my heart. I had not eaten
 anything; but I did not sleep till the morning. Give me something
 that my heart may be cured."

¹ "If he says so, then I shall give this woman to you."

'Tar 'māx i-nēri nē šē zarka yē, adduḡaḡ 'dest-a 'šūm bu'sē,
'zut 'šūm bu'sē. A'fō bē 'keṛēi b' sē, bu'xār bu 'kē. 'Zut 'gīrzukum,
ka'fō kī az 'ca da'wā pai'dā, nāk ḡōk, ka'fō kī 'šīrr šu'kun (bu 'šūk).'

"In our house there is a woman both of whose hands are inflamed, they are very much inflamed. Then that [boil] will burst, and it will itch. I have wandered much about; but I have not been able to find any remedy, so that it might be good for her (: she might be cured)."

VOCABULARY.

Regarding the alphabetical arrangement etc. v. p. 230. The optional prothetic vowel 'ə' etc. (befor *sk*, *sp*, *st*) has not been taken into consideration.

Words given by Dīn Muhammad are left unmarked; words belonging to the vocabulary of my first informant from Barak-i Barak are marked 'B.'—'K.' denotes that the word belongs to the dialect of Kaniguram (LSI.), 'Le.' and 'Rav.' denote words taken from the vocabularies of Leech and Raverty (v. 4). I have included words known only from K. which appear to be genuine Orm. ones. Such words are marked '(K.)'. Words known only from B. are marked '(B.)'. 'Phon.' denotes that the word occurs in the phonograph records. Etymological derivations proposed by Sir George Grierson are marked 'G'.

Verbs are given in the present stem; but the past stem has been added, when known.

Probably a great number of the words marked 'Prs.' have been borrowed through Psht.

Vowels

α, definite article. V. 80.
 a, K. *hə*, ɔ, 1. *hə* "this". V. 103.
 -a, pron. suff. 3 sg. V. 101.
 -a, particle, denoting the perfect. V. 132.
 ai, interj. "Oh".
 -ē, particle, denoting the perfect. V. 132.
 i-, locative prefix. V. 90.
 u "and". Prs.
 ā'ū, ā'wū, Le. *a, ū* "mountain-goat". Prs.
 ā'bātt "cultivated field". K. *ābād* "inhabited". *ācābātt*. Prs.
 a'brā "eyebrow". Prs. — K. *wrija*, Psht.
 au'bāz "a swimmer". Prs.
 au'bāz "swimming". Prs.

'ēca (: 'ēc-caʔ) "anything". 'ēca nāk "nothing". Psht.
 ēc "any". Prs. — K. *hlc*, Psht.
 au'dur "father's brother (*brādar-i padar*)". Kab. Prs. 'auder "father's younger brother". Prs. *afdar*. Cf. EVP. s.v. *trə*.
 aḏḏu'gaḏ, Le. *dagaḏ* "both". 'māx ar-du'gaḏ bu ki'tāb a'wēn "we are both reading the book". *aḏḏu* < *ardu* (*har du*). Cf. *giḏi*.
 a'fə, ha'fə, K. *haʔə* "that". V. 103.
 aʔta "week"; K. *haʔta* "Saturday". Prs.
 ā'gā "knowing, conversant with". Prs.
 au'gār "hurt, bruised". Prs.
 aʔək (K.) v. *awas*.
 'aʔab "wonderful". Prs.

aql, K. "sense, wisdom". *tū aql nak darūn*. Prs.

'akīm "governor". Prs.

'ukām, K. *hukm* "order". *tar 'tū-a 'hukām bu 'gam* "I obey you"; *'ukām 'nak a*. Prs.

al, K. *hal*-, contracted pron. 3 prs. V. 102.

For verbal compounds with *al*-v. the uncompoundd verbs.

aw'lād "children". Prs.

al'ka "earring". Prs.

ala'sā "jaw(-bone)". Prs.

al'zpk "ripe". *mēica al-zpk a "mēica rasīda ast"*. V. *zāy*.

-am, pron. suff. 1 sg. V. 101.

a'mā "father's sister". Kab. Prs.

imbāt pl. (K) "friends". < **ham-pādyā*? Cf. EVP. s.v. *mal*.

am'būr "forceps, pincers". Prs. *ambūr*, cf. Skr. *saṃ-bhṛ-* "to draw together, close (the jaws)"?

amar-ōk, K. *amar-vāk*, Le. *amar-okh* "to hear". Aor. *ama'rim*, *gōy-am ama'ri* "my ear hears"; *tū ama'rōk at* "you heard"; *prūn az kara kissi amarū būk* "I had heard this tale yesterday". < Av. *mar-* "to give attention to, notice" + *ā*. G. compares Psht. *āwerēdāl*.

umr, *uwmr*, Ph. *qumr*, K. *'umr*, Le. *umur* "life". Prs.

'āīn, B. *ā'en*, Le. *āhīn* "iron". Prs. V. *rū*.

āī'nā, K. *āīnā* "mirror". Prs.

in (B.) "blood". Psht. V. *īun*.

ōn, *wōn*, K. (*h*)*ōn* "so many, so much". < Av. *aeavant*.

'in'dā, B. *'inda*, K. *idā*, Le. *indā* "here". Cf. Natanzi *īndūda*, Kobrūdī *ānde*, Shgh. *yūdand* < **aitanta*, Av. *aētada*? *undarw-* "to sew". *undarw'rim-a bu* "I shall sew it". Cf. Par. *an'darf*.

'indawē "hence". V. *'in'dā*.

in'jān, K. *hijān* "the day before yesterday". Cf. K. *inja sal* "next year but one". in- < *anya-*? V. *šān*, *mud-injān*.

i'nēla, v. *nēla*.

āšt (š?) B.; K. *hāšt*, Le. *ānāšt* "8". Av. *ašta*.

aq "bray". *'zar bu 'aq za'nī* "the donkey is braying". K. *hiy-yek*.

āen'gar "blacksmith". Prs.

in'gās "neigh". *yāsp bu in'gās kaṇ'dī* "the horse is neighing". Cf. Par. *heq'gāz*.

aq'gešt "coal". Prs.

aq'gušt Phon., K. "finger". Prs.

anguštā'rī, K. *angušt'rī* "finger-ring". Prs.

auq'āī "sprinkling". *'eṣk auq'āī b' kam*, Prs.

ar, K. *har*, Le. *hera* "all, every". Prs.?

ar, *ēr*, *rī*, B. *ēr*, K. *hir*, *rī*, Le. *ar*, *ra*-, contracted pron. 1 prs. V. For verbal compounds with *ar*-v. the uncompoundd verbs.

ara, pronominal base "this". V. 103.

au'rai "ram", K. *wrai* "mountain-ram".

Psht. *wrai* "lamb"?

'ūr-uk "to hold, keep". *nāk-a b' ūrīm* "ne mēwardāram-ā"; *'hukām nak b'*

'ūrukum "I did not obey the command (*hukm-rā na mēwardāstam*)". Cf. Rav. *āra* "seizes". < Av. *ara-bar-*? Cf. *ūūr-*.

a'rāba "wheel". Prs.

ar'dū, *ardu'gaḡ* "both". Prs. V. *aḡḡu'gaḡ*.

a'raq "sweat". Prs. →

ara'kat "movement". *ara'kat na da'rim* "I cannot move". Prs.

Ōrmu'ri "Ormuri, an Ormur". V. p. 312.

ā'rihāj "elbow". Prs.
 ā'rus "bride". Prs.
 ur'si "window". Prs. Cf. Par. *hursi*.
 aurū'zām "silk". Psht.
 au'rušt, K. *urōstā*, Le. *urōst*, Rav. *warosht*
 "beard". au'rušt tar 'mūn *spēw šuk*
 "my beard grew white". Cf. Phl.
 aprūšt, ā'rušt (Frahang-i Phl. ed.
 Junker, 10, 5).
 ā'rat, K. *arat* "wide, broad". *rāl sut*
 ā'rat (*tuqq*) ē "the road is very wide
 (narrow)". Psht.
 ar'zan "millet". Prs. — K. *āzan* is
 genuine, cf. EVP. s.v. *ždan*, Ishk.
rouždan.
 ar'zān, Le. *arzān* "cheap". Prs.
 i'sāb, K. *hi'sāb* "reckoning". *i'sāb bu*
kam. Prs.
 a'sul cān, K. *aṣal* "this year". Av.
 *ā + *sarād*.
 ās'mān "sky, heaven". Prs.
 ust, v. *wust*.
 ās'yā "water-mill". Prs.
 āst-vēk (K.) "to stand". Av. *stā* (*hāsta*).
 Cf. *wust*.
 ā'stēs, K. *astēs*. Le. *ashtes* "18". Av.
astadasa.
 uš'yār, K. *huṣyār* "intelligent". Prs.
 -at, t B., K. pron. suff. 2 sg. V. 101.
 au'ōk, K. *haw* (2 sg. *wūw*): *hištak* "to
 read". a'wīm-a bū; tū 'pēri *ki'tāb*
 a'wūn? "do you read the book now?";
 'tōs bu a'yēra *ki'tāb a'wēt?* "do you
 all read the book?"; *ki'tāb-am a'wōk-a*.
 (Naw. < Av. *aiwei-ah* "to study,
 read", *hišt* < **aiwei-šta* (v. Rep. p. 17).
 — G. comp. Psht. *hwastōl* and, for
 the past base, Skr. *śikṣita*.
 a'wā "air". a'wā tōk a "the air is hot".
 Prs.
 ā'wā, v. ā'ā.

ā'wā, K. *iwā*, Le. *ywā* "there, thither".
 ā'wā al-cū *bukum* "I had gone
 there". Cf. Soghd. *wōt-ō* "thither",
 Rēichelt, ZII, 6, 209.
 awā'rī "small plain in the hills". Psht.
 hawār "level, flat".
 awas-: *ayōk* (K.) "to be attached, reach".
 G. *ayōk* < *āgata*, *awas*. < Av. *ā-ja-*
saiti (?). — Derivation from an in-
 choative pres. is probable; but the
 loss of *j* would be strange. Cf. *wīs*.
 a'wēs K.; Le. *haves* "17". Av. *haptadasa*.
 a'waitu, K. *awāi*, Le. *hawai* "70". *awāi*
 < Av. *haptāti*; a'waitu is an un-
 logical formation, cf. *žūštu*.
 a'wēz "sound". Prs.
 ā'xir K. "last, finally". Prs.
 au'xur "manger". Prs.
 ā'xir'at K. "the future world". Prs.
 a'yēra "all". *māx ayēra wustu bukēn*
 "we had risen all of us". a- definite
 article, -ēr- < *harra*-? V. ar.
 az B., K., Le. "I". Av. *azəm*. V. 100.
 auz "tank". Prs.
 ǫruk "left, remaining". Cf. K. *hazn*:
hanjyōk "to remain behind"? V.
 Par. *ūzeh*.
 izmaw-, K. *wuzmaw-wāk* "to try, test".
 az-a bu *kara yāsp izmawēm* "I shall
 try this horse". Cf. Prs. *āzmūdan*,
 Phl. *ōzmūtan*, Av. **uz-mā*.
 a'zān "summons to prayer". Prs.
 au'sān(d) "hanging". 'ca b' au'sān *kēm*:
 au'sānd-am dā buk "auzānd-iš kada
 būdum". Prs.
 ā'zār "1000". Prs. — K. *zar*, Psht.
 ušnaic-ōk, K. *uazn*: *uazyōk* "to kill".
 ušna'wīm; *ka'fō-m ušna'wōk* "I killed
 him"; *māx ku šē aurai ušnaic-ōk-ē*
 "we have killed a ram". < Av. *aiwei-*
jan.

B

b-: būk, K. *b-: biyok* "to be, become".
az kara nēri nē bām "I live in this house"; *būkum* "I was". Av. *bav-*
bē¹, privative particle. *Prs.
bē² B.; K. *bī* "other". G. < Av. *bitya-*, cf. Gabri *bidi*, Psht. *bəl* etc.
bē³ "again, later". Cf. *bē²*.
bū, *b'*, *p'*, K. *bū*, Le. *bu*, *p(i)*, verbal particle. V.
būt, K. *būny* "smell". *afo zut būt nok-ē*. Prs.
bā'bādī "because of" *ta'rā-i-bābādī* "az bābat az i". Prs.
biā'bān "desert". Prs.
bubi'titi "n. of a bird".
bača "boy". Prs.
ba'dandar "step-son". Prs. V. *wingčok*.
bad, K. "bad, evil". Prs.
bād, K. "wind". *bād cawa bū*. Prs.
bād, Le. *bād* "after". Prs.
bēd "willow". Prs.
ba'dela, Le. *bada'la* "song". Prs.
bā'dār "master, owner". Prs.
bād'sā "king". Psht.
bēga¹, v. *pabēga*.
bēga² (*bē ga?*) "other". *a b' nāk-a al-zāya, cārī bēga ar-šēr* "these are not ripe, give me four others". V. *bē²*.
bēgā "yesterday evening". Prs. — K. *wēgā*, Psht.
bay "bellow". *gōi bu bay zane* "the cow bellows". Cf. Minj. *bey-* "to bellow" etc.
bāy, K. "garden". Prs.
bā'yal "armpit". Prs.
ba'yair, K. "except". *ba'yairi-a tar māx bē kpk* "wal nak da-būk" "except us nobody was there". Prs.

bājā "wife's sister". Prs. — K. *zāinī*, Psht.; Le. *khāshnā*, Prs.
bēk "ascending". *giri jē bēk sām* "I ascend the hill". Cf. *pabēga*.
bē'aql "stupid". Prs.
bākri (B.), Rav. *bak-ri* "goat". Ind.
bal (K.) "in good health".
bāl "wing". Prs.
bēl "spade". Prs.
balkim, K. *balki* "but, moreover". Prs.
bā'lūt "oak". Prs.
bāla'xāna "upper chamber". Prs.
būmmā, K. *būmma t.*, Le. *biēmā* "earth, ground". Av. *būmī- t.*, Prs. *būm*.
ban-pk, K. *ban-vek* "to throw, put".
giriya ba'nīm "I tie a knot (*giri mēndāzim*)". < **ud-band-?* More prob. < Av. *dean-* "to fly" (caus. *deanaya-*), cf. Minj. *ḡvōn*, Yazgh. *ḡevan* etc. "to swing". V. EVP. s.v. *beastel²*; cf. also. Sāmn. *bā-vandan* "to throw", Lori *i-scānum* "I throw".
bar, K. "door". *bar qil (mōk, al-dōk)* "the door is locked (open, closed)". Av. *dvar*, Psht. *war* etc.
bār, K. "load". Prs.?
bar'bāt "lost, squandered". Prs.
barg, Le. *balk* "leaf". Prs. — K. *paḡ*.
barq "lightning". Prs.
bā'rān; K., Le. *bārān* "rain". Prs.
braz-: braštak (K.) "to burn" (intr.). Cf. *braz-*.
bruš-vik (K.) "to glitter". G. compares Psht. *brēšedāl*, *bruš-* possibly < **upa-ruxšya-* (cf. Charpentier, AO. VII, p. 184); but Psht. *brēš-* is difficult on account of the š.
brūt Le. "moustache". Prs.
*(*braz-: brūštuk*, K. *braz-: braštak* "to burn, set on fire". *bruštuk* "he burnt"; but also *az rūgi ne brūšto-*

kum "mā ba ātaš sūrtum". G. < Skr. *bhṛājj-* "to roast". Prs. *birīstān* etc. *brūš* "sharpness, edge". *brūš dari* "it is sharp" = **brūš*?

barbar "the cry of a camel". *šutur barbar kē*. Cf. Lhd. *burkan* "to cry, used especially of goats and camels". *bē'sār* "the day after tomorrow". V. *bē, sār*.

bi'star "bedding". Prs.

bāšā, K. *bāša* "sparrow-hawk". Prs.

bēš "rope". < **bastri-*. V. Par. *bāš*.

baš-; b(aš)vek (K.) "to give, grant". G.

< Av. *baxš-*. *būek* < **baxtaka-*, cf.

Psht. *wēš* "division" < **baxšya-*.

bašt "song". Prs.

boš "boot". Engl.

bēwa "widow". Prs.

bāš'wē v. *bēš-*.

bēx "root". Prs.

bu'xār "itching". Prs.

bēwar'ēi "fruitlessness".

baya "price". Prs.

bōy, K. *bōi* "near". Cf. Skr. *upāya-* "coming near, approach".

bi'yān, K. *bi'yān* "the lower part of the back, waist". *a-biyān tarīm* "gird the loins". Dissim. from Prs. *miyān*? Cf. Bal. *nyām*.

bi'yān(d), K. *biyān* "foal, colt". Waz. Psht. *biyōn*, Psht. *bheān* etc.

bā'zi "play, dance". *ka'fō kī-m bāzī ar-duk-ē* "I have cheated him (*kasirā bāzī dāda yam*)". Prs.

buz K. "he-goat". Prs.?

buz'gālā "kid". Prs.

bazar (K.) "the arm from the elbow to the wrist". Psht. *wazar* (v. FVP. s.v.).

buzwā (K.) "spider". < **wabza-* (metathesis older than *to* < *yo*)? Cf. Charpentier AO. VII, p. 187.

biš-; pu'xqk, K. *bišg-*; *pa'xvēk* "to cook". *'treen bu b'šim*, *tran-am pu'xqk-a*; *cā't pu'xqk-a?* *'rezen-am pu'xqk-a*. *biš-* < **pācaya-* (f), *puz-* < **parwa-*, Av. *pak*, Par. *pēd* etc.

bēš-vek (K.) "to pick, choose". But Log. *bāwi* "mēčna"?

C

ca, *cā*, K. *cā*, Le. *ča* pron. interrog. and indef. "what?", "anything, something". *a-sa'rai bu 'ca kē?* "what is the man doing?"; *šē ca* "something". G. < Av. *ci-*, cf. Psht. *cō*.

cāk, Le. *tsāka* "cold". *tan cāk duk-ē* "the food has become cold". Cf. K. *cāk* "sour, acid"? G. compares Kshn. *tsak* "sour"; but it is difficult to see how a Kshn. word could be adopted into Orm.

cik, K. *cēk* "woman's breast, nipple". < **čuki-*? Cf. Kati *čuk*, Prs. *čučū* etc.

cēla (K.) in *i-cēla* "on the left". G. compares Bal. *cōt* "curved" < **časta-*; but *i* < *ft*? A derivation < **čart-*? (cf. Ir. **čartāra-* "clever", Air. Wh. s.v. *čarstu-tāra-*) is very improb., as the left hand is the bad, unlucky one in Ir. and Ind.

'cimi, B. *čim*, K. *cām* (pl. *camī*), Le. *tsimi* "eye, spring". *'cimi-a nak jušī* "his eye does not see"; *'cimi di wēk cawa* "water flows from the spring". Originally a pl.? G. < Av. *čāsmān-*.

cēn K.; Le. *tsen* "what" (adj.). *a'fō sa'rai ta 'cēn 'grām ē?* *'az a b' 'nāk para-nim* "of what willage is this man? I do not know him". G. comp. Anc.

Prs. *điyant* "of what kind" (corr.: "how much").

cūn(đ), K. *cūn*, Le. *tsūn* "some, how much, how many?". *cūnd rūš*; *cūn bu đar-širīm*? "how much shall I give you?" *tar tū ta pē a-klān cūn điyant*, "how many sons has your father?" *marziyi-t cūn yē? đas marziyē-n*. G. < Av. *ēvant*.

cār; B. K., Le. *cār* "4". G. < Av. *čaθwārō*. *cār-yjstu* "80". K. *haštāi*, Le. *haštāi*. *carang*, Le. *sarrang* "how, in what manner". *carang bu kōn?* Psht.?

ca'rēs K.; Le. *tsares*. B. *śeārz* (?) "14". G. < Av. *čaθrudasa*. Prob. a secondary compound (θr < ř).

ceraw "to graze". *gōl bu cerawīm*. Psht.

carwōk (K.) "generic term for goats and sheep". G. compares Psht. *cāricai* "quadruped". The word is, however, not derived from Psht. *car* "pasture", but is connected with Prs. *čār-pāi* "quadruped".

cāštu, K. *cāštū*, Le. *tsashī* "40". G. < Av. *čaθicaršant*.

cař, K. *cař-vēk* "to lick". Psht. V. *čafa*. *caw-ōk* K. *caw*; *evāk* "to go". Aor. *cawam*, *cūm*; *az bū nēr ki cūm* "I am going home"; *tū māk cū* "do not go". *al-caw* "to go away"; *al-ca'wepk*. < **č(y)aw*; G. compares Av. *šaw*, Skr. *cya-*.

caw, K. *caw-vēk* "to cause to go". In imper. 2 pl. *al-ca'wē* "bring"?

caww-vēk (K.) "to shake out dust from clothes". G. compares Bal. *čandag*, Phl. *čandnitan* "to stir, shake". If this comparison is correct, Psht. *caṇḍol* "to clean by shaking" (< Sl. *čap-čap*) "shaking", Lhd. *čapčkap*

"to shake as a carpet") can only have modified the sense of theOrm. word.

Č

č-ōk, K. *hinc-vēk* "to be able". *ar-zāk bu nak čim* "I cannot come"; *az rut kār-am drunuk*, *ar-zāk nak čukum* "I had much work to do and could not come"; *az . . . paidā nak č-ōk* "I could not find it". G. compares Kshm. *hekun*, Skr. *śak*; but corresponding to Skr. ś-, Kshm. *h-* we should expect Ir. *s-*, not *h-*. *hinc*, *hīc* with secondary nasalization, < Av. *hak* (*hača*, *hačaya-*) "to participate in, take part in".

čā "a well". Prs.

čābuk "swift". Prs.

čig (K.) "high". Not borr. from Dard, cf. Sh. *šigō* "long" (< *drō*), as suggested by G. Derivation from **usky-aka-* (Av. *uskāt*) is phon. possible; but this seems an improbable form. Cf. Marwat Psht. *čigāčī* "rises".

čē'čel "sieve". Cf. Prs. *čayal* "a leather vessel having a spout, whence they pour water in making ablutions"?

ču'yul "threshing". *ču'yul-a p' kēm*. Afgh. Prs.

ču'kri "rhubarb". Prs. *čukri* "sorrel".

ču'kūs "hammer". Prs.

čmak "winking". *čmak bu canē* "he is winking". Cf. Hi. *camak* "flash" etc.

čān, K. *cān* "year". *tara yāsp umr penc čān* "this horse is five years old".

čā'nār "chenar". Prs.

čap, B. *čāp* "left (hand)". Prs. V. *čēla*.

čā'pāy "flat band". Cf. Lhd. *cappā*,

Psht. *capaq* etc., v. Ashk. Voc. a.v. *čapāl*.
čupān "shepherd". Prs. V. *šwān*.
čir "to be". *čir kam*. Ind., cf. Lhd. *čiray*.
čirk "dirty". Prs.
čār'māys "walnut". Prs.
čār'pāi "bed". Prs.
čārtkai (B.) "knife". Psht. *čārkai* + Prs. *kārd*.
čarx(ā) "spinning wheel". *čarx bu xre* "it turns round". Prs.
čāştan, K. *taştan* "husband, master".
 Psht., v. EVP. s.v. *caştan*.
čaşa "licking". *čaşa kam*. V. *čaş*.
čho (pl. *čhwi*) (K.) "a hollow or cave in a precipice".
čho (pl. *čiaš*) f. (K.) "roof". < **katya*?
 Cf. Par. *kō*?
čixaf, K. *exat* "fat". *tar mār a-gōi*
zut čixaf ē, širr-am ywāl ar-šūk-ē
 "my cow is very fat, I have given
 it good fodder" Rhyming with Psht.
yaf, xaraf (Bellew).
čiz "thing". Prs.

D

da, di, a particle indicating existence.
da-ya "there is, exists", pl. (?) *di-ya*,
 pret. *da-bōk*. Cf. Le. *dāhā* "exists",
 K. *dī, da* "contracted pron. of the
 1. and 2. prs., indicating the locative
 case in either number". Possibly
da, di was originally an encl. pron.
 2 sg., cf. EVP. s.v. *dē*.
dī, di Le., a particle denoting the Abl.;
 K. *dī*, contracted pron. 3 prs. "from
 him" etc.
dō B., K. *dys*, Le. *dō*, Av. *dea-*
dōa (B.), K. *dānā* "daughter". V. *dukā*,

dī'čē "shoes". Sg. **dūk* < **dutaka*? Cf.
 Greek *δυτάκα* etc.?
dūd "smoke". Prs. — K. *dūg* Ind.
dēg'dau K. "fireplace". Prs.
dēgli, K. *dēgrai* "small brass cooking-
 pot". Psht.?
duga'ni "twins". Prs.
dōk, in *ai-dōk* "closed". V. *bar*.
dukā "daughter, girl". K. *dukā* "girl".
dū < **duxatā*, cf. Av. *dušdar*.
dukan'dār (Phon. *dukān'dār*), K. *dokāndār*
 "shopkeeper". Prs.
dāliz "vestibule". Prs.
daulat "property, riches". Prs.
dām "net". Prs.?
dāmi "wolf". Scarcely < Prs. *dāmi*
 "hunter, fowler".
dīm (K.) "second". G. compares Prs.
duyum etc. Bat. cf. *bē*, V. 45.
dīm, K. *dūm-yēk* "to pain, ache". *a-xar-*
am bu dīmi "my head aches"; Le.
ba-demi "aches", *dīmy* "pain". Cf.
 Psht. *dāmai* "a cold"?
dumb "tail". Prs.
dā'mād "son-in-law, sister's husband".
 Prs. — K. *sūm*, Psht.?
dānā "corn". Prs.
dān (B.) "month". Prs.
din'yā, K. *dunyā* "the world". Prs.
dang-gēk "to run". *dangam bu*. Psht.
daggel "to take a jump".
daggaw- caus. of *dagg-*. *az-a bu kara*
yāp daggawim "I make this horse
 run".
dri, K. *drō* (pl. *dri*), Le., Rav. *dri* "hair".
 G. compares Khaw. *drōh* (*drō*), cf.
 Ashk. Voc. s.v. *drō* "lock, curl". But
 cf. also Oss. *ārdū*, < Skr. *drava-*
 "flowing, dropping"? Cf. Waz. Psht.
pal "fringe of hair falling over the
 forehead" < **pata*?

drau "reaping". *ganum bu drau kam.*
Prs. V. *dir*.

dar, K. *dal*, contracted pron. 2 ps. *dar-yušim bu* = *ku tū kī yušim* "I say to thee". V. 102.

*dar*¹: *dar'ōk* "to stand". *inda dar*¹ "stand here"; *dar'ōk-ē* "he is standing". Cf. EVP. a.v. *darēdēl*.

*dar*²: *drunuk*, K. *dar*: *dranak* "to own, have". Pres. (= aor.) *dar'im*, 2 sg. *dar'yn* (Le. *daron*); *az nūd dūkā darim* "I have many daughters"; *inda wēk nak darūn* "you have no water here". G. < Av. *dar*. The *n* of the past stem is not a root-determinative; but *dran-* corresponds to Av. *dramna-* p. p. med. Av. *darsta-* would result in **dīl*, a form which clashed with the past stem of *dir*.

der "slow, late". Prs.

dir: *dīlak* (K.) "to reap". G. compares Av. (*dar*): *darata-* "to sever, cut off". *dar'bār* "darbar". Prs.

drāy, K. *drāy* "long". G. comp. Av. *darāya*, Psht. *lārya* "delay". With metathesis < **dāry*, or cf. Skr. *drāghīṣṭha-* "longest" etc.

durust K. "straight, right". *a-gōn širr durust ē* "the stick is quite straight". Prs.

driṣi, K. *darēṣi*, Le. *dreky* "lie(s)". *driṣi ma yuš* "do not tell lies", < **drusā*°, Av. *drug-* etc.

daraw-ōk, caus. of *dar*¹. *šē sāt ku mun-a dara'wēk* "he made me stand for one hour (*mara yak sāt istāda kat*)".

darica'cā "smoke-hole". Cf. Yd. *derbu-choh* and Prs. *darica*.

d'a'razt, Rav. *darakht* "tree". Prs.

dar'yā, K. *daryāb* "river, sea". Prs.

dās B., K., Le.; Phon. *dās* "10". Av. *dasa*.

dās "sicken". Prs.

dest, B. *dāst*, K. *dist* "hand". *desti nē-m nak a* "it is not in my power". Prs.

de'stā "handle (of a knife)". Prs.

de'stak "roof-beam". Prs.?

du'stār "turban". Prs.

dōš (Phon.) "shoulder" (?). Prs.

dūš: *dōk*, K. *dūs-vēk* (p. p. f. *dūk*) "to milk". *dūšim-a bū* "I am milking it"; *ku gōy-am dōk-ē* "I have milked the cow". Acc. to G. bor. from Prs. *dōšdan*. — < **daušya*: *dusta*, cf. Skr. fut. *dhoksyati*, v. EVP. a.v. *licāšēl*.

dīš? *ku mun kī dīši wēk, ar-warē šē kātīye-nē* (?) "give me water, bring it in a piece of cloth (?)".

duṣki (K.), Le. *dūkh* "a little". G. compares Psht. *lōg* (corr. *lōḡ*, v. EVP. a.v.).

dūš'man "enemy". Psht.

dar'cā "medicine". Prs.

du'wā, K. *du'ā* "blessing, prayer". Prs.

dī'wāl K. "wall". Prs.

dē'wānā "mad, madman". Prs.

du'ās, K.; Le. *du'ās* "12". Av. *deādasa*. *dēk* v. *juḡ*.

dyūrā (K.) "dry twigs, firewood". G. compares Prs. *durūk* "plank", Skr. *dru-*, — *dyūrā* < **daru*, cf. EVP. a.v. *laryai*.

daḡ-vēk (K.) "to load". G. compares Psht. *lēḡēl* etc. V. EVP. a.v. *lēḡēl*.

D

dāk, B. *dak* "full, rich". Psht.

dāḡd, B. "pool, lake". Psht.

dangar "lean". 'a 'gōi 'bē gōi dī 'dangar yē "this cow is leaner than the other cows". Psht.

F

- fa'qir* K. "mendicant". *Prs.*
fīkr K. "thought". *tar mun fīkr di al-*
caieṣk "I have forgotten it". *Prs.*
fa'lak "sky". *Prs.*
fā'rēb "deceit". *Prs.*
far'māl "winnowing". *farmāl-a p' kēm.*
Afgh. Prs.?

G

g¹: *gustuk*; K. *gl*: *g(l)astak* "to take away, carry". *al-gim-a bu; ca b' al-gṣn* "what do you take away?"; imper. 2 sg. *gṣn* (K. *glōn*, Le. *glōn*); *a-sarai bu ku āwrai al-gī* "the man takes away the ram"; *kafṣ al-gustakum-a; aṣṣ trān-at kṣk ki al-gustakē* "for whom have you taken away that bread?" Acc. to G. < Av. *grab*, *st* being a verbal determinative. — But *gl* points to **gyd*, Skr. *gydh* "to strive after, covet", Av. *garōda* "eager, desirous of". *gust*, *gast* < **gysta*. The *l* in *glast* may have been introduced from the present stem.

g²: *wutuk*, K. *z*: *hatak* "to place, put, throw, leave". *pēri kitāb ta mēzi sar gām-a bū* "now I put the book on the table"; *pēri-a b' gām; sabd tar xui a-marzā nēri nē gṣn, xuy-at inda ar-zēi* "to-morrow leave your brother at home and come here yourself"; *kitāb-am ta mēzi sar wutuk-z* "I have left the book on the table"; *kafṣ-m buwmāi nē wutuk-z; tar mun a-marzā xut nāṣṣr buk, az kafṣ nēri nē wutuk* "my brother was very ill,

I left him at home". — G. < *haraz*, cf. Psht. *prē-ṣḍol* (v. EVP. s.v. *ṣḍol*). Regarding Log. *g* v. 65.

ga K. "also, even". *tṣ ga xut z, māx ga xut ēn, ku māx bu xanē* "you are many and we, too, are many; do you beat us?" V. *gar*.

gōt, K. *giyōy* (pl. *gawī, gwāi*), Rav. *gō'e* "cow". Av. *gar*- etc.

gōt, K. *gōy*, Rav. *gōt* (B. *γwag*) "ear". Av. *gaōda*, Par. *gū*, etc.

gūl "human excrements". *Prs.*

gu'dā, B. Le., *guda*, K. *gudā* "where".

'guda bu'kṣn? 'nēr bu'kum "where were you? I was at home"; *guda dī ar-zāk* "from where have you come?" *az bu pāi nāk sam ku guda p' cawē* "I do not know where you are going". *gu* < Av. *kū*; scarcely *gu'da* < Av. *ku-dā*, with *d* treated as in Initial position.

B. *gi'day* "jackal". Psht. < Ind.

giḍi, K. *gaḍ* "with, together with". *a-sarai ku mām giḍi ar-zāk* "the man arrived together with me". Ind.

guj, guṣ, K. *guj* "only, merely".

gājar, Le. *kājar* "carrot". Ind., Waz. Psht. *gājāra*.

gākā, B. *gāka*, K. *gāka*, Le. *gāka* "flesh, meat". *gākā ta giṣi* "gums" (Par. *γūs-i danānika*). < **gāwakā*, Av. *gav*-, cf. *Prs. gōst*, Psht. *γwaṣa*.

gal-ṣk "to weave", K. *gal-vēk* "to twist, spin". *kāli b' galim* "I weave cloth"; *galūk-am-a "bāsta-im-iṣ"*. G. < Ir. **garb*-, cf. Skr. *grath*, Psht. *γaral* (but not *Prs. γallidan*, intr. "to roll").

'galla "herd of horses, camels". *Prs.*

gel "clay". *Prs.*

gul "flower". *Prs.*

gul "extinguished". *rūp bu gul kam. Prs.*

galy (K.) "shoulder". **gartaka*-, cf. Psht. *γάρ* "neck" etc. (EVP. s.v. γάρ) But *-k* is usually preserved.

gilak, K. *gilak* "rat". Charpentier (MO. XVIII, p. 22) compares Bakht. *girza* "rat", Skr. (Lex.) *giri* "mouse" etc. But Orm. *l* < *rd*, *†*; *gilak* prob. < **gyd(y)aka*-, cf. Skr. *gydhra* "greedy" etc. I do not know, whether Bakht. *rz* might represent an ancient *rd*. V. *g*¹.

gi'lim "carpet". Prs.

gu'lun "throat". Borr. from Prs. *gulū*

gōn B., K.; Le. *goy* "a stick, wood". *a-sapai bu gōn nezawē* "the man breaks the stick".

gu'nā K. "sin". Prs.

guṇa'gār "sinner". Prs.

guṇ'jikk "sparrow". Prs.

ga'nūm B., Le.; K. *gunum* "wheat". *ta ganum a-mār šir-a* "wheat-flour is good". Av. *gantuma*-, Psht. *yanəm*-, Par. *ganum* etc.

guggai, Le. *gung* "dumb". Prs. + Psht. *gap* K., Rav. "stone". Cf. Par. *gapār* "fireplace"?

gar "also". *aḡḡ gar ar-zāk* "he, too, arrived". Euphonic *r*, or archaic form of *ga* (q.v.)?

gi'rī Le.; K. *grī* "mountain". G. < Av. *gairī*-, cf. Kurd. *gir* etc.

gurū (K.) "kid". G. compares Sar. *yērv* "kid" < Av. *garwa-* "foetus".

gur'uk, B. *guriak* "clay-pot".

gard "dust". Prs.

gar'da "kidney". Prs.

gardan, K. *gaydan* "neck". Prs.

grām, Le. *grām* "village". *Kāni'grām* "Kaniguram, in Wasiristan". Ind.

gran-ōk, K. *gran-vēk* "to chew, masticate". *grā'nīm*; *tran-am gran-ōk-a*

"I chewed the bread". < **grahna*-, cf. Skr. *gras-* "to seize with the mouth, eat", Greek γράω?

goraw-, K. *giraw-vēk* "to scratch". Psht. *garawul*-, cf. Prs. *gar* "scab".

giriya "knot". Prs.

girz-, K. *girz-vēk* "to wander about, turn".

Psht. *garzedol* (< Arch. Prs. *garōdan*).

girzaw-, caus. of *girz*-. *az bu ku čarx girzawim*.

giš (B.) "beard" (?).

gišt, K. *gas*, Le. *gišhy*, Rav. *gishey* "tooth".

gišt nasam "I bite off". Original pl., cf. *cimī*-, < **gastra*-, cf. EVP. s.v. γάσ.

gu'ša "thus, in this way". *kyē b' tū guša kūn?* "why do you act thus?"

guša mak kēn! Cf. *guš*?

gušna'gi "hunger". Prs.

guš "lame".

guz "yard". Prs.

gašdum "scorpion". Prs.

gašči (*gašči* MASH.) (K.) "plough-bullock". Borr. from an Ir. dialect with *g* < *w*? Cf. Prs. *barzagāw*, *warz'gāw* etc. Or cf. Par. s.v. *kāšagū*.

Γ

γauē "deep". Cf. Prs. *γauē* "a deep well".

γauē "a kind of bird", K. *γiē* "the Indian badger".

γaf-vēk (K.) "to weave". G. compares Skr. *guph-* *γaf* < **waf*-. Cf. Par.

γaf-, Psht. *ādēl*, Av. *ubde*-, Skr. *vabh-*.

γau'γau "barking of a dog". *aspuk bu γau'γau kē* "the dog is barking". K.

γap, Psht.

γōk "frog". Prs. V. *maryūy*.

γēt, Le. *ghal* "thief". Psht. *γēt*.

γ^ol^h "hidden, stolen". γ^ol^h b' kam. Psht. γ^ol^hl^hft "covering, sheath". Prs. γ^ol^hl^hft. γ^ol^hl^h "grain". Prs.

γ^ol^has "a kind of wool (sardūz)". Cf.

Prs. γ^ol^has "thick, coarse"? Prs.

sardūz is a kind of head-stall.

γ^ol^h(d) K. "hidden, lost".

γ^ol^h(K.) "bad". G. compares Bal. gunday "bad". Psht. γ^ol^hdel "to dislike".

Borr. from a lost Psht. word *γ^ol^h(i)?

γ^ol^h "a rag", K. "a garment", B. γ^ol^h "trousers". Prob. borr. from a lost

Psht. word, v. EVP. s.v. dyustol. Cf.

parγan.

γ^ol^hji "heifer".

γ^ol^h "penis". Psht. γ^ol^h.

γ^ol^h, K. γ^ol^h "cave". Prs.

γ^ol^h, K. γ^ol^h-v^hk "to rain". bā'rān γ^ol^h.

G. < Av. vār, Par. γ^ol^h etc.

γ^ol^h "lost". Cf. Psht. v^hruk.

γ^ol^h, K. γ^ol^h, Rav. gharāsa "black".

γ^ol^hl^h ta cimi "the pupil of the eye".

γ^ol^hagg "pestle", Prs. γ^ol^h "mortar" + sang?

γ^ol^h (B.) "neck". Psht.

γ^ol^haw, K. γ^ol^haw-v^hk "to open the eyes". cimi γ^ol^hawv^hgn. Psht.

γ^ol^hak, K. γ^ol^hac "call". G. compares.

S. Bal. g^ol^hak, Skr. vāta- etc. Re-

garding K. c. v. 69. Psht. γ^ol^hak

"young bullock, calf (?)" borr. from Orm.

γ^ol^h : γ^ol^h, K. γ^ol^hac : γ^ol^h "to say, speak".

dar-γ^ol^him bu "I shall tell you"; ba-

delā bu γ^ol^him "bait mēzānam"; tu

ku mun ki cā b' γ^ol^h "tu māra cā

mēgūyī"; ping a'zān bu γ^ol^h "the

cock crows"; prān-am ku tū ki γ^ol^h

būk "I had said to you yesterday".

G. < Av. vad, N. Bal. g^ol^hag. —

γ^ol^h and Bal. g^ol^h < Av. vādya.

γ^ol^h "snow". Av. vafra-, Par. γarp. etc.

γ^ol^h-v^hk, K. γ^ol^haw-v^hk "to tear". γ^ol^him;

tū bu γ^ol^h "do you tear?" a-sarai

bu γ^ol^h; γ^ol^hok-am, γ^ol^hokum. < Av.

*vī-ōrah- (G. < Anc. Prs. vi + tras,

* with syncope of s). Cf.

γ^ol^haw¹, K. γ^ol^haw-v^hk "to frighten". γ^ol^hawim.

γ^ol^haw-v^hk, K. γ^ol^haw-v^hk "to wash".

dest bu γ^ol^hawim "I wash my hands";

γ^ol^hawv^hgn-a "wash it"; mur-am γ^ol^haw-

v^hok-a "I washed my face". < Av.

*vī-frav-, cf. Yazgh. foraw-, Wkh.

pūru-. (G. < Skr. vi-srāvaya- "to

wash away").

γ^ol^h, K. γ^ol^h, Le. ghoja "fat". Psht. γ^ol^h, Waz. γ^ol^h.

γ^ol^h (K.) "oath". Av. varah- "ordeal, trial".

γ^ol^haw-v^hk (K.) "to appear good, look nice". G. comp. Skr. v^hg- "to choose,

select" (2).

γ^ol^haw-v^hk (K.) in γ^ol^haw γ^ol^h "to take an oath". Av. varoz- "to perform, fulfil,

accomplish".

γ^ol^hl^h, K. γ^ol^hl^h, Le. ghuash "grass". kara ki k^h γ^ol^hl^h šer "who gives it grass?"

Orig. pl.; with γ^ol^hl^h, cf. EVP. s.v.

wāš. (Acc. to G. borr. from Prs.

wāš). — Acc. to Andreas (Deutsche

Lit. Zeit., 1928, 2257) the derivation

of these words from Av. vāstra- is

impossible. — The original form of the

Psht. and Orm. words must, how-

ever, in any case be *wāstra.

γ^ol^h "cradle". Prs.

γ^ol^h : γ^ol^huk, K. γ^ol^haw : γ^ol^hawtak "to fall". Usually with al- : p^heri 'gap

al-γ^ol^h "the stone falls down now";

al-γ^ol^him bu "I shall fall"; gap al-

γ^ol^huk; barg bummūi ne al-γ^ol^huk

"the leaf has fallen to the ground";
Le. *arghoshakai* "did you fall?" —
G. < Av. *raz*: "to fly"; cf. Wkh. *wazn*
"to fall" etc. V. EVP. s.v. *watəl*.

H

(Cf. a. Vowels.)

ha'fō, v. *a'fō*.

hām, v. *xāmē*.

hīn'dū "Hindu".

hēncā (K.) "tears". G. < Av. *aśru-*. Sg.
**hōnck*, *hōc-k*. (< **ōsk* < **ōśruka*).
V. 87.

hōnd, v. *kōr*.

hīn'-vēk (K.) "ground, pulverized". **ryna-*.
G. comp. Psht. *aṇəl* "to grind". Psht.
ārd "flour" etc. V. EVP. s.v. *ōra*.

haštāi, v. *cār-jistu*.

hištak, v. *ae-*.

J

jak (K.) "wounded, hurt". V. *zan-*.

jēm, jām, K. *jēm, jīm*, B. *zēm* "below, down".

giri dī b' jām sam "I descend from
the mountain"; **jām nēr* "cellar";
ta draxt i-jēmi nē "under the tree";
Le. *pa-dzema* "down". < Av. *hača-*
**ašama*, cf. Psht. *tēr* < **hača-ašairi*
etc.

J

jāi, Le. *jāc* "place". *tar mun a-jāi pēc*
a "my home is far away". Psht. —

K. *jāk* possibly genuine < **wyāka-*
jē, v. *jēr*.

jai "watercourse". Psht.

jagra "flight". *Jagra mak kūn*. Psht.

ja'li "splendour" (?). Psht.?

jā'li "hail". Psht.

jō'lā "spider". Psht.

juāldōz "picking-needle". Psht.

jām "collected, collection". Psht.

jām "cup". Psht.

jān, K. *jān* "self, body". Psht.

ju'nūb "soul". Psht.

jang "war". Psht.

jer (B.) "clay". *jer ēr-sar* "gel biār".

jēr, usually *jē*, K. (i-) *zar*, Le. *jar* "on". V.
92.

jī'rē "portion, ration (*rasād*)". Psht.

jārup "broom". *ku nēr bu jārup kam*
"I sweep the house". Psht.

jar'ya "hedgehog".

jōr K. "sound, well, prepared". *a'fō*
sarai jōr a; nēr bu jōr kam "I build
a house". Psht.

jusp "span". < **wi-aspi*, cf. Av. *vilastī-*
etc. V. Rep. 36, EVP. s.v. *velēšt*. Cf.
Charpentier, JRAS. 1927, pp. 115 ff.
jist(u), K. *jistū*, B. Le. *jist* "20". Av.
visaiti. V. 99.

jōš "boiling". *wek bu jōš xrē* "the
water is boiling (*au jōš mēxura*)".
Psht.

jūš "to boil". *jūšim*. Psht.

juš: *d(y)ēk*, K. *jūn*: *dyēk* "to see". *az*
bu ku tū jūšim = *jūšim-at* "I see
you"; *jūšim-a bū* "mēbinim-iš"; *a'fō*
sarīyē bu ku mun jušī "those men
see me"; *prān-am* (*az prān*) *ku tū dē*
būk "I saw you yesterday (*dīrōz mā*
šumāra dida būdim)"; *prān-at ku*
mun dē būk. Acc. to G. *dyēk* < Av.
°*dita*; *jūn* < Av. *zan* "to know".
Bal. *zānay* "to know, see". — *j* < *z*
is strange; cf., however, 54 *juš* (K.
jūš "to look at") may be derived from
**yuširs* < Av. *vi-darēs*, cf. s.v. *jusp*.

ja'wāb K. "answer". Psht.

jo'wāri "jowar". Psht.

K

- k* : *dāk*, K. *k'aw*; : *kayēk* (p.p.m. *dāk*) "to do, make". Aor. *kam*, *kēm*; imper. 2 sg., *kōn* (Le. *kun*); -am *dāk-a* "kadam"; -am *dā būk* "kada būdam". G. < Av. *kar*; *dāta*. — Loss. of *r* in the present stem, as in Psht. *kawul*. Borr. from Psht.?
- ka* K., Le. relative pron. "who, that". Av. *ka*. V. 105.
- ka* K. conj. "that, because, if" etc. *kafō* *kī yušim ka ar-zāya* "I tell him to come"; *ka tū prān bu ar-zākōn*, *az bu ku tū kī das ripē dar-ēuk* "if you had come yesterday, I should have given you ten rupees". Cf. Prs. *kīh* etc.
- ka* K., Le. "when". Av. *kada*.
- kē*, v. *kyē*.
- kī* K., Le. "to, into, for". V. 89.
- kō* "hole". *kō āuk-ē*; *kō ta gōt* "the hole of the ear".
- kō* (B.) "mountain". Prs.
- kū* K., preposition. V. 86.
- kiblarū* "west". Prs.
- kab(ə)r*, *qabr* "tomb". Prs.
- kabēr*'yā "ribs". Prs.
- gabri'stān* "graveyard". Prs.
- kīci* "shouting, calling". *kīci zuk* "faryād kat". Cf. K. *kīcyēk* "to call, summon".
- ku'ēuk* "puppy, cub". Cf. Par. *kuēuk* "dog".
- 'kafan* "winding-sheet, shroud". *kafan-a p' kēm*. Prs.
- kaf* "palm of the hand". Prs.
- kaf'tar* Le., K. *kəftar* "pigeon". Prs.
- kāj*, Le. *kaj* "crooked, bent". Prs.
- kaje'ki* "woman's forehead". Psht. *kajak*.
- ka'jir* "a large, black bird".
- kā'kā* "uncle". Ind.
- kaik* "flea". Prs. V. *jak*.
- kauk*, Le. *kouk* "partridge". Prs.
- kōk*, K. *kuk*, Le. *kok* "who?", "anyone". *tar tū a-pē kōk būk* "who was your father?" *tū tar kuk a-klān yūn* "whose son are you?". < **kō-kah*, Av. *ka-* with the *-ka-* suffix like Psht. *cōk*.
- kākur'tak* "throat". Cf. Waig. *kake'rik* "throat", Lhd. *khakhā'i* "jaw"?
- kal* "bald". Prs.
- kālī* "knife". < **kartyā*, cf. Prs. *kārd*, Psht. *čāpa* etc.
- 'kālī* "dress, cloth". *kālī b' galim* "I weave cloth"; *kālī nak darim*. Prs.
- kī'li* "key". Prs.
- qil* "locked".
- kul'ca* "threshing-sledge".
- kulf* "lock". Prs.
- kālī'gak* "knife (*pēškauš*)". V. *'kālī*.
- kilī'āk* "the temples; a certain part of the plough".
- kull* "all". Prs.
- klān*, K. *kulān*, Le. *kalān* "son". *ta marzā klān* "brother's son". Connected with Kurd. etc. *kurr* "son"? Cf.
- klā'nāk*, *'klānāk* (Ph.), B. *klā'nāk*, K. *kulanāk*, Le. *kalānāk* "boy". *klānāk šuk-ē* "a boy is born". V. *klān*.
- ku'lang* "crane, hoe". Prs.
- kām* "palate". Prs.
- ka'mān* "bow". *kamān-a p' kam* "I bend it". Prs.
- ka'mān-i Ru'stām* "rainbow". Prs.
- kamarband* "belt". Prs.
- kai'māx* "cream". Prs. < Turk.
- kin-ōk*, K. *kin* : *kvenlak* "to copulate". *ta pē a-nāk-at kinam*; B. *nāk-at kinēm*; *kēnūk-am-a*. Cf. Mj. *kōn* : *kōnōy*, Cau-

cas. Jew. *kün* : *kerde* (but *kürde* "done", cf. Horn. Neup. Et., Nachträge, 847). The euphemistic use of *kar* has possibly been supported by the association with *kün*.

kön, K. *kän*, *gän*, Le. *kün* "when". *kön*, *är-zäkon-a?* *prän ar-äköm-a*.

kün "anus, podex". Prs.

kandä'nä "harlot". Ind. — K. *kanjar* through Psht.

kan'dü "large earthen vessel for holding grain". Prs.

gänd "sugar". Prs.

kund "blunt". Prs.

ka'nak "ankle".

kän (B.), v. *kar*.

kanj-? *ingäs bu kanj* "[the horse] is neighing".

kap-ek "to dig", K. *kap-ek* "to cut".

kapim, *ku bumma-m kapka*. Ind.

'kapca mär "a black and white, very poisonous snake". Prs. *kafca*.

kap'el "woman's curl".

kar "deaf", Prs. — B. *käy*, Psht.; K. *kün* genuine < Av. *karəna-*

kar-ek, K. *kar-yek* "to sow". *ku bumma p' karim*; *ku bumma-m kar-ek-ē*. Psht.

kär, K. *kär* "work, action". Prs.

kör "blind". Prs. — B. *ründ*, Psht.; K. *hönd* < Av. *anda-*, cf. EVP. s.v. *ründ*.

kirm "worm". Prs.

ka'rär "silent". *karär bənt* Prs.

kar'ti "jacket". Prs.

kircas (K.) "a kind of lizard". Cf. Par. *karwaš*.

kir'ti; B., Rav. *kir'ji* "hen". < **kykyä*. cf. Prs. *karg*, Par. *kury*, Psht. *čing* (v. EVP. s.v.). — K. *kirmai*.

'kərēi, K. *karēi* "split, torn". *karēi-a p kam* "métrakānam-iš".

kräy, K. *kräy* "crow". Waz. Psht. *kräya*.

'kasa "small plate". Prs.

kie'si "word, tale" (pl.?). Prs.

kasam "oath". *kasam-a b' ar-širim* "I swear an oath to him". Prs.

käs, pl. *käsi*, Le. *käsh* "Afghan", K. *kəsi* "the Wazirs". V. p. 312, n. 2.

kēs "shirt". Prs.

'käsuk "spoon". Prs.

'kišti "boat". Prs.

ki'tab "book". Prs.

kyē, *kē*, K. *ki(yē)*, Le. *key* "why?".

kaiza "bridle".

kuz'i "water-bucket". Cf. Par. *kizayē*, Prs. *kūza*.

L

lab "lip". Prs.

luc "naked". Prs.

layar : *layatšk* (?) "to roll, wallow". *'pəri laya'ri*; *gap ta giri sar dē layatšk-ē* "the stone has rolled down from the top of the hill". Psht. *ryarēdēl*.

lakošwāi (K.) "deer". Waz. Psht. *lakašwāi*, Bangash *lakaxo'ica*.

lanj "short". Psht.

lip, K. *lip-yek* "to be suckled". *tar xui māwa nak lipi* "mādar-i xuda na čugat".

lär (B.) "road". Psht.

'lərai, K. *lyirai* "lamb". G. comp. Psht. *wrai* (f).

lar'zā "trembling". Prs.

larzān-uk "to make tremble". *ku mun larzānuk-ē*.

lar, K. *lar-yek* "to stir, mix". *mūr larēn* "moisten the flour (*ārda tur ku*)". Psht.

laraw, caus. of *lar*. *larawēn-a* "šor bidī".

law'fa "scrotum". Originally "penis"?

Cl. Par. *law'ar*.

las-vēk (K.) "to lick". G. comp. Prs.

lesidan etc. V. *čaḥa*.

la'ṭak "a small species of lizard".

lāyiq "worth". Prs.

lauz "promise". Prs.

lāzim K. "necessary". Prs.

M

mā'i, K. *māhi* "fish". Prs.

māi, K. *māi* "month". G. < Av. *māh*.

Cl. Par. *māhi*, Psht. ° *maī*.

'māi, K. *maī* "ewe". G. < Av. *maēši*.

mu'ēin "handmill". Psht. *mēdan* Cl. AO.

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muḍ'yal B.; K. *muḍ'yal* "tail of the fat-tailed sheep". G. comp. Prs. *dumba* (with metathesis). Uncertain.

mu'dām "always". Prs.

maī'dān "plain". Prs. — K. *maindān*, Waz. *maindōn*.

mak B., K. prohibitive particle. "real *mak* cū "do not go there". G. < Av.

mā, with the *-ka-* suffix. Cl. *nak*.

māk (K.), B. *māx* (?) "withered, faded".

< *marxtaka-*, cf. Pār. *māt*, s.v. *mār*?

māl K. "property, goods". Prs.

māla, *mālai*, K. *māla*, a word added to numerals and indef. pron. of number. *dō māla saṭai* "two men"; *cūn mālai bē bu kitāb awē?* "how many others are reading the book?" *šē m° b° b° k° a°* "one other person is reading the book". Cl. *'māli*.

'māli, Le. *māli* "husband". < Ang. Pers. *martiya*, cf. Psht. *mēr* "husband", Par. *mēr* "man".

mlī, K. *mlīz* "apple". *ku tū ki šē mlīc dar-šīrīm* "I give thee an apple".

The connexions of this word are difficult, cf. EYP. s.v. *maṣa*, Pār. Vop. s.v. *amar*.

mālidārī "woman whose husband is alive". V. *'māli*.

'mulk "country, region". Prs.

mullā "mulla". Prs.

mā'lūm K. "known". Prs.

mal'tey, K. *mlitay*, Le. *mal'tagh* "gun". Turk.

'malax "locust". Prs. — K. *milxai*, Psht. V. *mēx*.

mā'mā "mother's brother". Prs.

mē'mān, K. *mihmān* "guest". Prs. — K. *mēmni* i. is poss. genuine.

man, K. *mun* "then, at that time".

'menai "autumn". Psht.

mēn, K. *mīn* "still, yet". *mēn pu'xōk nāk šūk-ē* "it has not yet become ripe".

mun, obl. of *az* "I".

munā'jāt "prayer". Prs.

mu'nāsib "necessary". Prs.

mēnz, *mīnz*, K. *manj*, Le. *mēnz* "middle". Psht.

'mēnza "stem of a tree". Psht.

mēnzangušt "middle finger".

maṅ'gas "fly". Prs.

mr: *'mulluk*, K. *mr*: *mul'ḥak* "to die".

mrē "he dies"; *a-saṭai* *'muluk* (Le.

muluk) "the man died". G. < Av.

mar.

mār "snake". Prs. — K. *maṅgōr*, Psht.

mūr "centipede". Prs. *mūr* "ant"?

mur'ēā "ant". Prs. But K. *mārcōi* is poss. genuine.

mur'dā, pl. *mur'diyi* "corpse". Prs.

mrīg, *mrīk* (K.) "slave". < *maryaka*, cf. Psht. *mrayai*.

mīrga, K. *mīrga* "sparrow". G. < Av. *mārāya*.

mur'yāci B. "duck". Prs.
mār'xār "markhor". Prs.
maryōk (K.), Le. *marieokh* "moon".
 < **māh-rauka*, cf. Skr. *roka* "light".
 V. *mā'tau*.
mar'zā, B., K., Rav. *marzā* "brother,
 friend". *tū tar xwī marzā kyē nak*
ar-wulqk? "why did you not bring
 your brother?". G. < Prs. *mirzā*
 "prince" (?). — < **ha-mātr-zāta-*,
 cf. Anc. Prs. *hamātar* "born of the
 same mother", Greek *ὁμομήτριος*. V.
winjōk.
mar- "to knead, grind". *marōn* "maida
 ka". Skr. *mṛd-* "to crush". Cf. Par.
may- "to rub". Cf.
māy, K. *māy* "flour". *az bu ayyāi ne*
māy kam "I grind flour at the mill".
 V. *mar-*. These words must be loan-
 words on account of the *r*.
maryūy (K.) "frog". < **mar'yūy*, **mar'yūy*,
 bor. from some derivative of Skr.
marjūka, cf. e. g. Kati *mu'yuk*.
ma'ākā "butter". Prs. — K. *piak*.
mus-in'jān "three days ago". V. *in'jān*.
maši (K.) "fly". G. < Av. *mazān*.
mēš (B.), K. *mērš* "sun". G. < Av.
mīθra-, Mj. *mītra*. Psht. dial. *myēr*
 (v. EVP. a.v. *near*) might be due to
 a contamination of *mīθra* and *hvar-*.
mā'jām "evening". Psht.
mušaw-šk, K. *mušaw-šk* "to rub, knead,
 smear". *muša'wim*; *muša'wōn-a*
 "busā-iš"; *muši-a bū* "he rubs it".
 Cf. also K. *mutawcyēk* "to rub, anoint".
 G. compares Prs. *muštan* etc. Cf.
 EVP. s.v. *mušal*.
mā'tau B. "moon". Prs. V. *maryōk*.
matat (K.) "apricot". Cf. Par. *mīndut*.
mušai "handful, fist". K. *muš* "fist".
 Psht.

māicā B.; K. *māw*, Rav. *māw* "mother".
 < Av. *mātar*.
mēcā "grape", K. "fruit". Prs.
māx, K. *māx* "we". *māx xutūn* "mā
xil-istim". V. 100.
mēx "nail". Prs.
mēx (K.) "locust". G. < Av. *maḍaxa-*.
 V. *maḍax*.
muḥ K.; Rav. *makh* "face, cheek, edge of
 a knife". *pa mōx al-yuštuk* "he fell
 on his face"; *ta nēr a-muḥ* "the
 floor of a house". Cf. Psht. *mar*,
 Par. *muḥ*, Skr. *mukha*.
māx-vēk (K.) "to be twisted".
mēz: *muštuk*, K. *maz*: *maštak* "to break"
 (intr.). *pēri bu a-giši mēzi* "now the
 tooth breaks"; *giši muštuk-ē*. Cf. Mj.
maz- "to kill", Psht. *māt* "broken".
mē'zi "urine". < Av. *maēz*.
maq'dik, K. *mizdik* "mosque". Waz.
 Psht. *mazdak*.
mizaw- "to break" (trans.). *mizawim-a*
bu. V. *mēz*.
mōš-: *mōk* "to loosen, untie". *pēri-a b'*
mōšim "xalāš mēkunam"; *giriya*
mōšim "I loosen the knot"; *mōk-am*
būk. Cf. Skr. *muc-*, caus. *mocaya-*,
 Mj. *muš*: *mūyā* "to swing".

N

n-: *nustuk*, K. *n-*: *nastak* "to sit down".
az bu nim; imper. 2 sg. *tu nēi*, B. *nē*,
 Rav. *neh*; *nustukem-a*; *a sarai (zarka)*
nustuk-a. G. < Av. *nī-had*. Cf. EVP.
nāyōl, Par. Voc. *nāin*.
na K., I. "do". Av. **na*°.
nā, K. *nāh*, Le. *nōh*, B. *naha* "9". Av.
nava, Psht. *nōh*.
nai "reed". Prs.

nē, R. (*īnar*, Le. (*īnēr*), postpos. "in".
īnārī nē zin daya "there is a saddle
 in the house (*da xāna zin as*)"; *i-nērī*
nē ku xuy-a puṭ dāk, *bar di nak*
naṣṣḥ "he hid himself in the house
 and did not go out"; *mənzi nē* "in
 the middle"; *jəmi nē* "below". G.
 comp. *nāṭ* (*nēr*) "house". V. 91.

neṣak "navel". Cf. Prs. *nāṣ* etc.

nīḡṣr, K. *nōr* "daughter-in-law". Psht.

nāḡṣr K. "unwell, sick". *nāḡṣr bu'kum*
 (*bū'kum*). Psht.

nāk; B., K., Le. *nāk* "not". Av. *na* °.
 Cf. *mak*.

nāk; K., B. *nāk*, Le. *nāk* "wife". **nāwy-*
akā, cf. Psht. *nāwē* "bride", Waz.
nāweyē, Skr. *navyā*- "newly married
 woman".

nīkā "marriage". Prs.

nūk "the point of a knife". Prs.

nḡkra "silver". Prs.

nū'kar, K. *naukar* "servant". Prs.

nīkiz-vāk (K.) "to throw down, propel".

Cf. Psht. *kūz* "down, below"?

nāl "horse-shoe". Prs.

nēla, K. (*īnēla*) "presence", as a post-
 pos. "at, with". *kitāb nēla-m yā*
 "the book is with me"; *a-kitāb tar*
mun i-nēla būk; *wḡk bu nēla di-wa*
cauē "au az pēz-iš mērawa"; *i-nēla*
di-m al-cauḡk "he went away from
 me"; *i-nēla di-t ar-zāk* "he came from
 you". < Av. *nardys* "nearer".

nūl "beak". Prs.

nālat, K. pl. *nālatti* "swine". Cf. Waz.

nōlat "pig, brute" < Ar. *la'nat*

"curse". Cf. also Oss. *yalāt* " "

"Gesindel, verflucht".

nām B.; K. *nām* "name". *tar tū nām*

ca-ya? Prs. or genuine.

nīm-zk (K.) "to descend". G. < Skr.

nam. Cf. Av. *nam*, Sak *pa-nam*-
 "to ascend".

nīmēḡ, Le. *nimek* "salt". Prs. *namak*
 etc. V. 36.

nīm-rōz, K. *nimryūz* "noon". Cf. Prs.

nīm-rōz.

nīmīšta "written". *nīmīšta p' kam* "I
 write"; *xatt-am nīmīštā dāk-ē* "I
 have written a letter". Prs., cf.
 Ghilzai Psht. *na'mīšta*.

nīmīḡḡ, K. *nīm-šho* "midnight". Cf.
 Prs. *nīmšab*.

nū'māz "prayer". Phl. *namāc*, Cf.
 Khw. lw. *nīmēz*, — K. *amāz*, Prs. +
 Psht.

nī'nī, K. *nīnī*, Rav. *nenī* "nose". G. < Av.
 **nī-vaēnd*-.? Poss. with assimilation
 < Prs. *binī*.

na'rai "narrow", K. "mountain pass",
 Le. *narai* "thin". Psht.

nēr B.; K. *nar*, Le. *ner* "house". *nērī*
nē "inside": *uē nērī nērī nē* "da
xāna darīn". Av. *antara*, **antarya*-.
 Cf. Pash. S. *andā'rū* "house", Prs.

nūr "light". Prs.

nar'gōl, Le. *nargol* "bull".

narm K., Le. "soft". Prs. — K. *nōrē*
 < Av. *namra*-.

neri'nā, K. *nōr* "male". Av. *nar*-.

nḡrī K. "piece of bread". Psht.

nās K., Rav. "belly". *nas ta pāi* "calf
 of the leg" (cf. Par. *iskambek-i pāt*,
 Ashk. *ku'cuṭ*). Psht.

nas: *nḡk*, K. *nīs*: *nōk*, Rav. *nass*- "to seize,
 catch". *kafḡ b' nasam* "ūra mēgi-
 ram": *nāk-a b' nasam*; *kafḡ b' nḡk-*
am "ūra giriftam"; *nāk-am nḡk*. G.
 comp. Psht. *nīwul*, *nīs*- (and Skr. *labh*-.
 Cf. also Ishk. *nas*: *nad*, Yaghn. *nās*:
nāt. Darmesteter's derivation of the
 Psht. word from Av. *nas*- "to ob-

tain" does not account for the past. Apparently an inchoative. Ir. **nasa* : **nata*.

nāsai "son-in-law". Psht. *nacasai* "grandson"? But. cf. *nac'sai*.

nēs, K. *unēs*, Le. *nes* "19". *unēs* acc. to G. bor. from Hi. *נֶסֶם*. — But Lhd. *unnī*, *unēs* < **nūēs*, prob. through the infl. of Ind. forms. V. 37, 99.

nīs : *na'γōk* K. "to go out". *az bu nēr di nīsīm*. Cf. Par. *nī* : *na'γō*, Minj. *nīg*. *nīs* appears to be an inchoative form : **nā(s)-is* (Skr. **nir-icch*). Cf. *awās*, *wēs*.

nuc-astak (K.) "to lie down, go to sleep".

**nī-pad*, cf. EVP. sv. *camlāstet*, Minj. *nile* (< *niet*-) : *nucāst*.

naw, K. *naw-vēk* "to cause to sit down". *az bu ku tū nawīm*; *ku tū-m nawōk-a* "tura *šādam*". V. n.

nā'wē, K. *nāwī*, Le. *nawī* "90". Av. *na-waiti*.

naw : *nyōk* (K.) "to put, place". G. < Av. *nī-dā*, cf. Prs. *nihādan*.

nāw, K. *nyūw* "new". < Av. *nawa*.

naw : *naww'ōk*, B. *nawar* : *naww'ōk* "to take out, draw out". *māx cā di iōgk naww'ōk* "we drew water from the well". G. < Av. *nīš-bar* (or *nī-bar-f*).

naw'sai, K. *nacasai* "grandson". Psht. *nāwaxt* "late". *waxt bu nāwaxt sē* "it is getting late". Prs.

niyāk (K.) "maternal uncle". Cf. Psht. *niyāyo*, Phl. *nyāk* "grandfather".

P

pa K. "by, at". G. < Av. *paiti*.

pē (*pyē*) B.; K. *pīz* "father". *tar mun*

a-pē mullōk-ē "my father is dead". G. < Av. *pitar*, cf. Zaza. *pī* etc. *pāi* "foot". Prob. Prs. — K. *pāri*, with Ind. sufl. (G.), B. *pās* (?).

pōi "understanding". *pōi bu šām* "I understand"; *az bu pōi nāk sam* "na *mēfāman*". Psht.

pa'bēga, K. *pa-bēzā*, Le. *ṣabega* "high, above". K. *bēz* "the place above or outside". *bēz* < Av. *barōzyah* "higher". Cf. *bēk*.

pēc K.; Le. *pētā* "far, distant". Acc. to G. =

pēc K. "the back; back, again, afterwards". *pēc ar-sāk* "pas *āmad*", G. comp. Hi. *pichē* "behind", etc. The ē, however, renders this derivation improbable. < **paš-yah* Av. *pašā*; cf. Par. *pēs* "behind", Minj. *ač-pōt*, Ishk. *š-pōt* "behind".

pīc-vēk (K.) "to drip". Cf. Lhd. *pīc* "moistened, irrigated"? G. comp.

Bal. *phīṣay*.

pōč, K. *pac* "a kiss". G. comp. Psht. *maca* etc.

pāda "herd of cows". Prs.

pai'dā "found". Prs.

padak, postpos. govern. the gen. "like". *a tar mun ta marzā padak yē* "he resembles my brother". *pa +* ?

pāi'yumbar "prophet". Prs.

pāk "milk". Cf. *pī'hāk*.

pāki "razor". Prs.

pī'hāk, B. *pī'hak*, Rav. *pī'hak* "butter-milk", K. *ptkak* "(butter-)milk, tyre".

pī < Av. *payah*, cf. Par. *pē*, and dophle *-ka* suffix. *pāk* "milk" < *payah* + *āka*.

pāki'dā, K. *pāk* "clean, pure". Prs.

pa'lau, *palū*, K. *palau* "side, direction".

ašp palū di "from that direction". Prs.

puł (B.) "bridge". Prs.
pō'lād "steel". Prs.
pal'kāk "eyelid". Afgh. Prs.; Prs. *palk*.
pa'lang "leopard". Prs. — K. *prōng* Psht.
palašt, K. *plašt-vēk* "to wring, fold".
palaštīm. Cf. Psht. *palafəl* "to twist,
 wind, envelope"? With this verb
 G., however, comp. K. *plašt-vēk* "to
 be upset". < **pari-dašta*?
pal'ta "lamp". Prs. *faltla* "toreh, wick"?
pām "wool". Cf. Prs. *pašm*, Minj. *pām*
 etc.
pan (K.) "wide, extended". Genuine,
 < Av. *pašana*? Cf. Prs. *pahn*, Psht.
plan etc.
pān (K.) "honey". G. comp. Phl. *ang-*
pēn. — Cf. Av. *paēnaēna* "consisting
 of honey", v. EVP. s.v. *gabina*.
pōn, K. *pōn* "upper terrace or roof of
 a house". G. comp. Phl. *bān* "roof",
 Prs. *bān* "house". *pōn* < **pa(t)-b*?
pēnc B.; K. *pēj*, Le. *penz* "5". Av. *panča*.
pan'jes K.; Le. *panzes* "15". Av. *panča-*
dasa.
pan'jāstu, Le. *panzast*, K. *panjāštū* (with
 § from *cāštū* "40") "50". Av. *pan-*
čāsatam.
pa'nir "cheese". Prs.
pa'nēšta, K. *pa-ništā*, Le. *paneght* "out,
 outside". *pa'nēšta* p' cum. *nēšt*,
 cf. Av. *ništara* "external", Skr.
niṣṭya.
pāṇi "bark of a tree (?)". Or "leaf"?
 cf. Psht. *pāṇa*?
pīng (K.) "cock". G. comp. *ping* (K.)
 "the time just before dawn" (cf. Prs.
pang "dawn", Khw. *piṇpachāi*
 "morning").
pa'ri "fairy". — K. *pērai*, Psht.
pēri K.; Le. *perl* "now". G. < **pā vēri*
 "at this time". Cf. Par. *yāri* "now"?

pri(b), K. *pra-yēk* (aor. 2 sg. *priw*) "to
 beat". *kāfō sarai pri(b)n* "i ādama
mētanam"; *tā ku mun kyē pri?* "why
 do you beat me?". G. < Av. *pāri-*
dā, cf. Khw. *pra* "to beat" etc. (?).
par'caj "to cut". *kāli bu parcajim*
 "I cut the cloth". Cf. EVP. s.v.
škaštəl (add: Prs. *niškurda* "a shoe-
 maker's knife"). Very uncertain.
par'yan-ək, K. *par'yan-vēk* "to dress one-
 self". *kāli par'yan-nim*, *par'yan'ngk-am*;
kāliyē par'yan'ngn! Also causative:
ku wōrkai bu kāli par'yanim "ba-
čarā mēpōšānim". G. comp. Skr.
pari-gudh, Psht. *āyustəl* (v. EVP. s.v.).
 Cf. *yūnj*.
pārak, K. *pārā* "for, for the sake of".
tar kōk pārak al-gustakē "for whose
 sake has he brought it (*barā-i kī*)".
 G. comp. Psht. *da-pōra*.
prān, K. *prān* "yesterday". **parāna*,
 cf. EVP. s.v. *parūn*. — B. *pār*, Prs.;
 Le. *parin*, Psht.
parr "feather". Prs.
parr-ək "to fly". *kirzi pēri bu parrē*
 "the hen is flying now"; *kirzi parrūk*
 (*parōšt*) "mury parrid". Prs.
pra'sul "last year". K. *paraal* "next (?)
 year". Cf. Par. *parāsūr*, EVP. s.v.
parōs. V. *asul*.
prusnac-vēk (K.) "to sprinkle". G. < Av.
pāri-haēk (*hinda*) (?). Prs. *pāšidan*
 < **parē*; the derivation of *prusn-*
 < **prēna* (**perē*), or **pryna* (**perk-*)
 is tempting, but phonetically diffi-
 cult. V. 66, 71.
par'tūk Le. "wide trousers". Psht.
par'xāna "nostrils".
prāy: *prāk*, K. *prā*: *prawak* "to sell".
prāyim-a bu "I sell it"; 2., 3 sg.
prāyi; *ku tū jā prān šē aurai-em*

prāk-a "I sold you a sheep yesterday". G. comp. Prs. *frāntan* < Av. **pairi-vazē* (but regarding Psht. *prōcul* v. EVP. s.v. *prōlōl*). *pravak* < **para-vaantaka* (cf. Par. *pharāt*); *prāy*, *prā* is prob. is secondary formation from the past stem, as **para-wax* would have resulted in something like **prāp*. Or. *prāy* < **para-da*?

pis: *pištak* (K.) "to write". < Av. *paēsa* "to adorn, colour", Anc. Prs. *niy-pais* "to write" etc.

pōst "skin". Prs.

pōstīn "posteen, sheep-skin coat". Prs.

paša "mosquito". Prs.

pišā, K. *pus* "cat". Cf. Prs. *pišak* etc.

piškāl "dung of sheep, etc.". Prs. *piskil*.

pāšna "heel". Prs.

pišt "back, back of a knife". Prs.

pōštān(n)a, K. *puštāna* "question". Psht.

pat (K.) "upper part of the back".

Genuine, G. < Av. *parāti*.

poš, K. *poš* "forehead". a *poš-at trūs mak kōn* "do not knit your brows".

puš, K. *buš* "concealed". Psht.

pašlūn "trousers". Ind. < Engl.

pūnc t. (K.) "hollow piece of ground".

pu'xok, Le. *pukuk* "ripe". V. *būt*. — K.

pōx, Psht.

'pantak "ring-dove". Prs. (through Psht.?).

pyē, v. *pē*.

pay-ek (K.) "to graze". G. < Av. *pā*, cf. Psht. *pōwul*.

pi-yēk (K.) "to string beads". G. comp. Psht. *pēwdōl*. Genuine?

pi'yāla "cup". Prs.

pi'ās "onion". Prs.

pōz, K. *pyūs* "mouth". Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *pōz* "snout". Poss. genuine, cf. Psht. *pōza*.

pa'zak "nose". Cf. *pōz*, and Psht. *pasa*. *pa'zan*, *pa'zen*. K. *pazan-vēk* "to know, recognize". *az bu ku tū nak pazanīm, ka tū tar kōk a-klān yōn* "I do not know whose son you are". G. < Av. *paitizan*, cf. Psht. *pēšandōl*, Wkh. *pazdan* (< **pazn*).

pāšdaw "to sprinkle". Cf. Prs. *pāšdan*, v. *prusnaic*.

R

rāt, K. *rāi t.*, Le. *rāh* "road". *Lōgar tumanak šē rōz rāy-a; rāi kam* "I send away". < Av. *raiθyā*, cf. Prs. *rāh*, Psht. *lār* (*lyār*).

rī = ar, q. v. *širwā rī-war* B. "bring the soup".

rō (K.) "iron". Cf. Par. *rū*. V. *ān*.

rō'bā "fox". Prs. — K. *raucos* genuloe, < **raupasa*.

rōda "entrails". Prs.

rēg "sand". Prs.

rō'kāb "stirrup". Prs.

'ramma, K. *ramā* "flock of sheep or goats". Prs.

rān "thigh". Prs., or genuine < Av. *rāna*.

rīn: *rīyēk* (K.) "to shave". G. comp. Psht. *ariyōl*. But *ar* > *r* would be irregular.

rūn B., K.; Rav. *rūp* "clarified butter", G. < Av. *raoyna*.

rūy, Rav. *aroy* "fire", K. *rūp* "bright, shining" (*raowan* "fire"). < Av. *rao-xōy*, or borr. from Psht. *rūp* "bright".

rang K. "colour". Prs.

rī'pē, *rī'pē*, Le. *rupe* "rupee". Ind.

ras-pk, K. *ras-vēk* "to spin". *ra'sim*;

ra'son-a "biris-iš"; *rasok-am-a*; *rasok-am buk* "rista būdam-iš". G. comp.

Prs. *rēsidan*, Psht. (*w*)*rēšöl*. V. EVP. *rāst* "straight, true". Prs.

rāšra, *rāšrai* (K.) "brother's daughter, son". G. comp. Psht. *wrāra* < Av. *brātūirya-*. Cf. EVP. s.v. *wrāra*.

rūʃana "bright, light". Prs.

rāza, K. *rāza* "truth". *a-rāza ya* "it is the truth". G. comp. Psht. *rīštiyā*, Av. *arš-*; but this seems phonetically improbable.

ray-ek (K.) "to tear". G. < Av. *dar-* (?). *'rezan*. K. *rījan*, Le. *rizza*, R. *w'rizza* "rice". From an unnasalized form, cf. EVP. s.v. *wrišē*.

rōš, K. *ryūs*, Le. *rosh* "day". G. < Av. *raoča-*.

S

s : *šuk*, K. *s-yōk* "to become". Aor. *sām*; *mak šon* (son ?) "ne bāšī"; *jom bu sē* "he will come down"; *mak šē*; Le. 3 sg. *sa*; *tukum* "šuda-im"; Le. *shuk*. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *šūdan*, the true Orm. derivative of Av. *šav-* being *čvək*. — But in Psht., too, we find *š* < **čy*, *c* < **čiy*.

sō, *sō*, K. *sū* "100". Av. *sata-*. — Le. *sad*, Prs.

sa'bā K. "tomorrow". *sabā p' cum*; *sabā kafs txān bu xram*. Prs.

su'buk Le. "light, easy". Prs. V. *ʔspuk*. *sau'dāgar* (*sauda'gār* ?) K. "merchant". Prs.

saudaga'ri "trading". Prs. *sū*,

sūg "thorn, beard of corn". Prs. *sōk*, or genuine < Av. *sūka-*.

su'ji "hip". Cf. Shgh. *ševje*, Par. *sehji*. Prs. *suft*, Av. *supti-* "shoulder" + *i*°?

sikak (K.) "hare". G. comp. Psht. *sōš* etc. (with double *-ka-* suffix). V. 38.

ʔsakan "dung of cows". Cf. Par. *sa'čōn*. *sukal* (K.) "porcupine". G. < Av. *suku-rēna*; cf. Par. *šuyur*.

škor (B.) "coal". Prs.

°sul "year". V. *a'sul*, *pra'sul*.

šāla (K.) "coldness". G. < Av. *sarōta-*. *sa'lāmat* "safe". Prs.

su'l'tān "sultan". Prs.

šumb "hoof". *šumb ta pāi* "heel". Prs.

sanda'li "chair". Prs.

san'dux "box". Prs.

su'pā, Le. *šipāi* "soldier". Prs.

spōi, K. *spōi* "louse". < Av. *spīs*, v. EVP. s.v. *spāta* (= *spōša*), cf. also Minj. *ʔpōya* (Zarubin).

spūcar-vēk (K.) "to fall (as leaves), to sit down".

ʔspēk B.; K. *ispēk*, Rav. *spēg* "barley". Cf. Phl. *spēk* "shoot". Cf. Lat. *spica* etc.

ʔspuk, K. *spak* "light, not heavy". Genuine, cf. Psht. *spukʔ*. V. *su'buk*.

ʔspuk, K. *spuk* "dog". G. < Av. *span-*, cf. Psht. *spai*. V. Par. *ʔspō*.

su'pāl B. "egg". Afgh. Prs. *sufāl*, *supāl* "the white of an egg".

ʔspilaw, K. *waspal-vēk* "to wring, squeeze out". *ʔspilawim*. G. < Skr. *ut-sphal-*.

Orm. *l* is prob. derived from *rd*, Skr. *spṛdh-*, cf. Walde-Pokorny s.v. *sp(h)-red(h)*; but the semasiological development is not clear.

sparac-vēk (K.) "to wink, blink". Cf. Skr. *sphur-* "to tremble, quiver, twinkle", Av. *spar-* "to stamp one's foot, push".

ʔspār "large plough". Prs.

spēw, K. *spine*, Le. *ispeneg* "white". G. < Av. *spāta-*. — B. *spita*, Psht. Cf.

ʔspēsi ta cimi "the white of the eye".

srāi, K. *srāi* "caravanserai, castle". Prs.
sar K., Rav. "head", "on". *ta qabri sar*
"on the top of the grave". Acc. to
G. < Av. *sarak*, or bor. from
Prs.

sār, K. *saḥar* "dawn, morning". Prs.
sēr "onion". Prs.

sārā'il "strap for binding the bull to
the plough". Prob. containing *sar*
"head", cf. Psht. *sar-māl* "a rope
for fastening a load on a camel".

sārīspār "plough-iron".

sa'rai K.; Rav. *saḡai* "man". Psht.
srūp, K. *srūm* "immersed". < **sar-dūb*?
Cf. Psht. *dūb* "immersed".

sāḡa (K.) "mountain ewe". Cf. Waz.
Psht. *saḡa* "female oorial" (**saḡa*?).
sāt, K. *sa'at* "time, hour". *pēri šē sāt*
b' jum sē "he will come down in
an hour". Prs.

sto'yān "bone". Prs.

su'tun "pillar". Prs.

sē'tara "star". Prs. — K. *stirrak* (*starak*?).
G. < Av. *star*.

**stur*, K. *stər*, Le. *sturra* "big, great". *ta*
bādsā a-srāi stur ē. Acc. to G. bor.
from Psht. *stər*. — Poss. genuine; cf.
also Minj. *stər*.

stur'ga "stable". With *stur*° cf. Prs.
sutōr "horse"?

stūr, **stur*, B. **stōr*, K. *stir*, Le. *stuf*
"tired, weary". az **stur gum*; a-
saḡiyē **stur in*; B. **stōr mak don*
"*mānda na bāsi*"; 3 sg. *stōr mak šē*.
Acc. to G. bor. from Psht. *stōrai*.

s'u'wār, K. *swār* "riding, horseman". Prs.
syūy (pl. *saḡy*) (K.) "grape".

syūy (pl. *saḡadi*) (K.) "mother-in-law".
The pl. seems to point to a form in
-yd; s may represent Log ḡ. (**str*?).
syākd, K. *syāk* "shade, shadow". *pēri*

syāka kī nustuk "now he sat down
in the shade". G. comp. Poss. *sāya*
etc. — With short vowel cf. Av. a-
sayā, Soghd. *sy''k'*, v. BWP. s.v.
siyā.

**syak* (K.) "to break (of a rope)". Cf.
Psht. *šlādēl* < **šid*, Av. *saēd*.

say "to rub, polish". K. *say-ēk* "to
abrade, smoothe". a-rūn *sayōn* "rub
it with ghee". G. comp. Psht. *sūla-
wul* "to ground, grate"; but the vowel
renders this comparison improbable.

Š

šē B.; K. *šō*, L. *še* "1". Cf. Sak. *ššan*
< Indo-Eur. prot. stem **kjo*, O. Slav.
ši etc.? Cf. *šām*, *šān*.

šāi "thing". Prs.

šāid "witness". Prs.

šaftā'lū "peach". Prs.

ša'yāl "jackal". Prs.

škamba "stomach". Prs.

škār "hunting". Prs.

šāl "saw". Prs.

špl, K. *šol* "rice in the husk". Psht.
šōlō.

šu'luk "leech". Prs. *šalūk*, Jew. Prs.
šulūk.

šilaw "to light, kindle". rūn bu *šila-
wīm*; imper. *šilawōn*.

šām "before, in front of". *šām bu*
šustōkun, *pēri bu nak šūm* "I wept
before; but now I am not weeping";
šām o pēc dāk "*pēš o pas kat*". Cf.
šāp.

šām "to sip" (f). *šōk bu nak trim*,
šāmām "I do not drink water, I sip
it". < Av. *šam*, cf. Prs. *šāmādan*.
šamā'il "north". Prs.

sa'māw "kernel of rice etc.". K. *samāw* "a kind of gram". Cf. Pra. *sāmāw* "a kind of millet".

šan, K. *šan* "today". *az šan kār darim*, *nak bu dar-šum* "today I have some work to do, I cannot come to you"; *šan-šp mātau nək šū būk* "last night the moon was eclipsed". < **šya-* (< **kjo-*, cf. *šē*) + **azn-*, Av. *asn-* (**asan-*) "day". Cf. *lshk*, *pār-uzd* "tomorrow", *āl-uzd* "yesterday" with *uzd*. < **azn-* (cf. *lshk*, woulden a.v. *arsan*). Poss. also *šām* (q. v.) contains this pron. stem (< **syahmī*?). K. *c* < *s*, v. 69.

šāna "shoulder". Pra.

šīnī "needle". < **šūcni*, cf. Minj. *šēna*, etc.

šun "blood". Ind., cf. Skr. *soṇa-* "red", *soṇā-* "blood".

šāndas, K. *sandas*, Le. *shandas* "11". Cf. Av. *aēvandasa-* (ord.), v. *šē*.

šīpt, B. *šip*, K. *šīpt*, *šippi* "milk"; Le. *ghīp* "curds". Acc. to Charpentier (MO. XVIII, p. 34) < *šir* + *pī*, dt. *tūpt*.

— If the *i* is not a pl. ending, as the forms in B. and Le. seem to suggest, this explanation is possible. I should, however, prefer a derivation from Av. *xšripta-* + *pī*, in which case we would not have to assume an assimilation of the *r*.

šāpa'rak "butterfly". Pra.

šāpa'rak, K. *šarwarak* "bat". Pra.

šīr(r), K. *šir*, Le. *sher* "good". *šīrr ōn* "sub astin"; B. *wor šer-a* "šēr astī"; Le. *sher* "yes". G. comp. Bal. *šary* (?). — Cf. Sak. *šīra-*, Boghd. *šīr* < Av. *srira-*.

šīr: *šūk*, K. *šāw-* (2 sg. *šērt*): *šriyok* "to give". *dar-širim bu* "tura mētem";

az bu kašp ki šē kilāb ar-širim "I give him a book"; *tū ku mun ki ca b' ar-šēr?* *ku tōš ki dās mltē dar-širim* "what do you give me? I give you ten apples"; *dar-šum* "I give to you". *tū ca wōk ku mūn ki ar-šēr!* "give me some water!" *ašp bu ku mun ki šē tran ar-širi* "he gives me a loaf of bread"; Le. 3 sg. *šēra*; *kara ki kōk quōšī šēr* (3 sg.?) "does anybody give it grass?" *nak ar-šūk-ē* "he has not given", *ar-šūk* "gave", Le. *shok*. G. < Skr. *prāpayā-*. A derivation from Av. *fra-dā-* (*šriyok* < **fradātaka-*) is, however, preferable. as in K. 3 sg. *šraet* not from *p* (G.), but from *d* (cf. *spēw*). As stated by G. K. 2 sg. *šēri* is prob. a compound (with *rī?*) replacing the overshoot *šra*. I Log. the *r* has been introduced into the other persons, too; but cf. 1 sg. *dar-šum* = *dar-širim*. I am not able to explain Log. *š* < K. *šr*, unless it be that the *r* has dissimilated the *š* into *š*.

sar'munda "ashamed", Pra.

šrišta "glue". Pra.

šīr'wā, K. *širwā* "soup", *širwā rī-war!* Waz. **šērwā*, Paht. *šōrwā*.

šērzema'rai "tiger". Pra. + Paht.

šūš, B.; K. *šūš*, Le., Rav. *šūgha* (: **šūš*;) "red". G. < Av. *suwa-*. — The assimilation in Log. has taken place after the time of Le.

šūš "lung". Pra.

šūš'mār "a kind of lizard". Kab. Pra. *šūš'mār* "a large kind of lizard".

Ind. — K. *samsīri*.

šū'la "jowar".

šai'tēn "devil, wicked man". Pra.

šū'tur "camel". Pra.

śatur'mār "a slightly poisonous snake".
 śāx, Le. śākh "branch, horn". Prs.
 śāsā'da "prince". Prs.

Ṣ

ṣo (Ph. ṣo^u), K. ṣio L, Le. gha (*ṣa) "night".
 G. < Av. xṣap.

ṣo (Ph. ṣaṭ), B. ṣo, K. ṣe, Le. ghe "3".
 Av. θrāyō.

ṣū, ṣo (Ph. ṣuṣ); K. ṣah, L. ksha "6". ṣo
 ṣo inda buhum. < Av. xṣvas.

ṣu : ṣustuk, K. ṣrav : ṣustak "to weep".
 Aor. 1 sg. ṣūm; tu p' kē ṣū "why
 do you weep"; 3 sg. ṣava bu; māx
 bu ayāra ṣawin "all of us are weep-
 ing"; ṣustakum "I wept"; pa ṣustuk
 āuk "he started weeping". G. comp.
 Prs. giristan. The vowels point to
 *fra-raud : fra-rusta-, cf. Av. rapd-
 "to lament", Skr. rud- "to weep".

ṣicau-ak, K. ṣicau : ṣicavak "to send".
 ṣicauim-a bu "rā-is mēkunam". G.
 ṣri < Av. upairi (ṣ) + Av. ṣav. —
 But cf. Prs. ṣriṣtādan) etc.

ṣū'lēa, K. ṣucēs, Le. shales "18". Av.
 xṣvasdasa- (ord.). The Log. form
 shows that the ṣ of Psht. ṣpāras (v.
 EVP. s.v. ṣpaṣ) can scarcely be due
 the infl. of cwārlas (Orm. carēs).
 *ṣd > l, v. 55. (But Osa. āxṣārdās?)

ṣōm (ṣām?), K. ṣām "pointing out". dar
 ṣōm kam; kaṣṣo b' al ṣōm kam; kara
 kilāb ku tū kē ṣōm kam "I show you
 this book". G. comp. Prs. niān
 "sign". Bal. ṣōm-dāy "to point out",
 Psht. ṣōwul (v. EVP. s.v.). — Con-
 nected with Psht. ṣōwuna "pointing
 out, showing", with m < u + n?

ṣūm "inflamed". Derivation < Av. xṣuma-

"gruesome, bloody" (xṣu- "raw, bloody
 flesh") is uncertain.

ṣmuṣ-ṣek (K.) "to slip, glide". G. comp.
 Bar. znūsam "I slip" etc. (S).

ṣen (ṣun-) : ṣu'nṣk, K. ṣrin : ṣriyēk "to
 buy". ṣe'nim : prān ku mun dī ṣe
 aurai ṣunūk-a "yesterday you bought
 a sheep from me". S. < Skr. kṛi-,
 kṛiyāti, cf. Prs. xaridan.

ṣin "green". Genuine, < Av. axšaena-?
 — B., K., Le. šin, Psht. (v. EVP. s.v.).
 Cf. K. šinwū "spinach, potherbs".

ṣar-ṣek (K.) "to turn, revolve". Cf. Av.
 ṣṣar- "to flow", Prs. šāridan?

ṣār, Le. kshār "town". Psht. — K. šār
 (but Waz. šār).

ṣūr "wet, fresh".

ṣri-būk (K.) "rotten, stinking". Av. a-
 friṣyant- "not putrefying, rotting".
 fraṣṣ- "to rot". Cf. EVP. s.v. wrāt.

ṣrak 1. (pl. ṣradḥ) (K.) "flea". G. comp.
 Psht. "wraga" etc. — Psht. wrāṣa,
 Yagh. ṣrēs etc., v. Par. ruḥ. ṣrak
 < *frus-kā.

ṣri-mōl (K.) "field-embankment".

ṣramō (K.) "forgetting". G. comp. Prs.
 farāmōš, Skr. pra-mṛṣṭa-. V. Par.
 'nhāmur.

ṣēs, K. ṣrēs, Le. shes "13". Av. θridasa.

ṣus-uk, K. ṣras-ṣek "to swell". pērl ṣusi;
 ṣusuk-ē. G. comp. Psht. parysīdal,
 Bal. siyay, Skr. pra-(ut-)aphāy, ṣvi-(ṣ?)

ṣāsta, K. ṣāista "beautiful". Psht.

ṣistū, K. ṣristū, Le. shist "30". G. <
 Av. θrisata.

ṣūptu, K. ṣuāṣti, Le. kshoshty "60". G.
 < Av. xṣuāṣti.

ṣuān (K.) "shepherd". G. < Av. fū-
 pāna-. — Genuine, or Prs.?

ṣāyl "plate (śānak)". ṣāyl nē-ica marān
 "nāna da mābain-i śānak maida ku".

T

t, v. *-at*.

ta, v. *tār*.

təa, K. *tūwā*, Rav. *toawi* "sun". *təa b' nisi* "the sun rises"; *təa nayək*; *təa nəyt bu* "the sun sets". Cf. Prs. *tāb* "light", *āf-tāb* "sun" < Av. *tap-* "to heat". V. *tək*.

tū B., K., Le. "thou". V. 100.

ta'ib "doctor". Prs.

'tebba "fever". *ku mun tebba nuk-ē* "the fever has seized me". Psht.

tēba'na "large needle".

ta'bar "axe". Prs.

taba'sum "smiling". Prs.

tu'fān "tempest". Prs.

'tafta "steam", Prs. *taf*, cf. *tafta* "hot". *tafta nisi bu*.

tāk (K.) "mountain-torrent". Cf. Psht. *tōe* "id". (EVP. s.v.), Arm. lw. *etak* < **witāka*.

tək K.; Le. *tokka* "hot". *txan tək ē* "the bread is hot". G. < Av. *tafta*, Psht. *tōd*.

takyā "pillow". Prs.

tə'la "gold". Prs.

talaf "loss, expense". *talaf-a dāk* "bulād kat". Prs.

tā'lāk "crown of the head".

tu-ma'nak, K. *ta-mīnak*, postpos. governing loc. "up to, as far as". G. comp. Prs. *tū*. — Cf. *man* "then"?

ta'mūs "summer". Prs.

ta'nā "alone". *az tanā yum*. Prs.

tānda (K.) "acid food eaten as a relish". *tandar* "thunder". *tandar al-yū'tek-ē bummāi nē* "thunder has fallen down on the earth". Prs.

ta'nūr "oven". Prs.

tang "strait, narrow". *tar tū a-nēr zui*

tang ē "your house is very narrow". Prs.

təpt, B. *təp*, K. *tūpt*, Le. *topi* "butter-milk". (G. < Psht. *tarwē*). Acc. to Charpentier (v. *šipē*) this word is compounded with *pī* "milk". But very probably it is a wandering word, like so many other names of milk-products; Tomaschek (Centralas. Stud. 797) comp. Mordwin *topa* "geronnene Milch, Topfen". Scarcely connected with Mar., Guj. *tūp* < *tuppo* "clarified butter".

tr, K. *tr*: *tatak* "to drink". *wəḳ bu trīm* "I drink water", but *wəḳ-am tēluk-a*. Cf. Par. s.v. *ter*.

tar, K, prep. "of". Cf. *ta*. V. 100.

tār, K, *tār* "thread". Prs.

tēr, K. *tar* "passed". *tēr šuk-ē* "he has passed". *tēr* < Psht., *tar* poss. genuine.

tīr "arrow". Prs.

turb "radish". Prs.

tā'rik "dark". Prs.

'trunuk, K. *tranak* "thirsty". *az trunuk šūkum-a*. Acc. to G. "derived from the present base *tra-* of *tatak*" (v. *tr*). — Or < Av. *tarāna*, with metathesis of *r*, cf. 68.

trūš, Le. *turush* "sour". Prs.

tar-ək, K. *tar-wək* "to bind, tie". *ku gōi bu tarīm*; *gōy-am tarūk*. Psht.

tōs, K. *tyūs*, Le. *tos* "you". V. 100.

tusk (K.) "empty". G. comp. Prs. *tih*, Psht. *taš* (v. EVP.) etc. **tus(y)aka*.

tēš, K. *tēšr*, Le. *tegh* "bitter". G. < Phl. *taxr*, v. EVP. s.v. *trix*, Par. *tarku*. V. 38.

tiš-ək, K. *tišt-wək* "to run away". *tiš-ək grēxt*; *tiš-wəkum* "I fled". Psht. *tšol*, *tašlādol*. Cf.:

tišaw-ək, K. *tišaw-ək* "to put to flight".
tišawim, *tišawəpka*.

tūt K. "mulberry". Prs.

tāwistān "summer". Prs. Cf. *tamūs*.

tran, B. *ṭṭṭṭṭṭ*, K. *tran*, Le. *tikhan*

"bread". < **nyan*, cf. Psht. *nayaw*.

Waz. *nyan*, Par. *nā'yon*. V. 49.

tax'sim "dividing". Prs.

taxt ta an'gušt "finger-nail". Cf. Prs.

taxt.

taxtax "knocking at the door". *bari*
nē taxtax-a dāk.

t-ək (K.) "to be standing, to stand still".

G. < Av. *stā* etc.; but this seems
improbable. Cf. Wkh. *tei-an* "to be"?

T

ṭak "pound, thump" etc. *nīnī b' ṭak*

zanam "I sneeze"; *ṭak-a b' zanam*

"I shake the dust (of clothes)". Cf.

ṭikaw, K. *ṭikaw-ək* "to beat, pound".

šāl bu ṭikawim, *ka rezan sē* "šālirā

mekūbum ki brinj šauca". Psht.

ṭakawul.

ṭəl "collected". *ṭəl kam*. Psht.

ṭunṭa "young bull". "hornless" <

Lhd. *ṭunṭā* "branchless"?

W

wa, postvocalic form of the pron. suff.

3 sg. **wuk ki-wa banē* "throw it to
the dog". V. 101.

wā "in" (?). *wā nēri* "in the house";

wā nēri nēri nē "da xōna darūn";

wā jēr-a "inside it"; *wā nēra*, K.

winar "into the house".

wō (Ph. *yō*), K. *hō*, Le. *wo* "7". G. < Av.

hapta.

wāda, *wāda* "appointed time, arrange-
ment". Prs.

wək B.; K. *wək*, Le. *wəkh* "water". *wək*

ta pōs "saliva". G. < Av. *wip*, with

-ka- suffix. — Cf. Zaza. *wūkū*, Wkh.

yupk, Minj. *yaoya*, Ishk. *wək*.

wəkā, K. *wyūk* "dry". G. < Av. *huška*.

Cf. Psht. *wəc* < **wūk* < *wāk*.

wəkdna, B. "river". Cf. Prs. *rūdrāna*.

wulk, K. *hanwalk* (*hawalk*), Le. *wolkh*

"egg". < **weyalaka*, Kurd. *hilka*,

Zaza. *hālā*, cf. Prs. *xāya*, EVP. s.v. *hā*,

Par. *ēx*.

wān (K.) "co-wife". G. comp. Psht. *bān*.

— < Av. *hapaṇwī* (v. EVP. s.v.).

wəp, v. *ṭw*.

wənjək (K.) "son of a co-wife". G. comp.

Psht. *bonzai*, v. **wān*. Cf. *bā'andar*.

wangū (K.) "a certain poisonous insect".

wār (B.) "door". Psht. V. *bar*.

wār-; *wəuluk*, K. *wār-*; *wəlak*, *wriyək* "to

bring, fetch". *ca b' dar-wāram* "I

bring you something"; *ar-wār ē*

"bring it"; *pāk ar-wār* (B. *ēr-wār*)

"bring milk"; 3 sg. *wārre*; *pāk-am*

ar-wəuluk-ē. Acc. to G. horr. from

Psht. *wəpəl* "to carry". — More prob.

< Av. *ā-ṭār*.

wūr, in: *kitāb mēzi dē wūr* "take the
book from the table".

wəran'dēr K. "brother's wife". Psht.

wəp (B.) "well". *wəp šer-a* "are you

well (*jōp asti*)"; *wəp k'am šer ya*

"Šukr, wub ast".

wəpāi "spring" (season). Psht.

wəpka "child". Psht.

wəp, K. *wəp*; *wəp* "to enter". *wā*

nēri nēri nē al-wāim bu "da xāna

darūn mērom". *wəp* < **upa-isa*, **abi-*

isa (cf. Tedesco, MO., 1921, 231).

wəp < **abi-gata* (but why *y*?)

Derivation of *wis* < Skr. *ā-viś-* is less probable. Cf. *ancas*, *nīs*.
wāskōj "waistcoat". Psht. < Engl.
wust (*ustuk*, K. *wust-vēk* "to rise, awake",
wustim bu, *az bu wustim* "mēxēzam";
ustukum; *ustuk* "xēt"; *ustuk-ē* "xē-
 sta"; *ustu bukam* "xēsta būdīm";
wustuk būk "xēsta būt". < Av. *us-
 stā*. But v. Par. *ust*. Cf.
wustaw-ōk, K. *wustaw-vēk* "to raise",
ku tū b' ustawim; *sār ku tū-m ust-
 wēk-ē*.
wōj "intelligence". Psht.
wašk t. (K.) "walnut". G. comp. Skr.
akṣōṭa. — Lw. **akṣ* < **akhoṭa*, v. 76?
waw: *wēk* K. "to obtain, find", *wa'wim-a
 bu* "I find it"; imper. 2 sg. *wawōn*;
ca-m wēk-a "I found something". G.
 < Av. *ap*. Prob. < Av. *ari-ap*.
wāray-ēk (K.) "to dig".
waxl, K. *wagt* "time". Ps.
wōya (B.) "yes". *wōya*, *xuluk-am* "yes,
 I have eaten it"; *wōya*, *šer a* "yes,
 it is well".
waz'mind, Le. *wazmīn* "heavy". *Afgh.
 Ps.
wazn, v. *ūfanz*.
wa'zan "collyrium".

X

xan, K. *xāw* "sleep, dream". *xan bu
 kam* "I am sleeping"; *xan bu jušim*
 "I dream". Ps.
xui, K. *xwai* "own, self". *az bu xui
 šār ki cum*; *a tar mun ta xuy ē* "az
xud-i mā-s". G. < Av. *xratō*, Ps.
xrud. Cf. Par. *xu*. V. 104.
xū'bi "pleasure, boon". Ps.
Xu'dai, K. *Xudāē* "God". Ps.

xabar "informed". *tū kašō di xabar
 gōn?* "do you know about it?" Ps.
xafa K. "angry". Ps.
xāk "earth". Ps.
xāki'stār "ashes". Ps. V. *yanak*.
xālā "mother's sister". Afgh. Ps.
xālī K. "empty". Ps.
xōla "sweat". Psht.
xōll "cap". Psht.
xūl-vēk (K.) "to fall (as leaves)".
xalaq, K. *xalq* "people". Ps.
xalās "free, liberated". Ps.
xultaw-ōk, K. *xewrtaw-vēk* "to shake (*šer
 dēdan*)".
xāima "tent". Ps.
xāmē "raw". Ps. — K. *hām* < Skr.
āma, cf. Psht. *bm*.
xan-ōk, K. *xan-ak* "to laugh". G. comp.
 Ps. *xandidan* etc. Cf. Par. *khan*.
xanī "laughter". *xanī b' kam*; *xanī
 māk kōn*.
xingak (B.) "blue" (Y). Cf. *šin*.
xer: *xuluk*, K. *xūr*: *xwalak* "to eat,
 drink". *wēk bu xram*, *xrum*, *xrim*;
tū txan bu xōn (B. *xurun*); *a-sarai
 bu txan xre*, *xri*, **xra*; *ašō safiyē bu
 txan xran*; *txan-am xuluk-a*, B. *xuluk-
 am*; *txrān-at xuluk-a?* G. < Av.
xar.
xar K., Rav. "ass". Ps. — B. *xri* ge-
 nuine?
xarāb K.; Le. *khrah* "bad". Ps.
xurdan "eating". *ašō gāk-a menzi nē
 nimēk nak-at banūk*, *pēri xurdan di
 nayōk-ē*, *pēri špuk ki-wa banē* "you
 have not put salt into the meat, now
 it is beyond eating, now you must
 throw it to the dog". Ps.
xar'gōš "hare". Ps. V. *sikak*.
xarmanjōi "threshing-floor". Ps.
xarank, K. *axwaranak* "hungry". *xar-*

nuk šukum-ē "gušna šuda-im". Formed from *xar-* on the analogy of *trunuk*.
xirs "bear". Prs. — K. *hiqs* prob. genuine < **ršī*, Av. *arōša*. V. 35, 66.
xrīnd "swelled, inflamed". Psht. *xu'rin*.
xu'si, *xuski* (B.) "calf". Psht. *xai*.
xu'sur "father-in-law". Prs. — K. *asir*, Psht.
xusurborā "brother-in-law". Prs. — K. *axšai*, Psht.
xūša "ear of corn". Prs.
xu'sūi "mother-in-law". Prs.
xu'sāl "happy". Prs.
xu'sā'li "happiness, merriment". Prs.
xest "brick". Prs.
xu's'ioantī "happiness". Prs.
xūš, K. *awāš* "pleased, happy". *xūš* šuk "fell in love with" (v. *awāš*), *awāš* < Psht.; *xūš* < Prs.?
xatt K. "letter". Prs.
xwai (B.) "right hand".
xwār B.; K. *xwār*, Rav. *khwār* "sister", G. < Av. *xwāhar*. — Prob. borr. from Prs., v. 78.
xwarincā (K.) "right (not left)". Cf. Soghd. *γw'r'is* (**xvarant*), Sak. *hvarandau* acc. sg. n. Originally "south"?
xwāš, K. *xwāšr*, Le. *khwāsh* "sweet". *xwāš bukēn* "they loved [each other]". K. *xwāšawī* "sweetness". < Av. *xwāz-istā-* "sweetest", Psht. *xāš* (v. EVP) etc. Cf. Sköld, Lehnw. St. p. 10.
xēz "jump". *jōi di bu xēz zanam* "I jump over the stream"; *a-jōi zut ārat yē*, *xēz bu zuk nak čim* "the stream is very broad, I cannot jump over it". Prs.
xiz'mat, K. *xidmat* "service". Prs.

Y

yād K. "memory". *yād bu (nak) nasam* "I (do not) remember". Prs.
yūy-luy'qa "yoke". *yūy* genuine, or from Prs.? Waz. Psht. *ēy* appears to be a lw. from some other Ir. dialect. Cf. *yūx*.
yāl "mane". Prs.
yāny (K.) "embrace".
yānak (K.) "ashes". < **āmaka-*, cf. Skr. *āsa-* "ashes". V. *xāki'stār*.
yāz-yūk (K.) "to boil". < Psht. *yāšēdōl*.
yāsp, K. *yānsp*, Le. *yāsp* "horse". < Av. *aspa-*.
ya'tim "orphan". Prs.
yēncor "cloud". < **abrya-*, Av. *awera-*, cf. Prs. *abr*, Psht. *ōrā*, wryaj etc.
yax "ice". Prs. *yax nōk-a* "it freezes".
yūx "plough". V. *yūy-luy'qa*. Scarcely connected with Psht. *yawē* (EVP.).

Z, Ž

zu'būn K. *zūn*, Le. *zabān* "tongue". Prs.
zgan (K.) "division or section of a field".
zu'yal "live coal, embers". Prs.
zšk "beating". *pašq zšk mulluk* "he died from that beating". V. *zan-*.
zu'kām "cough". *zūkām šukum-a* "I have got a cough". Prs.
zli K.; B. *zri* (?) "heart". *zli la gōi* "lobe of the ear". < Av. *zər-baya-*.
zāl K. "old". Prob. < Av. **zarsta-*, cf. Psht. *zōr*, not, as suggested by G., borr. from Prs. *zāl* "old man or woman".
zalpyš, K. *zalpiš* "grandfather". Cf. *zāl*, *pyš*.
zam'būr "wasp". Prs.

'zemāḥ "winter". < Av. zim- "winter",
 zemaka. "winter-storm"; cf. Psht.
 zimai, Par. zemā etc.

zan: zōl. K. zan-(jan): zōk (jōk) "to
 beat, strike". ku daraxt bu zanam;
 zanam-a bu; az ku tū zanam; tū ku
 kōk bu zan? a p' ku mun zana (Rav.
 dzana); aḥḥ sariyē bu ku mun zana,
 zani, zanan; az ku tū zuk = ku tū
 zukam, tū ku mun zuk = ku mun
 zuk-at. G. < Av. jan-.

zānū "knee". Prs. — K. zanḥrak <
 *zānuḥraka-.

zān K. "saddle". Prs.

zinda, zīnda "alive". B. zōnda biyā
 "jōr bāḥi". Prs. — K. zāndai, Psht.
 zī'nāk "ehin". Cf. Prs. zanaḥ, Skr. hanu-
 etc. — K. zēnē, •Psht. (Waz. 'zanyē
 etc.). V. 38.

zār, K. zahr "poison". Prs.

zā'ri; K., Le., zarī "small". Cf. Prs. zār
 "weak, mean" < Av. zar- "to grow
 old, decrepit"? Connexion with Prs.
 (Ar. ḍarrak "atom, particle" is not
 prob.

zardā'lū "apricot". Prs. V. māḥat.

zar'kā, zār'kā, B. zar'kī, K. zarka
 "woman; Le. zarigāg "girl". G.
 < Av. zar-, cf. za'ri. Similarly Pash.
 I. āzāzā, D. etc. zāip "woman" < Ar.
 'ājiza, za'if "weak".

zēḥ, K. zēḥ "thorn". < Av. jaḥri- from
 jan-.

zūt, K. jut, zūt, Le. zūt "much, many,
 very". māx zūt in "we are many";

tū zūt un "you are many (tū zūt-istī)";
 aḥḥ zūt "stūr a "he is very big".
 Corrupted and semasiologically altered
 from Prs. zūd "quick"? Cf. Par.
 zūt.

zyayōk, (K.) "the kernel of the pine-
 nut". G. comp. Prs. zāl-yōza (with
 metathesis, v. 76).

zay'mī "wounded". Prs.

zay-ōk "to be born". zār'kā zayūk-ē
 "zan zāida". Cf. Prs. zādan < Av.
 zan-, zaya-.

zay-ēk (K.) "to chew, masticate". Acc.
 to G. borr. from Prs. jāwidan. Prob.
 genuine. Cf. zay-.

zāy: zāk, K. j-, jāw: jōk (zōk) "to ar-
 rive". dar-zūm "I come to you" =
 az bu ku tū ki ar-zūm, dar-zūyem bū;
 ar-zāi; B. ēr-zāi, rē-zēi; Le. 3 sg. ra-za;
 pēc ar-zāk "pas āmad"; mēwa al-zōk-a
 "the fruit is ripe" (ar-zāk = ar-zōk
 "yaki mēāya"?); prān tū kyē nak
 ar-zākēn? G. < Av. yā-; but scarcely
 y- < j-. Possibly connected with caw-
 "to go" (K. 1 sg. jāwam: cawam, but
 2 sg. jāi: cīo). In that case zāy-
 must be a form shortened in com-
 position. Regarding j- < c- cf. Afridi
 Psht. rā-jam "I come": cam "I
 go".

zyēr, B. zēr, K. ziyar, Le. seḥ "yellow".
 Psht.

zay-ōk, K. zay-ēk "to ask for". pēri ḥ
 zayim "I ask for it now (ālī-ē < sic! >
 mēlulbam)". V. zay-ēk.

ABBREVIATIONS AND TRANSCRIPTION.

The abbreviations of language names are in the main the same as those used in Rep. (v. List p. 98).

For the abbreviations of the names of my Parachi informants (D., G., M., P., T.) v. pp. 5 and 6. Similarly for Ormuri (B., K., Le., Rav.) v. p. 386. L. or Log. denotes the Logar dialect. The abbreviations of the names of Pashai dialects are the same as those explained Rep. (p. 84, n. 2): D(arra-i Nūr), G(ulbahār), L(aupowān), Nīr(lām), S(āṭhā), Sh(utal), Ō(xbīn).

Walde-Pokorny denotes: "A. Walde, Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen, hrsg. v. J. Pokorny"; Zar.: "Ив. Зарубин, К характеристике мунджанского языка, L'Iran, vol. I, 1926"; Andr.: "M. S. Andreev, On the Ethnology of Afghanistan" (cf. p. 7).

Rep. is my "Report on a Linguistic Mission to Afghanistan, Oslo 1926"; EVP. is my "An Etymological Vocabulary of Pashto, Oslo 1927"; NSgh. is my "Notes on Shughni, Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap," I, 1928".

In literary Ind. languages (also in Shina) *c*, *j* denote the palatal affricates, in Ir. and in most Dard and Kafir languages these signs denote dental affricates, the palatal affricates being written *č*, *ǰ*.

In words quoted from the vocabularies of Leech and Raverty the original orthography has been preserved.

CORRIGENDUM.

Par. kās "eyebrow" (pp. 41, 267) is borrowed from *Pra. qās* "id."

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Ghulam Maheuddin.
Parachi



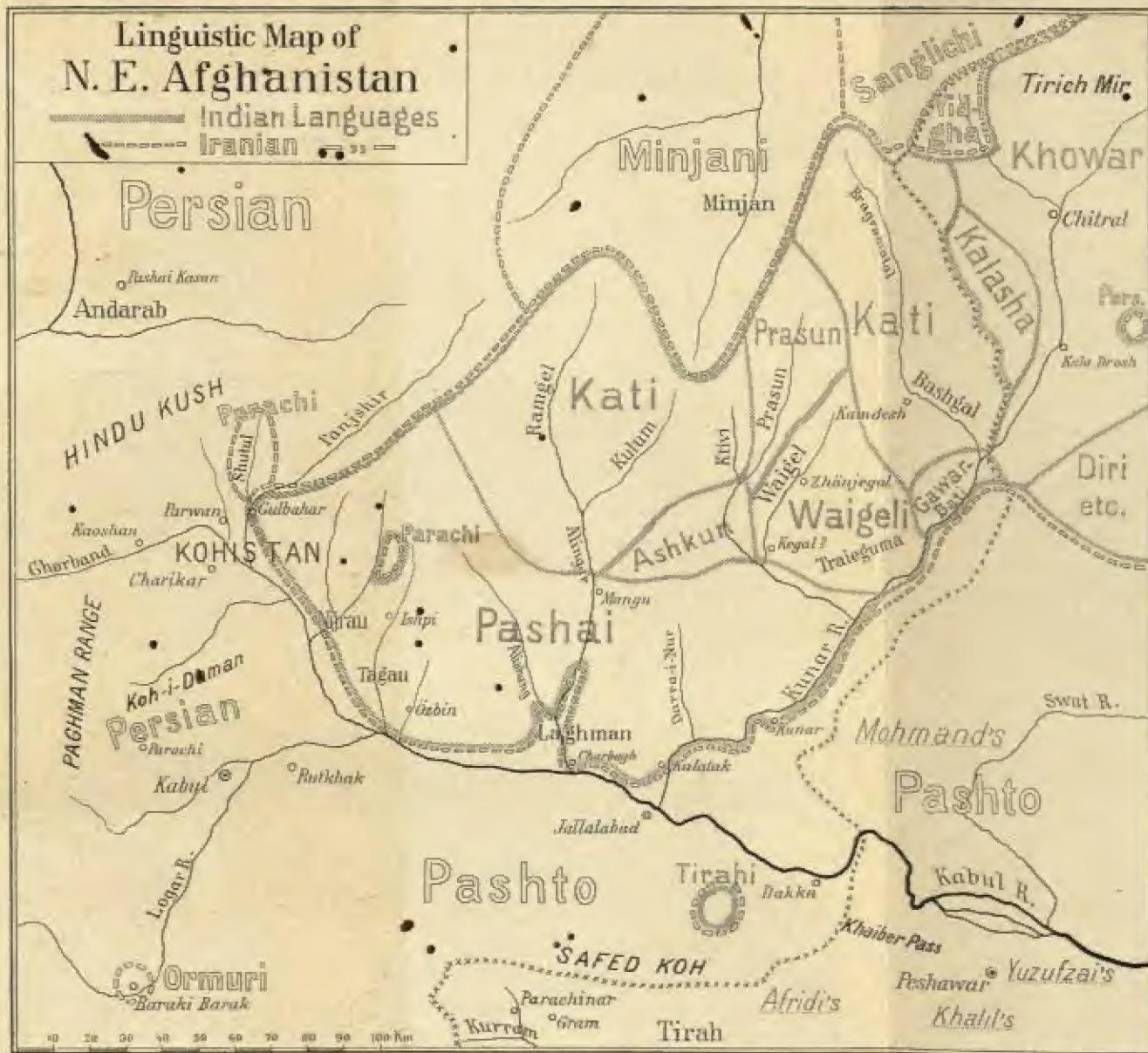
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(57) *h*



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